FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

In the wake of Iran's reported seizure of Iraq's Al-'Ummayah oil platform, IRNA announced that Iranian aircraft and artillery bombarded the nearby Al-Bakr platform, sparking off fires and inflicting heavy damage. A communique cited by the agency stated that Iranian forces captured 110 POW's and sank an Iraqi frigate during the capture of Al-'Ummayah. On the other hand, INA contended that Iraqi forces "have purged the abandoned and isolated oil-loading platform" of Iranians and have "completely wiped out" the Iranian forces there.

In other action, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian planes and antiaircraft units downed three Iraqi planes in various sectors 3 September. The agency also reported that Iranian planes bombed Iraqi targets in the Rawanduz and Diyanah areas 2 September. The Iranian interior minister announced that Iranian troops have suppressed the activities of Iraqi-backed opposition groups in border areas and have arrested 800 "counterrevolutionaries" belonging to the Mojahedin-e Khalq and other Iranian rebel groups, according to IRNA.

For Iraq's part, a military spokesman cited by INA stated that Iraqi planes launched another raid on pumping stations in the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields 2 September in order to prevent repair work.

In a separate Gulf development, the Soviet Foreign Ministry announced that the Iranian Navy boarded a Soviet vessel in the Gulf 2 September, AFP noted.

Commenting on Iran's latest offensive operations, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that these attacks were designed to prepare the ground for "the fateful offensive, which we all await." "Certain conditions in the world" necessitated the start of the new operations, he said, including "the move by agents of world blasphemy" at the nonaligned summit conference in Harare. Tehran radio and IRNA reported President 'Ali Khamene'i's remarks at the conference in which he called for Iraq's expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement and dismissed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's appeal for Iran to accept mediation.

Libya

No one will find it surprising if the United States commits another "folly" against Libya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in an interview with Zimbabwean media reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. He also announced Libya's willingness to train and arm South African and Namibian "revolutionaries," stressing the need to expel whites from Africa or annihilate them. In other reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi's activities in Harare, Tripoli radio noted that he held talks with Iranian President Khamene'i.

In Tripoli, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Petr Demichev declared before his departure that his "fruitful" meetings with Al-Qadhdhafi and Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud had reaffirmed the two sides' intention to strengthen bilateral cooperation in every possible way, TASS reported. According to Syrian sources cited by the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas*, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad recently told the Soviet leadership he has received information from Egyptian sources confirming that the United States is preparing for a large-scale military operation against Libya. Al-Asad reportedly conveyed this message to the Soviets during "secret and very important" talks in Moscow last week.

Lebanon

The cabinet has declared "an open security truce" and has decided to formulate a "national charter based on the principles of Lebanese unity, Arab identity, and constitutional and systemic reform," Prime Minister Rashid Karami disclosed in remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio following the cabinet's 2 September meeting as a "dialogue committee." He said the new charter will mandate the establishment of a "national army" to defend Lebanon, liberate the south, and implement UN resolutions on Israel's withdrawal. The Muslim and Christian ministers also agreed on an "information truce," Karami noted. Ministers Salim al-Huss and Joseph al-Hashim have been tasked with outlining the main points of the national charter, the radio revealed, and the cabinet will hold its next dialogue committee meeting 9 September.

In another development in Beirut, the Islamic Jihad organization issued a communique warning that one of its French hostages will be killed unless France meets its demands, AFP reported, noting that the communique was accompanied by a videotape showing kidnapped journalist Jean-Paul Kaufmann.

Jordan

King Husayn stressed the "constant principles" of Jordanian policy during his talks with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Amman television reported. A "responsible source" in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo expressed Jordan's desire to bring U.S. and Soviet viewpoints closer on the Mideast peace process, adding that Jordan has contacted Egypt to reach a unified position on this issue.

Tunisia

A member of an extremist religious movement was executed by firing squad 2 September, according to a Defense Ministry announcement reported by KUNA.

Sudan

Relations With Uganda — A Sudanese-Ugandan meeting on the sidelines of the nonaligned summit focused on reports that Sudan has assisted Ugandan rebels, SUNA reported, noting that the Sudanese side denied such reports as "groundless." The two sides agreed to meet in Kampala within a week for further discussions.

SPLA Offensive — The SPLA killed or wounded over 70 government troops in a 28 August operation that marked the start of an "impending final assault" on Bentiu, the SPLA's clandestine radio announced.

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PLO Rejects New U.S. Proposal on Negotiations

JN300645 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Aug (WAKH) — The Palestinian command has rejected discussing a proposal the United States has submitted through Arab parties concerning PLO appointments of pro-PLO key figures within a Jordanian delegation to conduct negotiations for settling the Palestinian problem. Citing Arab diplomatic sources, the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* said today the U.S. proposal contains new points which would ultimately lead to establishing an independent Palestinian entity linked to Jordan.

Al-Ittihad said the PLO command received this proposal 2 weeks ago and informed the mediators it would not agree to have any party speak on its behalf in regard to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

USSR To Place Mideast on U.S.-Soviet Summit Agenda

JN010855 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 1 Sep (QNA) — A responsible Palestinian source has affirmed that the USSR will place the Middle East issue on the agenda of the coming summit between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. In a statement to *Al-Khalij* published here today, the Palestinian official said that Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov asserted during his meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Algiers yesterday Moscow's insistence on placing the Middle East issue on the U.S.-Soviet summit agenda.

The Palestinian source added that the USSR is currently moving with great activity to mobilize supporters for what it will present at the summit; namely, to emerge with an agreement with the United States on convening a preparatory international conference in which, in addition to Washington and Moscow, London, Paris, and Beijing would participate.

The source added that the task of the preparatory conference, as viewed by Moscow, will be defined by three points: the first point revolves around the powers of the international conference, the second point deals with what is required of the PLO to participate in the conference, and the third point discusses the procedural steps to convene the conference. The Palestinian source noted that France agrees with the idea of holding a preparatory international conference and that the PRC would not oppose it. The obstacle to the idea lies in U.S. and British stands. This will be decided at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

The Palestinian official said the Soviets are exerting efforts to guarantee Jordan's and Egypt's agreement on the international conference plan. He added that the intra-Arab contacts as well as the Arab-Israeli contacts which are taking place openly through a third party are not far from the Soviet plan or from what the Soviets, who visited Damascus, Amman, Baghdad, Cairo, Libya, and Algeria, have presented.

'Arafat Meets With USSR Official in Algeria

JN011838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with the USSR first deputy foreign minister [not further identified] before leaving Algeria. The USSR minister is currently visiting Algeria. The two sides discussed the Palestinian cause, the Middle East issue, and the USSR's firm stand in support of the PLO and its legitimate struggle as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. They also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and the importance of trying to halt it.

Fatah's Khalaf on USSR-Algerian-PLO Mediation

LD011200 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 1 (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf announced Monday the success of a joint Soviet-Algerian mediation with Palestinian factions to hold a new meeting for The Palestine National Council (PNC).

In a statement to *Al-Qabas* daily, Khalaf (codenamed Abu Iyad) said that a preparatory meeting took place yesterday in Prague among three Palestinian factions.

He said that all Palestinian factions are expected to hold a meeting during the coming two weeks in Algeria adding that most of the obstacles have been removed.

Abu Iyad stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will not recognize U.N. Resolution 242 as long as it does not recognize the Palestinian national rights.

The Palestinian official disclosed that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has received a message last night from the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered by the Soviet first deputy foreign minister and described the Soviet message as "very important."

Abu Iyad praised the Soviet-Algeria stand from [preposition as received] the Palestinian cause.

The official revealed a thaw in Syrian-Palestinian relations, saying its results will emerge soon and noted that important meetings and contacts are underway between Damascus, Algiers, and Moscow.

Fatah, DFLP, Palestinian Communists Meet in Prague

JN021859 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1719 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 2 Sep (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Khalij* has said that a new round of dialogue between Fatah and the democratic alliance will begin in the Czech capital, Prague, today. The democratic alliance includes the DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party.

The paper cited Palestinian sources as saying that Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu Mazin, will represent Fatah in the dialogue, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh will represent the DFLP, and Sulayman al-Najjar will represent the Communist Party. These sources affirmed to the newspaper that this round will review measures to hold a comprehensive dialogue in Algiers in mid-September, adding that the three organizations continue to implement the Moscow agreement concluded last month which stipulated that a unified PNC session would be held in October.

DFLP Leader Cited on Aims of Talks

JN031020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 Sep (QNA) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah said the current Prague meeting between the Fatah Movement and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance is aimed at transforming what was agreed upon during the Moscow talks early last month into a complete political and organizational document.

In a statement published by the newspaper *Al-Khalij* here today, Hawatimah asserted that the Democratic Alliance will pursue the path of dialogue through to the end, stressing the importance of differentiating between the political and organizational basis for restoring unity on the one hand and principles on which the dialogue should begin on the other. Hawatimah added that what was achieved between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance in Moscow was very important and a major step on the road to PLO unity.

He said: We also invited all factions to take part in this dialogue, especially after the commitment to principles of national dialogue which Fatah announced before the Moscow meeting. Hawatimah disclosed that secret contacts and meetings occurred between the Fatah leadership and some Palestinian National Salvation Front factions, which are trying to avoid announcing these meetings or expressing serious readiness to begin national dialogue.

Hawatimah denied that any date for a PNC session has been announced, adding an agreement on forming the PNC and fixing a date for its meeting will be decided by the dialogue meeting. Therefore, the next PNC session is contingent upon follow-up dialogue and signing the political and organizational document.

Sources: PLO, Jordan Prepare To Meet on Occupied Area

JN011036 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1004 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (WAKH) — Informed Palestinian sources have told the WAKH correspondent in Cairo that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee for supporting the steadfastness of people in the occupied territory will meet within 2 weeks time. This will be the first meeting since last February when King Husayn halted coordination with the PLO leadership.

It is worth noting that recent contacts through an Arab party were held between the PLO and Jordan with the aim of reopening a number of PLO offices under the office of 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member and PLO representative in Amman.

Egypt Contacts Palestinians on Talks With Israel

JN301911 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Palestinian sources in the occupied territories have told *Al-Ittihad* that a few days ago Egyptian authorities contacted a number of Palestinian figures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to find out if they could take part in direct negotiations with Israel, especially given the PLO's adamant refusal to recognize Resolution 242 before the enemy authorities grant the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The sources said some of these figures did not reject the idea but would not disclose names. The sources quoted Israeli Government circles as saying Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes President Mubarak will submit a list of these figures during the expected Egyptian-Israeli summit.

Arab League Foreign Ministers To Meet 17 Sep

LD031307 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1152 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, 3 Sep (KUNA) — The Arab League secretary general, Chedli Klibi, announced here today that Arab foreign ministers will hold their next session in Tunis on 17 September. Klibi, who is attending the nonaligned summit conference, told KUNA that the Secretariat General has prepared a number of proposals to be discussed, including the latest Arab developments and the League's financial situation. [passage omitted]

PLF Discusses Italian Court Ruling in Ship Hijack

JN301844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1712 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] An official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] Central Committee's General Secretariat said yesterday that the Central Committee's political bureau recently held a plenary meeting during which it discussed various Palestinian and Arab issues, developments in the international arena, and the PLF's organizational, political, and military situations. The spokesman's statement said that Palestinian national unity was one of the most important subjects discussed by the conferees. The statement added that the conferees considered Palestinian national unity a pressing and urgent need which necessitates exerting all efforts to surmount real and false obstacles to achieving this unity. [passage omitted)

The official spokesman said that the political bureau's discussions dealt with the sentences passed by the Italian judges [in the *Achille Lauro* hijacking trial]. He stressed that the PLF reiterates its condemnation of terrorism and international terrorism, considering the United States the head of this terrorism. The spokesman added that the PLF announces its pride in Arab-Italian friendship and in the Italian Government's stands on the Palestinian national struggle and the PLO.

The PLF political bureau called for distinguishing between Palestinian-Italian relations and the incidents which took place on board the Italian ship last year. It also called for abiding by the agreements which put an end to those incidents in Egyptian territorial waters and for the need to reach solutions away from U.S. pressures. [passage omitted]

WAFA Begins Issuing Bulletin in U.S.

JN301736 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 AUG 86

[Text] WAFA has begun to issue a bulletin in the United States of America. WAFA reported that the first bulletin was issued the day before yesterday. This is designed to get U.S. public opinion acquainted with the Palestinians' suffering as well as the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people.

PLO Force Attacks Israeli Patrol in Nabulus

JN311831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1710 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military vehicle near the town of Bayt Furik, Nabulus District, in the occupied West Bank the day before yesterday. The attack killed or wounded several enemy personnel. The Zionist occupation forces besieged the operation area, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Our combat group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Further Reporting

JN301834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A Fatah Revolutionary Council spokesman has claimed responsibility for yesterday evening's operation near the village of Bayt Furik in the Nabulus District. He said that the Martyr Abu Firas unit attacked an Israeli patrol with automatic weapons, fatally wounding one of its members. Before the Fatah Revolutionary Council took credit for the operation, the PLO's Force 17 said it had carried out the attack, killing or wounding a number of Israeli soldiers.

PLO Force Attacks Israeli Patrol in Hebron

JN022039 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1710 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

The martyr Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Safwat group operating inside the occupied homeland attacked an enemy foot patrol with incendiary bombs near the Al-Ibrahim Mosque in occupied Hebron at 8315 the day before yesterday. The attack wounded two Zionists. The scene of the operation was immediately cordoned off and the enemy forces began a search and arrest campaign near the mosque, arresting scores of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Revolution until victory.

Beirut Paper Reports Alleged 'Crisis' With MFO

NC021422 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 29 Aug p 1

[Amin Radwan report from Cairo; no date given]

[Text] A crisis between the Egyptian Government and the MFO command in Sinai surfaced last week after Egypt insisted on investigating reports that 28 MFO soldiers had conveyed military information on the movements of Egyptian troops in the Sinai to Israel.

Egyptian sources note that these soldiers belong to the Finnish contingent. Along with their request for an investigation, Egyptian security departments submitted Xerox copies of some coded messages sent to Israel by these soldiers, as well as pictures of microfilm found in the possession of four Israelis [not further identified] arrested last week.

These same sources report that the MFO command has turned down the Egyptian request, reminding Egypt of the 273 violations which it committed in the Sinai against the "Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty".

Israeli Tabah Delegation Arrives in Cairo 2 Sep

NC022011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMG 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv tonight to resume discussion on the selection of international arbitrators. The delegation is led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Upon arrival, Kimche said that some outstanding problems still existed. He added: When we leave Cairo at the end of this week, we hope to have resolved these problems so that progress in the peace process and bilateral relations can be achieved.

The Israeli delegation was met at the airport by Counselor Faruq Ra'fat from the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department and Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador to Cairo.

Mubarak Receives Ceausescu Envoy, Message

NC021249 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1027 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Ion Coman, an emissary of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message on bilateral relations from the Romanian President during the meeting.

Lutfi Comments on Economic Issues, U.S., USSR

NC010527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2157 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has denied rumors that he will go to France to join the Paris Club, a group responsible for scheduling overdue debts between creditors and debtors. He announced that his visit would be in response to an invitation by the French prime minister to promote bilateral relations in various fields.

In an interview scheduled to be published in tomorrow's edition of *Al-Akhbar*, Dr Lutfi says that talk about an economic crisis in Egypt is greatly exaggerated. He adds: The truth is that we are facing a difficult economic situation brought about by the fact that we consume more than we produce, invest more than we save, and import more than we export.

The prime minister states: Egypt's current economic trouble is the result of an accumulation of dozens of years of strain, beginning with the 1948 war and continuing through the 1956, 1967, and 1973 wars. These wars cost Egypt 100,000 martyrs and 1 billion pounds, a cost which drained our economic resources. This is in addition to the policy of consumer openness [al-infitah al-istihlaki] which prevailed in the seventies and the international circumstances which severely affected our national economy.

Dr Lutfi expresses optimism about Egypt's ability to overcome its economic difficulties. He expects the price rise to lead to an increase in Egypt's petroleum revenues. He also expects an increase in Egypt's revenues from tourism. He says: The economic reforms we are implementing are not subject to conditions from any foreign party. We act in accordance with the dictates of our own interests and circumstances. This will strengthen our position with the IMF and European states with regard to the rescheduling of debts.

When asked whether the United States holds Egypt by the neck because of the food aid it provides, Dr Lutfi replies: Anyone who claims that the United States influences us because of such aid does not understand the reality of our policy or its international weight. We appreciate the economic and military aid we receive from the United States, aid which amounts to more than $2 billion annually.

Dr Lutfi explains that this aid contributes to our economic development plans and to the strengthening of our armed forces. He adds: Despite this fact, U.S. aid cannot serve as a means of influence. It is the key to good and even outstanding bilateral relations. But we reject any attempt at influence. Washington knows how sensitive we are in this regard. It has never thought of interfering in our internal or external affairs. [passage omitted]

Dr Lutfi states: We seek to diversify the sources for our arms. We buy F-16, F-15, and F-5 planes from the United States, and we buy Mirage planes from France. We also buy Chieftain tanks from Britain. We seek to prolong the life of our weapons from East bloc countries. Doesn't this prove our military independence? [passage omitted]

The prime minister affirms that Egypt will not provide military facilities to any state. He emphasizes Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalignment, noting that it was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. All of our activities are centered on maintaining the principles of this movement to strengthen world peace and security.

Turning to Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, Dr Lutfi says: The only way to describe these relations is that they are good. Contacts are underway on various levels to boost bilateral cooperation. For example, this is what the economy minister did during his visit to Moscow.

The prime minister adds: As for talk about openness with the Soviet Union on par with our relations with the United States, I would like to say that our policy is not based on mere arithmetical balances. The balancing we take into consideration must serve our interests. How we develop and achieve this depends on the degree to which various states permit such relations to exist. [passage omitted]

Leaves for Paris

NC031044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1014 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi left for Paris this morning for a 3-day visit during which he will discuss bolstering cooperation between Egypt and France in fields of Egyptian development and exchange views on various political and economic issues.

Dr Lutfi is scheduled to leave Paris for London on Friday for a week-long visit to Britain. During this visit, he will meet with Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to discuss possible EC efforts in the field of cooperation with Egypt as Britain is the EC chairman during its current session.

Egyptians Detained at Moroccan Airport

NC021732 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] According to a MENA report, the Moroccan authorities detained a number of Egyptians today at Casablanca's Muhammad V Airport. The Egyptians were coming from Cairo aboard a Moroccan plane. Their detention is part of some stringent security measures, and is in accordance with the instructions to (?Arabs), who must obtain visas before entering Morocco. [passage omitted]

AL-AHRAM: Al-Qadhdhafi's Accusation 'Comical'

NC030940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* has denounced the charge which Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leveled against Egypt in his speech on the anniversary of the Libyan revolution. He accused Egypt of participating in the attack against Libya and threatened to use military force against it.

In its commentary today, *Al-Ahram* says: Al-Qadhdhafi surpasses all limits and forgets who he is when he warns Egypt that he will resort to military force. It adds: This is regrettable and comical. *Al-Ahram* calls for no response other than saying that Egypt knows well how to punish Al-Qadhdhafi if he commits such a stupid act. But Egypt would not hold the Libyan people responsible for the mistakes of a ruler who for 17 years has only succeeded in sowing division and hatred and in consolidating regionalism. Despite his continuous prattle about unity and patriotic slogans, he belittles the Arabs and does not prefer them to non-Arabs [shu'ubiyah].

Al-Ahram says: Egypt has always clearly supported any Arab people subjected to aggression. This is because Egypt does not allow differences with any regime to compromise the basic principles of its Arab strategy. Therefore, it is strange that Al-Qadhdhafi should accuse Egypt of participating in the attack against Libya and warn it about the consequences of its action.

In conclusion, *Al-Ahram* says: Let the colonel dream as he likes about fighting the United States with his modern army of 100,000 men. Let him dream that he is protected by a superpower which will act on his behalf in a confrontation with the United States. However, he must realize that Egypt has never been an easy target. Forewarned is forearmed.

Reportage of Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,346

JN021716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,346 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi people's Armed Forces, which fought against the covetous enemies and triumphed over them, are today more capable of settling this fierce battle in favor of Iraq and its successful march. The events of these immortal days confirm the enemies' defeat before our triumphant forces. Let the whole world know that the rascal Khomeyniites will only reap catastrophes and that their end will soon be tragic for them, their masters, and their Arab allies. It is from God the almighty that we seek help, strength, and audacity.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. a. The enemy repeated its attempts to attack our units in the heroic V Army Corps sector last night and this morning pursuing the same directions of yesterday's offensive. The enemy failed abjectly and retreated in humiliation, leaving behind large human losses. The confirmed enemy losses amounted to 3,000 dead, many more times that number wounded, and many prisoners. Once again our heroic forces in the V Army Corps have proved their ability and overwhelming superiority over the suspect despotic enemy. Praised be God for his decisive victory.

b. In a clearly desperate and propagandist attempt, the enemy tried to attack the abandoned oil-loading platform in the Gulf waters off Al-'Amiq port at dawn today, 30 km from our coast opposite Ra's al-Bishah. Our heroic Air Force, in coordination with our naval force, dealt with the attacking force with its mighty weapons.

2. Our heroic Air Force continued to write epics today, inflicting further losses on the enemy in the various operational sectors. It carried out 176 combat missions. Our Air Force also wiped out the overwhelming majority of the Iranian forces which were pushed toward the Al-'Amiq port and sank 32 boats of various types with the rascals boarding them. It also inflicted massive damage on other boats, in addition to carrying out the following missions:

a. At 1910 [1510 GMT] yesterday, our planes dealt a devastating blow to the Khaneh camp, destroying the rascal concentrations in it as well as its installations and arms and ammunition depots.

b. At 1911 yesterday, our planes raided the (Beswah) camp destroying its installations, troop concentrations, and arms and ammunition depots.

c. At 1446 today, our planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

d. At 1530 today, our planes struck again at the two pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields in order to further destroy them and prevent the rascals from repairing them.

e. At the same time, other planes were striking again at the pumping station in the Marun oil fields in order to further destroy its installations and prevent the enemy from repairing it.

After carrying out their duties, our bold planes returned safely to base except for one plane which fell in the battlefield. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot. God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks.

3. The bold helicopter gunship men continued their violent attacks against the enemy today. They carried out 53 combat missions during which they inflicted massive losses in personnel, equipment, weaponry, and vehicles. They also destroyed eight boats of various types before they returned safely to base in God's care.

4. Our units in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris spotted an enemy force in 12 boats while trying to approach our forward positions. Our men pounded it with all types of weapons, hitting some boats, killing or wounding some soldiers, and forcing the rest to flee.

5. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded a group of enemy soldiers and forced them to flee. In various other parts of the same sector, 12 infantry positions were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed in them, 2 vehicles were set ablaze. One vehicle was hit, and five rascals were killed in it.

6. Eleven enemy soldiers were killed and a vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

7. One cannon, one infantry position, and one machine gun emplacement were destroyed and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze in the II Army Corps central sector.

8. Two enemy soldiers were killed, one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed, and large fires were started in enemy positions in the VII Army Corps front.

9. As an expression of the criminal Iranian regime's inability to face Iraq's brave men in the battlefields, this regime's forces shelled the residential areas in Basra and the Al-Qurnah and Badrah districts last night and today with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling led to the martyrdom of 3 citizens, including a woman; the injury of 35 civilian citizens, including 6 children and 1 woman; the demolition of 5 houses; and damage to 2 other houses, 5 civilian cars, and 1 shop in Basra. It also led to the martyrdom of one citizen and one woman in the Al-Qurnah district.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 September 1986

Oil-Loading Platform 'Purged'

JN031057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1043 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have purged the abandoned and isolated oil-loading platform, situated within Iraqi territorial waters off the Ra's al-Bishah cost, of the Iranian aggressors and completely wiped out the Iranian forces there.

Papers Hail 'Victory' in Northern Sector

JN021310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0642 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Iraqi newspaper editorials today described the Iranian forces' new defeat in the V Army Corps northern sector yesterday and the night before the last as the beginning of a certain and final Iraqi victory. The newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, *Al-Thawrah*, *Al-Jumhuriyah*, and *Al-'Iraq* said that this defeat will hasten the downfall of the Iranian regime and increase its burdens.

The newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, said that the Iraqi victory in the V Army Corps northern sector will have a direct bearing on the entire war, describing this victory as a good omen and a great breakthrough toward a decisive victory.

The paper said: We have always challenged the Iranian rulers to come for genuine combat on the battlefield, and now they have come with all of their recklessness and arrogance to reap bitter defeat and suffer further losses that will greatly affect their weak conditions and bring their eventual defeat closer.

In an editorial entitled "The New Victory," *Al-Thawrah*, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, said that this battle has proven that strong, capable Iraq is superior in terms of its military strategy and morale, and that all of the Iranian rulers' empty statements and allegations are meaningless. The paper added: All of the charlatans' dreams that they can harm the Iraqi people's security and national sovereignty are impossible to realize, and the result of their reckless aggressive attempts, their intransigence, and their indulging in evil and aggression will only bring them further disasters and destruction. The paper described the new Iraqi victory as constituting a comprehensive, ever-widening strength in the Iraqi Armed Forces.

The paper also noted that the timing of the new Iranian aggression against Iraq, the opening date of the Harare nonaligned summit, is not a coincidence but an expression of the Iranian rulers' arrogance, impertinence, and contempt for the international community's desire to end the war through peaceful means. This timing, the paper noted, shows the Iranian regime's insistence on defying the Nonaligned Movement and all of the noble and sublime values it represents and strives to realize.

In an editorial entitled "The Gate of Victory," *Al-Jumhuriyah* said: We have opened the gate of victory in the V Army Corps sector with our down heads and will make the Khomeyniites realize the size, form, and dimensions of their defeat at the present time and in the future. The paper added: We are already proud of our future achievements because throughout the past 6 years we have learned that the tyrant Iranian rulers have never been satisfied with a defeat in one of the war sectors.

The paper pointed out that the Iranian rulers have been misled by their frustrated Zionist ally and the petty, Arabic-speaking Zionists into believing that they can rely on new methods in every stage of their aggression. However, the Iraqis have always transformed these methods into social, military, and political disasters that further tighten the noose around their necks and increase their bitterness.

The paper asserted that what befell the Khomeyniites in the northern sector will also befall them in any other operational sector and across the entire confrontation front.

Murphy Visits Amman, Meets With King Husayn

JN021723 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stressed the constant principles of Jordanian policy to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy when his majesty received him at Al-Nadwah palace today. His majesty said that just and durable peace in the Middle East can only be established and the Palestine question can only be solved through an international conference attended by all the sides concerned, as well as the permanent UN Security Council member-states. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, the court minister, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman. Murphy left Amman this evening following a brief visit to Jordan.

Monte Carlo Reports Mission

JN021643 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A responsible source in Amman has announced that Jordan is willing to bring the U.S. and Soviet viewpoints close regarding the peace march in the Middle East. To this end it has contacted the Arab capitals, especially Cairo, to reach a unified position on this issue, which will be discussed with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, who arrived in Amman from Israel today. He was received by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Observers believe that Jordan's willingness contradicts what has been mentioned by sources close to the Israeli Government about Murphy's new tour of the region. The Israeli Government said that the U.S. envoy is currently studying the possibility of issuing a peace statement to be signed by Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. This statement will be issued following the expected Egyptian-Israeli summit between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The U.S. assistant secretary of state is trying to prepare a specific formula regarding the participation of Jordan and the Palestinians in any future peace negotiations on condition that these Palestinians support the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. The Jordanian source also affirmed to AFP in Amman that Jordan's positions on the settlement of the Middle East dispute have not changed, and that it will hold negotiations with Israel only within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all the concerned parties as well as the five permanent UN Security Council member-states.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments

JN030813 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Sep 86
pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Bush ... Then Murphy!"]

[Text] After the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy pays another visit. This visit could be as exploratory as Bush's, whose tour took place almost 2 weeks ago. During his stay in Jordan, Bush listened to principled views which define a broad outline and state that a just and durable peace in the Middle East and a solution to the Middle East issue can only be reached through the convocation of an international conference to be attended by all concerned sides in the presence of all UN Security council member-countries.

Murphy, as well, heard the same after His Majesty King Husayn told him of these firm components of the Jordanian policy which constitute a principled position. Meanwhile, the United States does not adopt a definite position toward the Arabs while adopting a position supporting Israel.

With his lengthy experience in the field of diplomacy — being someone who closely knows the details of the region since he is one of those who have played key roles in U.S. policy in the Middle East since the 1950s — Murphy has become certain that Jordan's endeavors to attain peace in the region are not separate from the firm facts — which Jordan called for during meetings in international organizations, in conferences, and privately and publicly — which state that a desirable peace is a just peace which does not fool anybody and which obtains credibility through the termination of wars and threats in the regions which caused destruction, death, and homelessness.

The lengthy U.S. experience in the Middle East region — and the successive U.S. policies which were created by an aggressive Israeli policy — has to extricate itself from Israeli influence, as an Arab leader said. [sentence as published] U.S. policy rotates in the Israeli orbit instead of being the other way around between a superpower and another country which was founded on oppression, aggression, and flagrant violation of human rights and justice. Thus, all the principled facts which Murphy heard yesterday during his visit to Jordan are a strong voice representing genuine Arab aspirations designed to make the Americans compare what the Arabs want and what they are keen to attain through their adherence to their legitimate and historic rights on the one hand and the Israeli intransigence which wants to inundate the region with further disasters and wars on the other. Arab inalienable rights will not be subject to discussion. Arab basic principles are clear and comprehensible, including principles representing the Palestinian issue, which is the basis of Arab action.

As Bush returned home carrying with him the basic components of Jordanian policy, Murphy, the expert who excellently comprehends situations in the region, will carry with him these constants and views. He will carry with him as well Arab hopes to attain a desirable just peace, in addition to the need to make U.S. policy refrain from rotating within Israeli orbits.

King Husayn Receives Romanian Envoy, Message

JN021829 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn Received Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state for foreign affairs, at Al-Nadwah palace this evening. The Romanian official conveyed to his majesty a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on bilateral relations and developments in the Middle East.

Islamic Jihad Renews Threat To Kill French Hostage

NC021730 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 2 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad Moslem group Tuesday renewed its threat to kill one of the French hostages it is holding unless France negotiates in good faith.

The threat, in a communique to a Western news agency here, was accompanied by a videotape showing journalist Jean-Paul Kauffman, who was kidnapped in May last year in the predominantly Moslem sector of Beirut.

Islamic Jihad threatened to kill Mr. Kauffman unless Paris kept an alleged promise to secure the release of two Iraqi dissidents expelled to Baghdad last February.

Moslem fundamentalist groups hold a total of seven French hostages in Lebanon, along with four Americans.

Further on Warning

LD021906 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In Lebanon, the kidnappers of the French hostages have once again made themselves heard. In a communique, the Islamic Jihad renews its demands, including the return to Paris of two Iraqi Shi'ite activists who were extradited to Iraq last February. The Jihad also said the U.S. Government wrecked an agreement with the French Government on freeing the hostages in Lebanon. [passage omitted on Jihad also sending video cassette of Kauffmann]

This evening the Quai d'Orsay reacted, saying that the Islamic Jihad's complaint on the fate of two Iraqi dissidents sent back to Iraq last February is unacceptable because two students expressed their intention to return to Paris soon while talking to the French ambassador in Baghdad.

New Group Demands Resolution 425 Implementation

NC030522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] A new organization — The Revolutionary Brigades for the Liberation of the Border Strip [al-Alwiyatu al-Thawriyah li Tahrir al-Sharit al-Hududi] — has warned UNIFIL that they have a 1-month grace period to implement Security Council Resolution 425.

An unidentified spokesman for this organization has told a foreign news agency in Beirut that all the states participating in UNIFIL are responsible for the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the border strip or security belt area. He added: We consider the UNIFIL soldiers as hostages until the end of this grace period and the implementation of Resolution 425. He emphasized that the organization has adopted the appropriate measures in the border strip area and that it will strike those who consider undermining security with an iron fist.

Amal, Qabalan Criticize Opponents of 425

NC300705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The Amal Movement issued a statement yesterday saying that Resolution 425 clearly calls for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from the south. The movement notes that neither this nor any other resolution would prevent Amal from fulfilling its role in confronting the enemy through the resistance option. The movement asserts that everyone should participate in this resistance instead of deluging the area with unjustifiable arguments.

The movement reiterated its determination to strike at anyone that harms the UN forces.

For his part, Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan criticized the uproar over Resolution 425. He said that this vituperation serves the interests of the Israeli enemy, and added that theatrics and mindless rejection of UN resolutions cannot liberate the south and force Israel to pull out of Lebanon.

Dialogue Committee Session Changed to 9 Sep

NC021941 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq al-Munaynimah has announced that the next meeting of the government Dialogue Committee will be on Tuesday [9 September] and not Friday [5 September]. Friday is a public holiday to mark the new Hegira year.

Amal Officials in Al-Biqa' Rebel Against Leadership

NC021708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports from Al-Biqa', some senior Amal officials there have rebelled against their leadership. The rebels are being led by a man named Abu Yahya, who is known for his loyalty to Hasan al-Hashim. The Al-Nasiriyah barracks near Riyaq has joined Abu Yahya while the Mahmud Abu Hamdan group has remained loyal to Birri.

Abu Hamdan's areas of influence include Shtawrah and a part of Ba'labakk. Amal sources have remained tight-lipped about this matter. However, they are following the secret contacts between Abu Yahya and Hasan al-Hashim with interest.

Speaker al-Husayni Leaves for France 2 Sep

NC021347 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni left Beirut for France today on an official visit scheduled to last several days. Al-Husayni is expected to hold talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and other senior French officials on the latest developments in Lebanon and the region as a whole.

Shaykh Qabalan on Imam Disappearance Anniversary

NC311953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Speech by Lebanese Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan at a ceremony held in the courtyard of the field hospital on the Beirut Airport road to commemorate the 8th anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr — live]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted] Eight years have passed since Imam Musa al-Sadr went to an Arab country which was supposed to be a safe haven for all deprived people. However, we were surprised by the existence of a jailer there who has departed from traditions, norms, laws, and canons. We were surprised that a dwarf would treat a giant so presumptuously. [passage omitted]

During the last people's congress, Al-Qadhdhafi was asked to reveal what had happened. He told the conferees: If Musa al-Sadr were to return 70 times, I would (?kill) him. We tell Al-Qadhdhafi: Death is a fact; it is God's decree. However, it is indeed a reflection of bad and miserable times that a quasi-man like Al-Qadhdhafi and his ilk are allowed to control the fate of a nation. [passage omitted]

We must make others understand that we will not keep quiet about this issue. I again call on the nationalist forces, Syria, and Algeria to work toward resolving this issue. Some say that we live in darkness. We do not live in darkness; we live in daylight. We do not know all the elements of this issue. We do not know the true facts. If there is someone who has convincing facts, then let him speak up. Let him give us proof that Imam Musa is finished so that we can get out of this darkness.

Lebanese newspapers recently cited Senegalese President Abdou Diouf as having said that Musa al-Sadr is living and being held in Sabha prison. [passage omitted] If this is true, then we ask: Why don't we boycott the 1 September [Libyan revolution anniversary] celebrations? The true allies, friends, and brothers of Al-Qadhdhafi should tell him: We will boycott the September celebrations until you resolve the issue of Musa al-Sadr.

Brothers, the case of Imam Musa al-Sadr is one of principle as far as we are concerned. We do not speak of everlasting life: We only say that someone went to this country and we have no information to prove that he expired there. We do have information and supporting evidence that he is still alive. We will not stop our efforts to discover the truth. We will resist on every level. We will challenge Al-Qadhdhafi irrespective of the one which the United States is presenting to him. It is our belief that we have two captives: Imam Musa al-Sadr in Libya and the border strip in the south. We will work diligently to free those two captives. [passage omitted]

There are some people who claim that the Amal Movement is finished. I tell you that the Amal Movement will become even more active. It will grow to be a towering mountain. I tell you that the Amal Movement will expand outside the confines of Lebanon. The Amal Movement is for the deprived — Christians, Muslims, and all who are downtrodden. Imam Musa al-Sadr did not establish the Amal Movement only to serve the Shi'ite community. He established it so that the Shi'ite community could serve all deprived people. [passage omitted]

A new wave of tribalism, of settling tribal scores, has arisen. The Amal Movement was established to strike against this tribal mentality. We reject the idea of wreaking vengeance on innocent people. [passage omitted]

We must be realistic. We support the dialogue committee; we support the security plan. We want the security plan to apply to all of Lebanon. Let the progressive [socialist] brothers permit me to say that we want the security plan to be expanded to the coastal road. I want the Dahr al-Wahsh-'Alayh road to be opened. We want dialogue. The Syrians entered Lebanon as the result of a conscious decision. [passage omitted]

We do not want organizations on the ground. We want organizations that will fight in (Tallat al-Suwaydir) and 'Ali al-Tahir. We want the resistance to be secret. We do not want resistance that will be a mere show. We do not want the resistance to revert to the conditions that existed prior to 1982. During this time, the resistance members who were about to proceed to the occupied territory to fight used to get drunk. They used to surrender to Israel. I remember when a patrol used to pass by our country's borders. Children would tell the patrol that the fedayeen were coming. The members of the patrol used to tremble in fear at the thought of the fedayeen. The fedayeen became regular forces, settled in the south, and created a state within a state. But Israel uncovered them. This is why all the fedayeen went away when Israel invaded in 1982. They were scattered. We had wanted them to achieve victory because their victory would be our victory. Imam Musa al-Sadr used to tell us: If they do not fight, then we will establish our own squads and resistance groups to fight Israel.

Brothers, Imam Musa al-Sadr is an Islamic asset. He is a national and human treasure. [passage omitted] Musa al-Sadr, I will never forget you. I will not sell you. I am with you in your institutions and in your course of struggle. I am with you against Israel. I am with you with regard to Lebanese unity. [passage omitted] How can I forget you while you are in the prison of the tyrant, the criminal, the mean, enemy of God and humanity? I will not forget you. [passage omitted]

Birri Speech on Anniversary

NC312144 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0956 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Speech by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at a ceremony held in the courtyard of the field hospital on the Beirut Airport road to commemorate the 8th anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr — live]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted] My liege, the imam: You and the homeland are twin brothers. They invited you [to Libya] to imprison you. They invited the enemy to imprison the homeland. In 1978, we found ourselves between two jailers, one of whom spoke Arabic and the other Hebrew. [passage omitted]

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the events of 31 August are not open to investigation despite the fact that old and new messages speak of your readiness to form an investigative committee. [passage omitted] The Libyan regime revealed its true policy when it kidnapped Imam al-Sadr and his two companions, Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qub and 'Abbas Badr al-Din. This regime knew that Imam al-Sadr had established battalions of Lebanese resistance — Amal — to fight Israel. It also knew that the imam was the foreign minister for the Islamic revolution in Iran under the leadership of the great Imam Khomeyni. [chants of Allah Akbar]

In whose interests was this kidnapping carried out? Was it done in the interests of Iran or in the interests of Israel and against those of Iran and the Iranian revolution? The truth is that it was carried out in the interests of Israel and the Shah of Iran. [passage omitted] The incident of 31 August was a great service to Israel. Perhaps it even resulted in the depositing of a large sum to its account, a sum deposited in the account of the capitulationists and allies of the Israeli enemy. [passage omitted]

What we hear about UN Resolution 425 and UNIFIL is strange. With a sober mind devoid of emotionalism, we objectively tell all our struggling brothers in Hizballah, the Islamic resistance, the national resistance, the faithful resistance, and especially those strugglers in the battalions of the Lebanese resistance — Amal Movement [applause] that as God is our witness we care for them all without exception. We tell them the following [applause]:

1. Israel has repeatedly declared that it will only withdraw from the south in accordance with security arrangements. If this is so, why doesn't Israel withdraw and approve this resolution?

2. Resolution 425 does not deal with Palestinian territory or the future of Jerusalem. It only deals with Lebanon. It is a transitional resolution which does not annul the armistice agreement. It maintains the state of war between us and Israel and, as a consequence, does not preclude the holy war we all want.

3. Resolution 425 does not cover more than one Arab border with Israel. It does not even cover many areas in Lebanon. Despite this, there is no military action or struggle against Israel from these borders. This action is being carried out in the areas under UNIFIL and the territory covered by Resolution 425. Therefore, the situation would not have been any better without this resolution. [applause]

4. Israel rejects Resolution 425 which the UN Security Council issued in its absence. It rejects the presence of UNIFIL forces and has mocked them several times. Why do we then use the enemy's argument as if it were in our interests when in fact it is in his interests?

5. This resolution has existed since 1978. Why the uproar now? When the security of the south was in the hands of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], particularly between 1978 and 1982, silence was maintained about this resolution. UNIFIL was not attacked. Have we become a problem now that security is in the hands of the Amal Movement and the inhabitants of the south? Or have the battle and conspiracy been moved to the south under the guise of Resolution 425 and southern security because we have managed to stop the filthy war between ourselves and the Palestinian brothers in the southern suburb and West Beirut thanks to the security plan, orders from President Hafiz al-Asad, and the help of our Syrian brothers? [passage omitted]

The presence of UNIFIL creates a psychological state which helps the inhabitants of the south to remain where they are. This is one of the most important reasons for strengthening the resistance and permitting it freedom of movement. The departure of UNIFIL would lead to the departure of these inhabitants. Why should we weaken the resistance by calling for UNIFIL's departure? We will definitely weaken the resistance if we cancel Resolution 425.

Last of all, the decision to keep UNIFIL rests with Lebanon which can ask these forces to leave any time it wants. This is stipulated in the resolution itself. In other words, the UNIFIL mandate is renewed upon request and not automatically. It would be very easy to ask UNIFIL to withdraw after an Arab and Islamic liberation decision has been made. Let all who want to continue the struggle, ourselves included, rest assured of this fact.

Brothers, the resistance in the south is a part of our people. Resolution 425 is its international garment. What I fear most is that those who do not want this resolution want a BMW 425 instead. [applause]

Brothers, the resistance in the south is a part of our people. Resolution 425 is its international garment. The resistance has two rifles. One rifle is brandished in the face of the enemy in the south, while the other is raised at the United Nations. We do not raise an olive branch; we raise two rifles. One rifle is raised in the face of the enemy in the south, while the other is raised at the United Nations. It is a sin to lower either of these two rifles before full liberation is achieved. [passage omitted]

I address myself to our Palestinian brothers and say: The Amal Movement is not your enemy. You are in its mind and heart. Rivalry between two causes, especially when they serve each other, is impermissible. It is high time that a new chapter be opened, such as the one in 1982 and 1985, where Lebanon would belong to the Lebanese and Palestine would be the sublime goal of all Arabs. Enough of fighting for what is right. You know that the south bore the heaviest burdens of your cause and carried out your trust most sincerely.

As for domestic issues and the so-called dialogue, we reiterate that we will attend the Ministerial Council's meetings in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. Let us sum up this spirit as we see it:

1. There will be no peace, negotiations, ties, or arrangements with Israel or Lahd. [cheers and applause] Israel must leave Lebanon unconditionally and without restrictions. Camille Sham'un should be ashamed of himself. [applause] He should respect his old age and openly oppose Lahd. Enough support for Lahd. We know his ways.

2. Lebanon is an Arab country. This reality undoubtedly requires that there be distinguished and special relations with fraternal Syria.

3. Lebanon — its people, institutions, and territory — is a single, united entity. Federation, confederation, cantons, security decentralization, plurality and the like are not acceptable.

4. The sectarian system has fallen after proving itself to be a calamity. The Lebanese system must be based on the cancellation of political sectarianism. During the transitional period, the cabinet should have the final say in all decisions and decrees, including routine ones.

5. The army, which has always been used as a stick to frighten, must be rebuilt along clear national lines that reflect its inclination to liberate the south and give full support to the national resistance.

6. The application of transitional provisions with regard to the return of all evacuees must be expedited. [passage omitted] The provision of security and services must be accelerated. Economic aid and support must be given to the south. Attention must be paid to the economic situation and to the condition of the treasury. Lebanese currency must be strengthened vis-a-vis other currencies.

This is the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. We will not accept any discrimination between one Lebanese citizen and another. You have exploited us long enough. Exploitation and independence do not go together. You have exploited us enough from 1943 to 1986. [passage omitted]

Everyone knows that we were the last to enter the war in defense of ourselves and our principles. We will also be the first to leave it in defense of the homeland's continued existence, provided that it will be a free and just homeland. [passage omitted]

French, Fijian UNIFIL Positions Come Under Fire

NC021213 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] According to information from the south, four gunmen riding in a car opened fire at a French soldier in front of his battalion's position in Ma'rakah this morning. Bursts of gunfire were also directed at the Fijian contingent in Al-Mansurah.

Hizballah Sets Up Checkpoints in Mashgharah

NC310618 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Newsmen in Al-Biqa' report that tension reigns in Mashgharah as a result of the checkpoints that Hizballah has set up to check the identity of people going by. Members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party members are taking similar measures in other areas of Al-Biqa'.

'Resistance' Groups Attack Lahd, Israeli Positions

NC021155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A group of resistance men fired rockets and machine guns at an agent Lahd position north of Kafr Tibnit at dawn today. The ensuing clash resulted in the Lahd position being hit and its personnel either killed or wounded.

Another resistance group has fired a rocket at the Israeli position at Dahr al-Bayyadah, but it is not yet known if casualties resulted.

Israeli Personnel Carrier Blown Up in South

NC310922 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A national resistance group attacked a position belonging to the agent Lahd in the village of Al-Qantarah at dawn today, scoring direct hits. When patrols of the Israeli occupation forces headed for the scene of the operation, the resistance men blew up one of the personnel carriers, wounding all those riding in the carrier. Afterward, the occupation forces shelled the villages of Qabrikha and Humin, damaging a number of houses.

Speculation Continues Around Summit With Egypt

Weizman: Due 'Within a Week'

AU031026 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Rome, Sept 3 (AFP) — Israeli minister without portfolio 'Ezer Weizman met here Wednesday with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, and commented afterwards that a planned Israel-Egypt summit should take place within a week.

Mr. Weizman said after the meeting that he had informed Mr. Craxi about Israeli peace efforts and preparations for a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt.

He said the meeting would be held next week or shortly thereafter. The Egyptian city of Alexandria has been previously named as venue and September 11 or 12 as possible dates for the meeting.

Mr. Weizman, who arrived here Tuesday evening and was due to leave immediately after his talks with Mr. Craxi, denied reports that he had met a Palestinian leader during his brief visit.

Shamir Office Fears 'Unilateral Moves'

TA021855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Sources in the foreign minister's office today expressed to our political correspondent the fear that the prime minister and his advisers are trying to initiate unilateral political moves in preparation for the summit with the Egyptian president. The sources in Shamir's office said the Americans have already learned that in order to get a matter concluded in Israel the Foreign Ministry should also be brought into the picture.

In reaction, sources in the Prime Minister's Office said that Mr Peres briefed the vice prime minister about all details of the talks with Murphy and the preparations for the summit. These sources suggested that the Foreign Ministry circles stop creating internal confrontations and rather concentrate on strengthening Israel's international status.

Sources Claim Husayn More Receptive to Peres Ideas

TA031058 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Husayn have exchanged messages about the possibility of Israel and Jordan beginning talks in the near future under the aegis of the United States. *Hadashot* has learned that the messages, relayed through U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, raised new ideas for the inclusion of Palestinians in the negotiations in the framework of a joint delegation with Jordan.

Peres and Murphy ended their working meeting after midnight last night. Sources close to the prime minister expressed the assessment that the chances for promoting a political move with Jordan's active participation have increased in the wake of the messages relayed by Murphy. The initial impression was that Husayn is more receptive to Peres' ideas and may, in the not too distant future, favorably contemplate participating in the political process. Husayn would like such a move to take place under international aegis rather than through direct negotiations between himself and Peres.

Sources close to the prime minister last night confirmed that Peres is prepared to contemplate new ideas in order to promote the peace process. However, this should not be construed as meaning that he is prepared to talk to the PLO. Senior political sources in Jerusalem yesterday voiced their assessment that Peres' definition of "authentic Palestinians," which was relayed to Husayn, expands the framework of the Palestinian representation. [passage omitted]

Shamir Comments on Murphy Mission, Tabah, PLO

TA021050 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1029 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy came to this region to see whether the conditions are currently ripe for further political development in Israel's relations with its neighbors. In a meeting with the Honduran foreign minister, Shamir said that three issues are scheduled to be discussed in the Peres-Mubarak summit: Tabah, normalization, and the peace process in the region.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Yitzhaq Shamir conferred with Prime Minister Peres this morning who briefed him on his talk last night with Murphy and on the preparations of the summit in Alexandria. Murphy left for Jordan this morning to confer with King Husayn. He will return to Jerusalem either this evening or tomorrow morning.

Comments Further

TA021220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said chances are good that the arbitral compromis on Tabah may be signed soon. However, a definite date has not yet been set since several issues are still pending.

According to Minister Shamir, the large number of visits paid by Soviet officials to Arab countries in the last few days attests to the USSR's wish to play a more active role in the peace process and to promote its demand for holding an international conference.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the foreign minister made these remarks in a meeting with his Honduran counterpart, Carlos Lopez Contreras.

Denies Jordan PLO Offices Reopened

TA030444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has denied reports that Jordan has reopened five PLO offices in Amman, including the office of Yasir 'Arafat. The story appeared yesterday in the Egyptian weekly *Al-Musawwar*. Reporter Steve Rodan speaking to Shamir last night after a dinner for the visiting foreign minister of Honduras, asked him if the report was true.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] It's not true.

[Rodan] It's not true?

[Shamir] It was denied by the Jordanian Government. [end recording]

Delegation to Tabah Talks Leaves for Egypt

TA030455 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks last night returned to Cairo amidst the hope that the arbitration agreement would reach final agreement by the end of this week. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that he believed the final agreement over the border dispute would be achieved during his current visit.

Kimche today meets with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in the city of Alexandria before starting talks with Egypt's chief Tabah negotiator, Nabil al-'Arabi.

U.S. Company Causes 'Major Setback' in Lavi Program

TA030713 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
3 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] The Lavi fighter programme has suffered a major setback and the first prototype, which had been scheduled to fly in the last week of this month, will probably not get into the air before mid-November.

The delay, expected to cost tens of millions of dollars in excess labour and production expenses, is being caused by the California-based Lear-Siegler company, contractor for the fighter's flight control system.

Lear-Siegler is already two weeks behind schedule in supplying the last, and most crucial, phase of the system, and sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that they did not realistically expect delivery before mid-October.

The company has reportedly had problems integrating a microchip specially developed for the Lavi, into the aerial segment of the flight control system.

This delay is the third by Lear-Siegler with whom the Israel Aircraft Industries, the Lavi's prime contractor, has a $20-$25 million research-and-development contact for the plane's specially designed, three-phased, flight control system.

Despite earlier delays by the company, the ground-based systems are already in place. But, *The Post* was told, the Lavi cannot take off without the aerial component supposed to have been delivered on August 15. The R and D contract included the supply of the systems to all Lavi prototypes, with a separate production contract pending once the Lavi goes on line.

The delay in the programme coincides with an intensive Pentagon effort to cancel the programme. According to Defence Ministry sources, the delay will "give the Pentagon the ammunition it has been looking for to prove that the Lavi is going to be much more expensive than we projected."

A joint Israel-American team is conducting a four-month study of the programme with a view to finding possible alternatives that would also take into account wider Israeli economic and military needs.

Work on other aspects of the fighter's development are reported to be on schedule.

Defence Minister Rabin remains committed to the Lavi, and reportedly thinks the current delay will not be a major impediment.

Central Command Reports Fall in Terrorism in 1986

TA021415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Hostile activities within the jurisdiction of the IDF's Central Command decreased considerably in the first 8 months of 1986 compared to the same period last year. This was stated by Major General Ehud Baraq, the commander of the Central Command, in a meeting with journalists. He added that disturbances decreased by 50 percent while hostile terrorist activities declined by some 40 percent. Maj Gen Baraq pointed out that three terrorist squads which have not yet been apprehended are active in Judaea and Samaria: one in Nabulus, one in the vicinity of Mevo Dotan, and a third one in Jericho.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports Maj Gen Baraq also stated that the closure of the PLO offices in Amman and other Jordanian activities have helped calm down the region. [passage omitted]

Cut in Long-Term Debt Interest Rate Sought From U.S.

TA030709 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
3 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israel is to ask the Reagan Administration to reduce interest rates on its long-term debts to the U.S. This could save the country about $200 million a year, senior Treasury sources said yesterday.

Prime Minister Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim are to make the request on their forthcoming visits to Washington, the sources said.

The government hopes that the average 10 per cent interest on Israel's $10 billion long-term debt will be cut to 8 per cent, according to the sources.

Treasury Director-General 'Imanu'el Sharon told reporters that some loans from the U.S. carry 12 per cent interest and that Israel would prefer to repay these ahead of time because of the high rates. But, he said, this might be difficult since the U.S. had covered the loans with bonds that also carry 12 per cent interest.

Sharon said the government would continue repaying short-term debts at high interest rates which burden the economy heavily.

He also said he doubted that Israel needed foreign currency reserves as large as $3 billion. Other countries, he pointed out, did not hold such large reserves.

Sharon added that it was too early to tell how much economic aid Israel would receive from the U.S. next year. He said the question-mark stemmed from the Gramm-Rudman budget reduction amendment and its status following the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling that it was unconstitutional. Despite the ruling, a cut in aid might take place, he said. The aid due is $1.2 billion. Sharon said Israel would prefer to receive it in one sum, and said these questions would be discussed in economic talks that Israeli representatives were to have with U.S. officials at the end of the year.

NAM 'Special Session' Held 1 Sep Marking Anniversary

LD011949 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 1 (TANJUG) — A special session of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the founding of the movement at its first summit in Belgrade in 1961 was held this afternoon in Harare. The session was opened by a speech of the new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, followed by an address of the former chairman, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

President of State Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani, President of Cuba Fidel Castro, Iraqi First Vice-President [title as received] Taha Yasin Ramadan, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Sam Nujoma of SWAPO then spoke in the name of regional groups and liberation movements.

Mugabe Speaks; Officers Elected

MB012050 Harare Domestic Service in English
1511 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Commemoration Address by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the Harare International Conference Center on the 25th Anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement — live]

[Text] Your majesties, heads of state and government, distinguished representatives, invited guests and observers, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

May I begin by expressing my personal and most profound gratitude and the gratitude of my people for the honor, great honor, you have done me and done them and the great confidence you have reposed in me by electing me as chairman of the movement for the next 3 years.

It is an honor which carries, I appreciate, tremendous responsibilities with the mammoth task to lead an organization with such an illustrious history, a path charted by great men and the expectation naturally is that one will continue to walk in the footsteps of such great people. I thank particularly the representatives of our four regions for their faith [word indistinct] and confidence, and the leader of SWAPO, a representative of the liberation movements for his compliments and the remarks of praise he made in my favor. May I assure you that I shall try to live up to your expectations. I have never regarded the task of leadership as an easy task, but I have always taken it, first and foremost, as a learning task. We learn to lead. I learned in a humble way to lead 8 million people and that experience is not adequate enough for the role of leading great nations, carrying in their own countries vast populations and I think our population in total is more than a billion. [sentence as heard] It is a mammoth task and as learner leader shall try to do my best. Thank you. [applause]

I think we have now on our agenda the election of officers, those who comprise the conference burea. Your excellencies are invited to note that in accordance with the recommendation of the meeting for the conference of foreign ministers, meeting of the conference of foreign ministers [repetition as heard], at Paragraph 6 of their report: The following member countries have been recommended for vice chairmen of the conference: vice chairman for Africa — Ethiopia, Gabon Guinea-Bissau, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Senegal, SWAPO, Uganda, and Zambia. The vice chairmen for Asia: Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia, Iraq, the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization], the Syrian Arab Republic, and Vietnam. The vice chairmen for Latin America and the Caribbean: Cuba, Guyana, Nicaragua, and Peru. Vice chairmen for Europe: Cyprus and Yugoslvia. I seek your approval for these recommendations. [applause] So be it!

And as rapporteur-general ... [station break interrupts speech] Could I have the rapporteur-general please take his place at the podium here. As an exofficio member of the bureau, as is the practice in our movement, the outgoing chairman also serves on the conference bureau as a member.

We also need the chairmen of two main committees: The conference of foreign ministers also recommended the following: chairman of the Political Committee — His Excellency (Abdul al Askal) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and as chairman of the Economic Committee [station break interrupted speech] post of secretary general that the conference of foreign ministers approved the appointment of Dr Utete as secretary general of the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

It is now time to (?dispense) with a small problem: applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests. Persuant to the recommendations made by the Coordinating Bureau at its meeting in New York and by the preparatory meeting of officials which was held in Harare, the conference of foreign ministers decided to recommend to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries that first the Front de Liberation National Kanak et Socialist, FLNKS [Kanak National and Socialist Liberation Front], to be invited to participate as an observer, thus the front will [word indistinct] Caledonia; two, the Free [word indistinct] from the People's Republic of Mongolia be invited to participate as guests; and three, the principal Secretariats of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS; the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD; the Preferential Trade Area for Southern and Eastern (?region) of Africa; the Southern African Development and Coordinating Conference, SADCC; Latin American Economic Systems, SELA; and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the UNHCR, be invited to participate as guests. May I seek your approval for these recommendations. [applause]. So, be it!

The observers and guests, whose membership have been approved, could they please take their places in the hall.

Majesties and excellencies, time is not on our side, may I suggest that at this point instead of breaking up and returning later for the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the movement, we immediately proceed to the commemorations. If there is no objection can I regard that as decided? Thank you. Okay. Shall we proceed with the next event, which is the commemoration of the 25th anniversary, but before I, [changes thought] we proceed, may I read a statement. I wish members to know that I have received an important message addressed to the summit from Mr De Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. The secretary general greatly regrets his inability to be present personally amongst us today. His message therefore is being circulated. I know that I express sentiments of this gathering in conveying to the secretary general our very best wishes for a speedy recovery and full resumption of his important duties at the earliest.

Your majesties, distinguished guests, and representatives of state and government, your excellencies, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, it is a great privilege to me to address you on this historic occasion, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of our movement. We in Zimbabwe are deeply conscious of the honor the observance of this commemorative session in Harare bestows upon our country. We thank the member states for granting us the privilege to serve the movement in this manner. It is an honor that truly humbles our young republic.

Your majesties, excellencies, comrades, and friends, exactly a quarter of a century ago leaders of 25 emergent countries met in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to exchange ideas on the international situation with a view to contributing more effectively to world peace and security and peaceful cooperation among people. Theirs was no easy task. They were meeting against the background of the breakdown of colonial empires and in the context of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and all forms of alien domination. The cold war had polarized international relations, and the world was divided into two antagonistic political-military blocs. The countries these leaders represented were just emerging from foreign occupation, often after bitter struggles for national independence, and they suffered from weak economies and fragile political and social institutions. The temptation to allow matters to take their own course and let themselves and their countries be pulled into one orbit or the other of the two contending power blocks must have been nearly irresistable. But these were men of vision, equal to their task. They also fully comprehended the worth of the prize they sought. The freedom they had just won for themselves and for their countries could only be secure in a larger freedom — the freedom of all peoples to determine their own futures and the right of states to choose their own systems of government and their own political, social, and economic systems without outside interference.

The future of peoples, of nations, and ultimately of the world itself, could not be secure in an interational system divided into rival political-military blocs, and in a climate characterized by acrimony and the arms race. These leaders sought to freeze the spread of the military blocs, and to bring about greater relaxation of tension, relying not on might but on reason and the justice of their goals in order to achieve their objectives. So it was that on 1 September 1961 the 25 leaders met in Belgrade at a conference convend by men whose names have since adorned the tables of world history. There was the host of the conference, Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia; from Africa, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Gaml 'Abd Al-Nasir of Egypt; from Asia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, and Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia; and 20 other fighters for freedom from around the world. These were men of great vision, architects of a great world idea. It was at the Belgrade conference that the heritage we call the Nonaligned Movement was concretized and its principles and character laid out. If we ask ourselves today what motivated these men, the founders of our movement, and what gave them their inner drive and state of mission, the answer must surely lie in the circumstances that had matured them, the reality of foreign domination, oppression, racism, and exploitation, and their experience in fighting these evil forces. Part of the answer must also be found in the objective environment in which they found themselves — the relative weakness of the countries they led in economic, political, and military terms, as compared with the belicose (?imposition) of the big powers and their espousal of the politics of division and mutual recrimination. Much of the answer, however, must lie in their dream, the vision they saw of a future world of freedom and wellbeing for all people, of equality and cooperation among nations, a world characterized by peace and progress, allowing the genius of each individual, each nation, and the world itself, to reach its highest fruition. It was to secure these ends that the Belgrade conference decided under its agenda item entitled, I quote, Exchange of Views on the International Situation, Establishment and Strengthening of International Peace and Security, unquote, to consider subjects such as respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, [word indistinct] against imperialism, liquidation of colonialism, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of states, racial discrimination and apartheid, general and complete disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, problem of foreign military bases, peaceful coexistence among states with different political and social systems, role and structure of the United Nations, and the implementation of its resolutions, problems of unequal economic development, and the promotion of internatinal economic and technical cooperation.

These were admirable aims then, and remain admirable aims today, and so will they be tomorrow. They are the quintessence of nonalignment. To ensure their attainment it was essential that the movement make up in loyalty, commitment, and unity what it lacked in economic and military power. The 25 leaders, therefore, set out the criteria member states were to abide by in order to ensure the cohesiveness and effectiveness of the movement. To be a member of the movement they decided a country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of states within different political and social systems and on nonalignment, should be (?shown) a friend in favor of such a policy. [sentence as heard] The country concerned should be consistently supportive of the movement for national independence. It should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflict. If a country had a bilateral military agreement with a great power, or is a member of a regional defense pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of great power conflict. And where a country has conceded military bases to a foreign power, the concession should not have been made in the context of great power conflict.

Such, then, is the legacy of Belgrade. It has since been refined and enriched through the successive summit conferences from Cairo through Algiers, Lusaka, Colombo, Havana, New Delhi, and now, Harare. The distilled wisdom garnered from all these conferences forms the character and doctrine of our movement today. It is perhaps appropriate at this stage to ask ourselves how well the movement bequeathed to us by our founding fathers has functioned, and to what extent the world of their vision has been realized.

To the extent that the world arcand us is still afflicted by some of the ills the founders of our movement sought to eradicate in their own time, we can understand those skeptics who sometimes question our success to date. Pockets of colonialism persist here and there. One quickly calls to mind in this regard the glaring cases of Namibia, New Calodonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvin Islands and Micronesia, among others. Imperialism and neocolonialism, foreign domination, interference and intervention in the internal and external affairs of states are on the resurgent. Racism, especially the most virulent forms that our age has known — that is, apartheid and Zionism — continue to oppress and dispossess their victims and to threaten international peace and security. The world is still divided into rival political and military blocs, and the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, threatens to blow the world apart and, with it, obliterate the whole of mankind. Furthermore, there is growing evidence of a retreat from multilateralism and an onslaught on the UN system by some developed countries, who wish to use economic power to gain control of it and subvert its purposes and democratic nature. A new international economic dispensation has not materialized. The north-south dialogue remains interrupted, and the establishment of a new economic order appears as remote today as it ever was. In such an environment, we can excuse those other than ill-wishers who really wonder wherein we see our success.

However, to these genuine seekers of truth, we say: Do not only ask yoursleves how the world is today with nonalignment, but rather, what it would have been without. Without the movement, the world would have been much more sharply divided, with an arms race of an even more ferocious intensity. The role of the United Nations would have been greatly diminished, as it would have become a mere football ground for two contending teams, rather than the forum for judicious and reasoned discourse that it is meant to be. Peace and peaceful coexistance based on universal detente among states would be that much more difficult to strive for, and war, global war, would be much more likely to break out.

In brief, nonalignment has been a positive force for global relaxation of tension, for the promotion and support of the independence struggle, disarmament, the upholding of the principles of the UN Charter, the accelerated economic development of developing countries, and the struggle for a new world order based on equality, justice, and peace. The fact that we have not yet achieved all our aims and objectives is evidence not of our failure or the failure of nonalignment, but rather, of the intractable nature of some of the problems.

Our hopes for the future, however, rest on the fact that unlike our forerunners, we enjoy one vital advantage. We inherited a movement whose efficacy has already been tested, and whose effectiveness has drawn under its umbrella the vast majority of states and people, with a membership of two-thirds of the number of states on this planet, representing two-thirds of its population. We have potential strength and (?influence).

This is a real basis for facing the future with confidence. Therefore, on this occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of our movement, we rededicate ourselves to the goals set at Belgrade, and elaborated upon in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana, and New Delhi, of self-determination and independence for people, of sovereignty, sovereign equality, and territorial of states, of the indivisibility of peace and active peaceful coexistence among states, based on universal detente and the freedom of all states to determine their own political and economic system and pursue their social, economic, and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance, or pressure. We recommit ourselves yet again to fight imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony, interference, and intervention, as well as great power and bloc policies tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs.

We reject categorically such outmoded doctrines as spheres of influence and balances of terror, and dedicate ourselves once again to uphold the principles of nonuse of threat or force in relations between states. And we affirm our commitment to work for the peaceful settlement of disputes, for the development of international cooperation on the basis of equality, justice, and equity, and the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Your excellencies, these principles of our movement are a vital force for the well-being of peoples and for peace. They are of relevance to the entire international community, which can only benefit from their implementation and prevalence. To ensure that this is so, it is essential that we, the nonaligned countries, resolve to strengthen our action-oriented unity through abiding faithfully by the authentic and genuine principles of nonalignment in our relations with each other, and between ourselves and others. Following in the footsteps of the founders of our movement, let us have the courage of their own and our own convictions, ready at all times to uphold good and to oppose wrong, regardless of source. But more than all, let us march forward in unity, friendship, and solidarity. Thank you. [applause]

India's Gandhi Speaks at Session

MB020644 Harare Domestic Service in English
1542 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the Nonaligned Summit at the International Conference Centre inHarare -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, majesties, presidents, prime ministers, excellencies, distinguished delegates, and guests: We are drawn together by a shared view of the world. We come from more than 100 nations but we belong to one human family. We want our family to live better. We want it to be not half-affluent, not half-deprived, but to be unified by a sense of equality. We want all to have access to knowledge, growth, and fulfillment. We want to live, not in fear, but freedom; not in the shadow of war, but in peace. This indeed is nonalignment.

Nonalignment is an idea, a reality, a movement, a major force transforming history. As we gather to celebrate the completion of 25 years of our movement, we pledge ourselves anew to essential ideals of coexistence and codevelopment in peace, honor, and equality.

I thank our host, the prime minister, and the people of Zimbabwe, for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality. The chairmanship of our movement now goes to Prime Minister Mugabe who has led his nation to freedom through a heroic struggle. Robert Mugabe and Zimbabwe represent the spirit of daring and determination which animates Africa and the nonaligned community as a whole. [applause]

Our movement arose out of a fight against foreign rule, imperialism, and colonialism. Its purpose is to give body and shape to our vision of freedom and equality. To this dream, so many have offered their breath and blood, toils and fears, and borne limitless pain and suffering. It is these heroes who made us free. On the eve of India's freedom, Jawaharlal Nehru declared: The only possible real objective that we, in common with other nations, can have, is the objective of cooperating in building up some kind of world structure, call it one world. If we think of that structure and our cooperation with other countries in achieving it, where does the question come about being tied up to this group of nations or that group?

After the Second World War, as India and other nations of Asia and Africa emerged into freedom, the nations of Europe and America grouped themselves into rival power blocs. The advent of nuclear weapons coincided with these two developments.

The new nations perceived with clarity that their dreams of a better life would be lost if they were trapped in contending military alliances. One after another, they opted for nonalignment. Individual nations' choices coalesce into our selective option for peace.

The Nonaligned Movement has gained momentum and become the force that it is today. Many, even within the blocs, have begun to think like us. They have lost faith in militarist philosophies and the politics of the balances of terror. They recognize that nonalignment represents an alternative world view, a way out of the impasse in which conventional international politics and civilizations find themselves. Our movement's compelling appeal is one of the reasons for the pressures on our countries to abandon the path of nonalignment. We have withstood the weight of the blocs. We have kept faith with the approach of friendship with all, irrespective of political ideologies. We adhere to nonalignment because nonalignment symbolizes the courage to be ourselves, because it proclaims our faith in a new kind of world, a world of people and because it is a compact with peace.

No more is nonalignment derided as airy, ineffectual, and immoral. The powerful might think that they alone know what is good for us. We have resisted their blandishments and guarantees. We, who asserted our right to make our own choices, could not again agree to decisions being made elsewhere. We have persevered in our fast.

No other community of nations has continued its search for peace and justice with such unwavering commitment. No one has so consistently pointed out that, though our world is small, there is room enough for all, as Indira Gandhi put it.

The world can survive only by giving up confrontation, by eradicating fear and hate and disparity. This is the task of our movement. Wars earlier were limited and localized. World wars and even total wars, as they were called, touched only a portion of the globe. A war today involving nuclear weapons would leave no nation untouched. No form of life would survive.

At our first conference in Belgrade, our farsighted founding fathers Nehru, Tito, Sukarno, Nasir, Nkrumah, with their colleagues, called for a halt to the nuclear race. Suspension of testing was to be the first step. Our movement has worked continuously for nuclear disarmament through dialogue.

Last year, six nations met in New Delhi and took an initiative for disarmament and peace. This initiative, which was endorsed by our Coordinating Bureau, reflects the will of our movement. The USSR readily responded to our call to adopt a moratorium on testing. This moratorium has been once again extended in response to the new declaration of the Six in Mexico.

We welcome the Soviet decision and seek a like response from the other nuclear weapon states. [applause] A great responsibility rests on the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union. We hope they will meet before the end of the year and take specific measures to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons. Nuclear confrontation must not be allowed to move into new dimensions.

Apart from the looming nuclear war, there is a constant threat to the independence and integrity of nations, to our rights to use our resources for our peoples' good, and the unity of our movement. We have withstood pressures for 25 years. We must stand united. We will stand united, not in our interests alone but in the interests of all humanity.

The outward freedom we attain, Mahatma Gandhi cautioned, will only be in exact proportion to the inward freedom to which we may have grown at a given moment. No man loses his freedom except through his weakness.

Independence and nonalignment carry with them the imperative to strengthen ourselves politically, economically, and technologically. This should be the driving force of our domestic efforts and our collective endeavors.

Time has unlocked the treasure chest of plenty, yet two-thirds of humanity live in want. The international economic scene is irrational, unequal, and chaotic. The benefits flow only to a few affluent nations. Our efforts at self-reliance are undermined by the rising cost of technology and the deteriorating terms of trade. Many developing countries stagger under debt burdens having paid back colossal sums.

The technological (?haves) are no less beset by anxieties. They too are in crisis. Their growth has slowed. Their policies force millions of their people out of jobs. Most shut their eyes to the fact that the world is one, that the world economy is integral, and that the interests of the developed and the developing are intertwined. Habituated too long to exploitative relationships, they do not seem to realize that the development of the poor countries will offer greater opportunities for themselves. All that the developing countries ask in calling for a New International Economic Order is simple sense. The stranger we are economically, the more respect we shall get from the economically strong.

We the nonaligned, we the developing, are not without scientific and technological knowledge. By sharing our skills and resources, we will be in a better position to bring the developed to the table of dialogue.

Here in southern Africa, Zimbabwe, we are face to face with the basic issues of freedom and human rights in our time. We are within earshot of South Africa and Namibia, where the fighters of freedom are hunted and harassed, persecuted and punished, exiled and executed. The toil and travail of Chief Luthuli, Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe, and (Yussuf Lado) and the ultimate sacrifice made by a sea of people and thousands of men, women, and children remind us of the epic struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

The Pretoria regime combines the worst forms of imperialism, racism, and aggression. Our freedom is incomplete so long as apartheid and tyranny continue in South Africa, so long as Namibia remains occupied and subjugated. No man is free until every man is free.

Our success in Harare will be judged by the extent to which we can hasten the liberation of the people of South Africa and the emergence of Namibia as a sovereign nation. We reiterate our solidarity with the much persecuted intrepid Palestinians who are fighting for a state in their homeland. We support the right of Nicaragua to remain independent, free of foreign intervention. We extend our sympathy and support to nations and people who are defending their sovereignty and resisting intimidation and intrusion, interference and intervention.

Consider the task our movement set for itself a quarter of a century ago: to remedy the political and economic consequences of more than 2 centuries of colonial exploitation. We have made a firm start and covered considerable distance. We are in the vanguard of the transition from domination to democracy among nations. We are engaged in enhancing the human resources of our own countries and in so restructuring international economic relations that they are based on equitable sharing.

The 20th century has been a century of political upheaval and scientific revelation. The most remarkable development of our age is the awakening of human consciousness. The souls of long suppressed people have found [word indistinct]. They will not tolerate injustice and deprivation. These aspirations and the possibilities opened up by technology have to be met. It is only a universal vision and a compassionate heart that can achieve this correlation.

Our movement represents that universal vision and that compassion. We must succeed. We shall succeed. Thank you. [applause]

Algeria's Bendjedid Gives Speech

LD021521 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 2/9/86 (APS) — President Chadli made an address yesterday in Harare on behalf of Africa at the ceremony for the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of non-alignment in which he outlined the achievements of the movement and its effective solidarity with the African Continent whether for the completion of its independence or the defense and promotion of its development.

"Algeria which took part twenty five years ago in the foundation of the non aligned countries movement bows on behalf of Africa to this historical moment fraught with as much symbols as reasons of satisfaction and hope, President Chadli said. [opening quotation mark as received]

The very fact that this commemoration takes place in the southern part of our continent is highly symbolic. Here he went on, the sacredness of national independence which is the ferment of non alignment is embodied in the victorious struggle of the Zimbabwean people and the other independent peoples of the region and is expressed in the exemplary combats of the South African and the Namibian peoples for their sovereignty.

Here our movement goes back to one of the sources of inpiration of its existence (...) and brings new evidence of the multiplicity of its concerns and the increasing scope of its action that stem from its faithfulness to its original start.

It is not the least of reasons why our movement should feel satisfied that non alignment asserted itself by the soundness of its principles, the loftiness of its goals, the magnitude of its action and its radiance as an independent and dynamic factor of international relations of which it shapes the transformation and democratisation. Twenty five years of effective presence on the international scene testifies to the fact that the birth of our movement was not a mere by-product of a particular international context, the head of state said.

Twenty five years of principled and independent stands and consequent initiatives show that our movement neither altered its stand to suit the policy of blocs nor did it resign to a false comfort of a subordinate and paralysing equidistance.

In twenty five years our movement did undergo the adverse fallout of the world environment. It went through difficulties and continues to be the gathering place of various viewpoints and specific sensibilities in the appreciation of certain international events. There are amidst it some problems inherent to bilateral differences detrimental to its necessary cohesion in the face of the major challenges of our time. Yet consultation and collective action around common ideals teach us the virtues of solidarity and reveal the benefits of unity.

The code of ethics of non-alignment imposes on us that we make the principles we are advocating at the world scale prevail among us.

Beyond the geo-political space of non-alignment, President Chadli went on, our initiatives and ideas are supported by those who could understand that our message calls for the removal of north-south and east-west differences that plague humanity and project into a future of peace, concord and equally shared well-being. Our awareness of the shortcomings of our action and our incomplete achievement do not take away from the greatness of our movement or of the magnificent dream that the non-alignment is.

This anniversary is an opportunity for us to renew our resolve to do more and better for the fulfillment of the historical mission of our movement which remains the establishment of peace and development in the world. Africa reiterates its abiding faith their mission and renews its commitment to defend it and to work toward its triumph, President Chadli concluded. [sentence as received]

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Session

MB012002 Harare Domestic Service in English
1650 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Second address speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare — live]

[Text] Thank you very much, Comrade Chairman, your majesties, your excellencies, presidents, and prime ministers, distinguished delegates, comrades and friends:

It is a great honor for me to be accorded this opportunity to speak on behalf of the national liberation movements on the occasion of the solemn ceremony of commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of our movement. I consider it a great honor to speak on this occasion at which we are gathered to pay tribute to the founding fathers of our movement and to take stock of the achievements that our movement has recorded and setbacks it has experienced over the last 25 years of its existence. My distinct pleasure in addressing this solemn ceremony stems from the fact that I was one of the spokesmen for the national liberation movements which were privileged to be received and sat by the side of the founding fathers of our movement, namely Marshal Josip Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and others. On one hand sitting with these towering and historical giants of our people was for me and the other freedom fighters present at the inaugural summit a profound source of inspiration and overwhelming encouragement. On the other hand, the presence of us, representatives of the movements of national liberation, was a constant reminder to the founding fathers during the first summit of the place and historic role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for freedom and national independence in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Mr Chairman, [words indistinct] that commitment to the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism, and Zionism has been and remains one of the cardinal principles of the Nonaligned Movement. In assessing the achievements of the movement over the last 25 years, we can proudly and correctly state that it has worked tirelessly for the liberation of dozens of former colonies both through its support to the national liberation movements and through its actions at other international forums such as the United Nations. At the subsequent summits and conferences of foreign ministers and meetings of the Coordinating Bureau, the anticolonial and anti-imperialist character of the Nonaligned Movement acquired ever more possible and articulate expression, resulting among other things in the admission of the PLO and SWAPO to full membership of the movement.

Comrade Chairman and distinguished heads of state and government, the decision to hold the eight summit of the movement of the nonaligned countries here in Harare, this beautiful capital city of the Republic of Zimbabwe, is yet another clear testimony of our movement's unwavering commitment to the fight against colonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism, and all other forms of foreign domination. Zimbabwe is a Frontline State whose independence has been born of bitter and heroic struggle. It is a country whose progressive policies of national reconciliation and firm commitment to the total liberation of the African Continent is already a matter of record. Upon its liberation, Zimbabwe, under the leadership of ZANU-PF and Comrade Prime Minister Mugabe, has extended its militant support and solidarity to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia in the face of its blackmail and destabillization by the apartheid state.

Comrade Chairman, its decision to accept the challenge of hosting this conference is another demonstration of its firm committment to principles and its readiness to make sacrifices in defense of freedom, justice, peace, and sovereignty of peoples and nations. The Eighth Nonaligned Summit will go down in history as having been a southern African summit. The presence here in Harare of so many heads of state and of government and many other outstanding leaders and representatives of some 1.7 billion of the world's inhabitants will not go unnoticed in Pretoria, Washington, London, Bonn, and the other capitals that are involved in shameful collaboration with the apartheid regime of South Africa.

We vehemently condemn the capitalist countries, particularly the U.S. Reagan administration, for its policy of constructive engagement, a policy under which the United States (?renders) weapons of human destruction, financial (?assistance), exercising the veto in the Security Council in support of the apartheid regime. We denounce the U.S. Reagan administration for having initiated the linkage issue, that means to link the decolonization process of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from the the People's Republic of Angola.

Angola is a sovereign state like all other sovereign states, including the United States of America.

Therefore, it is its legitimate right to enter into agreement with any country that is friendly to it. Here we see every day racist South African troops using Namibia as an international territory, as a springboard for military aggression against the Frontline States, and in particular the People's Republic of Angola. Only a few months ago, we have experienced racist South Africa launching an aggression against the Republics of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Jet fighters took off from (Mpacha), near Katima Mulilo in the eastern part of Namibia, to bomb Makeni in the vicinity of the capital city of Zambia, Lusaka.

The people of Namibia on one hand who are colonized and oppressed by racist South Africa, have the legitimate right to fight for their freedom like all other peoples. Therefore, our country's independence cannot be linked with extraneous and irrelevant issues such as the linkage issue which the United States and racist South Africa are insisting on. We request the member states of the nonaligned countries and indeed the international community as a whole to exert pressure on the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government and the Kohl government in West Germany to cease the infamous insistance on linking our country's decolonization process to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola, and we demand that the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government in Britain, and the Kohl government in West Germany to support the implementation of UN Security Council resolution on the decolonization of Namibia.

Mr Chairman, the documents which have been prepared by senior officials and foreign ministers for the summit are explicit about the urgent need for the members of the movement to provide military, financial, technical, and all other forms of support to the people of South Africa, Namibia, Sahara, and Palestine in order for their national liberation movements to intensify the armed liberation struggle for self-determination and national independence. The summit working documents have furthermore stressed the need for increased economic, financial, and military assistance to the Frontline States and other neighboring states in order to enable them to remain a reliable rear base for the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa. These are major concerns to which this historic summit cannot and must not fail to address squarely.

Comrade Chairman, the attention of the masses of the peoples of Southern Africa are focused on Harare. The victims of apartheid and fascism in South Africa, colonial repression in Namibia and brutal destabilization in this region expect more than words from this summit. They await concrete assistance which will enable them to fight against the apartheid regime and withstand the savage activities of the regime. Also the peoples of Palestine and other parts of the world who are waging struggles for national independence, democracy, and social progress are looking forward to this summit for demonstrations of solidarity with their struggles.

With specific reference to the struggle in Namibia, I would like to state here that our people are writing the final chapter of our anticolonial struggle with their blood. They are dying for their liberty and independence. In this regard, they are truly grateful for the moral, political, diplomatic, and the material support which the members of this movement have rendered to our struggle over the years. As peoples fighting for liberation, we of the liberation movements have our eyes and thoughts focused to the future. We fight more for the future generations than for our own interests. As such, we yearn for the future of humanity that is secure from the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. We, therefore, support the principled stand of the Nonaligned Movement in its persistent call for disarmament and for an immediate end of the arms race. We urge our newly elected chairman to endure in the efforts by the Nonaligned Movement to help reduce tension among nations, in particular between the world superpowers.

In conclusion, I would like to once again pay homage to the founding fathers of our movement and to those other leaders of the nonaligned countries who have kept the ideals of nonaligned alive and who have contributed to the growth of the movement both in number and political influence. Finally, I would like to express our solidarity and revolutionary salutations to the liberation movements of South Africa, to the Polisario Front of Western Sahara, to the PLO, to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador, to the people of Nicaragua, East Timor, and Socialist Party of Puerto Rico for their just struggle against the forces of imperialism and the military dictatorships and in favor of self-determination and national independence.

The struggle continues and the victory is certain! Thank you very much, Comrade Chairman. [applause]

25th Anniversary Declaration Adopted

LD012022 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1618 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 1 (TANJUG) — In the actual world situation, the role and principles of non-alignment have become more than ever before vital for promotion of global peace, freedom, independence, equality, development, and prosperity for all. This was said in declaration adopted at today's special session of the eighth summit of the non-aligned devoted to the celebration of 25 years of the movement and the first summit held in Belgrade in 1961.

The declaration further says that countries of the movement have appealed "to all peace loving peoples to join us in our determination to work resolutely for the well being of all and to inaugurate an era of peace and cooperation in order to save succeeding generations from the scourges of war and poverty."

The declaration characterises the movement as an independent factor that remains "the foremost movement of peace, understanding, and equitable cooperation in the world as it enters 21st century".

After 25 years, it continues, the movement is rich in wisdom and moral strength and is better armed to meet all challenges and to carry out its historical mission of seeking the establishment of a new, just, and democratic world order with greater determination and resiliance.

"The refusal by many newly independent states to accede to blocks contributed to the relaxation of tensions and arrested the dangerous tendencies towards the polarisation of international relations," continues the document.

The movement had, through its founding at the height of the cold war, been vital in halting the spread of power blocks. The Non-Aligned Movement celebrates its silver jubilee on September 1st, the opening day of the eighth summit, faithful to the fundamental principles and aims formulated in the Belgrade in 1961, says the Harare declaration.

Declaration Reaffirms NAM Principles

LD012036 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1740 GMT 1 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 1 (TANJUG) — At the eighth conference of the movement of nonaligned countries here today, the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries reaffirmed all the fundamental principles and aims of the movement and policy of nonalignment that are enshrined in the Belgrade Declaration a quarter of a century ago and have been elaborated at subsequent summits.

A declaration on the 25th anniversary of the first nonaligned summit in Belgrade, adopted at a formal session here this afternoon, stresses that the growth of the movement, which consists of 101 countries today, bears witness to the success of the policy of nonalignment in strengthening and preserving national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The movement of nonaligned countries is described in the declaration as an irreplaceable, non-bloc, independent, and global factor in international affairs and its establishment as a key factor in checking the spread of the blocs.

Statesmen from nonaligned countries reaffirmed the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom, and independence and denounced all actions denying these rights to any people. The nonaligned reaffirmed their determination to spare no effort in their support to those fighting against colonialism, apartheid, racism, and Zionism anywhere in the world, the declaration says. The document stresses the sovereign right of each state to determine freely its own political, economic, and social system, to manage its own internal affairs and maintain relations with other states.

The movement of nonaligned countries is resolved to continue to work for universal and total disarmament under effective international control.

The nonaligned undertake to work out strategies for the relaxation of tensions and the elimination of world hotbeds of crisis, confrontations, and conflicts between nonaligned countries and against them, for the revival and preservation of peace and for the promotion of economic and social development in the world, underscores the declaration, adopted today by the eighth summit of nonaligned countries.

The statesmen from nonaligned countries expressed their attachment to multilateralism, implying disarmament negotiations and their readiness to explore all possibilities, within the framework of the clauses of the Charter of the United Nations, to fortify and enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations.

An invitation was repeated today to developed countries to join the movement of nonaligned and other countries in furthering and resuming dialogue on international economic problems. The debt bomb and the interdependent questions of money, finance, trade and development call for urgent, efficient, and coordinated cooperation with a view to changing monetary, financial, and trade systems within multilateral frameworks, the statesmen from nonaligned countries said.

The heads of state and government of nonaligned countries stressed that their efforts will continue to be directed towards the liquidation of racism and all traces of colonialism, the building of a world free from the threat of war, and the opposition to bloc policy and spheres of influence.

The nonaligned countries remain committed to the policy of active and peaceful coexistence, universal detente, and the termination of the arms race as well as universal disarmament. They will continue to fight for the right of all peoples and countries to participate in international affairs on the basis of equality and their own free choice, against all forms of interference, interventions, and threats of the use of force against freedom, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The nonaligned countries assembled in Harare pledged to continue working for the peaceful resolution of international disputes, the strengthening of the role and efficiency of the United Nations, and for the universal application of the Charter of the United Nations, for new and equitable international relations and for economic development and progress of all.

The statesmen from nonaligned countries called on all peace-loving peoples in the world to join the nonaligned countries in their determination to work resolutely for the well-being of the world and to inaugurate an era of peace and cooperation in order the spare succeeding generations from the scourge of war and destitution.

Special Session Ends

LD012023 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1714 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 1 (TANJUG) — The special session of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement ended tonight in Harare. A special declaration on the jubilee of the first Belgrade summit was adopted unanimously.

Nicaragua's Ortega Gives Speech 1 Sep

PA021833 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Speech given by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 1 September — recorded]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed friends: On the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement, and at the opening of the eighth summit here in Harare, I am highly honored to address this plenary on behalf of the nonaligned members of the Latin American and Caribbean region and to extend our warmest congratulations to the people of Zimbabwe, and to our esteemed companero, Robert Mugabe, on becoming president of our movement.

The growing importance which Latin America is giving to nonalignment will be fulfilled with Zimbabwe at the head of our movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, and all forms of aggression, occupation, domination, hegemonism, meddling, and foreign intervention.

On behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples, we render homage to the memory of Indira Gandhi and express our recognition and gratitude to our friend, Rajiv Gandhi for his efforts in the last 3 years for peace in the world, which have assured a wise and firm management for the defense of the unity, the principles, and the objectives of our movement.

Thanks to the wisdom of its people and its leaders, India's leadership will go down in the history of our movement as a lesson in equilibrium and unity that has permitted the strengthening of our bonds of solidarity and struggle and places us in an advantageous position to face the struggles that we must wage for peace in the future.

Mr President, being in Harare and holding in Zimbabwe the eighth summit and the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement acquire a singular significance. Here we have independence, freedom, justice, respect for man and the dedication to peace, progress, and solidarity with the countries of the world. Over there are the doors of hate of the odious system of apartheid, the abominable oppression and segregation of the South African people, the occupation of Namibia, and the aggression against the peoples of the Frontline States.

Mr Chairman, we consider it an unavoidable duty to plan in Harare for a firm commitment which, on the basis of the plan of action drafted by our African brothers in the OAU, will impose a definite deadline to the crimes against humanity that apartheid represents.

By meeting here we are demonstrating that we are a movement of the first line of struggle capable of growing and gaining strength to the same extent that we resolutely face these historic challenges with dignity and courage.

The present international situation, which distinguishes itself by the increasing recourse to the use of force, requires on our part a special emphasis for the defense and preservation of the international legal order. It is here that the small and weak countries have their first line of defense. We cannot accept doctrines that have a tendency to subordinate the law and the principles of international legal order to imperialist and hegemonic interests.

A peace based on the progress made in international law in the past 40 years is being seriously threatened by that tendency to disregard agreements and to close the doors to dialogue and negotiation. This tendency attempts against the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the movement's member-countries as well as other developing countries.

The crisis of multilateralism and the attacks against the United Nations, and its main organizations and specialized agencies are, among other things, manifestations of this policy, the objective of which is to take us back to historical periods that have already been surpassed.

Latin America, which has learned to be the vanguard in establishing standards in the relations between states while being a victim of aggression, intervention, and interference by the superpower enthroned in our continent, attaches special importance to this aspect.

In an international situation characterized by the rejection of dialogue and the imposition of solutions by force in Latin America and the Caribbean, we are firm defenders of the peaceful resolution of problems. The Nonaligned Movement, which does not promote confrontations but does promote peace, faces the challenge that demands the finding of ways and determining creative actions that will lead to the retaking of the path of negotiating solutions for the great problems such as disarmament, detente, the establishment of a more just economic, cultural, and social order, and our unavoidable policy of solidarity with the peoples who struggle for their national sovereignty and independence.

The peaceful resolution of controversies is inseparable from the principle of legal equality of all states, a principle that is the cornerstone of the multilateral system.

Mr President, Latin America was in the vanguard of the independence movement. Nevertheless, our continent has not been able to attain complete sovereignty since unjust economic relations remain, which deepen the degree of dependency that seriously compromises political and social stability and the right to development.

At the seventh summit meeting we issued a declaration on collective action in favor of world prosperity. The basis of this declaration was the firm philosophical concept of our movement to the effect that prosperity and peace are indivisible and that interdependence among countries and a reciprocal relationship between the problems of the world economy are one of the distinguishing characteristics of our time.

The appeal made in New Delhi went unheeded, in spite of the fact that the countries of our movement and others that are also developing have maintained a constructive and flexible attitude at the different international economic meetings. On the contrary, the economic crisis has deepened. The growth rates have slowed or stopped and the structural misadjustment [desajustes] and imbalances [desequilibrios] have grown worse at the international level among the developing countries in general.

The economic situation has grown worse as a result of the promotion of policies which with their economic adjustment measures transfer the crisis to the developing countries. In many cases they have also had the purpose of using economic power for political subjection through threats and blackmail.

The foreign debt has increased the international economic imbalances. Under the present conditions, the debts impose an inflexible limit, which causes a historic crisis that surpasses the will of creditors and debtors. Unless political decisions are made on the basis of shared interests between the developed and developing countries, we face the danger of deepening economic recession and stagnation. In this case the social and political structures of many countries will be carried to the limits of tolerance, opening new centers of tension that will further threaten international peace and security.

Mr President, the ultimate objective of nonalignment is the establishment of a new world order based on freedom, equality, justice, peace, and progress. We cannot permit the goals achieved in this long struggle to be destroyed by policies that are characterized by the disrespect for the norms that must rule the relations among states.

The nonaligned countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are prepared to actively cooperate to ensure the success of this important meeting. We came here to reaffirm our principles and objectives and our solidarity with the liberation struggles. We also came to agree on efforts that will be converted into actions to help resolve the grave problems that we face. We say this with the deep satisfaction and the pride we have in being able to join hands with the brothers of the Frontline States and with the moral authority that we have for being, on our continent, another country of the Frontline States in defense of dignity, independence, sovereignty, the self-determination of peoples, and peace.

Thank you. [applause]

Second Plenary Session of Conference Begins 2 Sep

Gandhi Gives Introductory Speech

MB021145 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The second plenary session of the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State [and Government] of the Nonaligned Movement, started in Harare this morning under the chairmanship of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. The heads of state and government have approved a report on the movement's activities since the New Delhi summit in 1983. The report was approved after an introductory speech by the former NAM chairman, India's prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Giving his report, Mr Gandhi pledged India's commitment to give the Frontline States effective assistance against the South African regime. He said sanctions against the Pretoria regime could secure a relatively peaceful transition to racial equality and majority rule.

On Central America and the Caribbean, Mr Gandhi noted that the right of nations to follow national policies of their choice is being challenged. He said the Nonaligned Movement stands by Nicaragua whose commitment to freedom is an inspiration to all. The Indian prime minister said NAM countries believe in the democracy of nations in a world when sovereign integrity of each member is guarded and respected.

On international areas of tension, Prime Minister Gandhi pointed out that block rivalry and economic interest has brought extraneous issues to delay the independence of Namibia which racist South Africa occupies in defiance of the United Nations.

The NAM heads of state and government have also adopted the foreign ministers' report and agreed that there be a special declaration on southern Africa. This report calls for a general review of the international political situation and an appraisal of the solidarity of NAM countries in combating colonial domination, racism, and apartheid. It also calls for efforts towards the relaxation of international tension and more action for total nuclear disarmament.

Report Issued on NAM Activities

LD030456 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2126 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — Southern Africa has remained "at the forefront of the concerns of the Non-Aligned Movement" in the three years since the new Delhi NAM summit of 1983, declares the report on the movements's activities presented in Harare.

The report lists a long series of meetings and activities "aimed at maintaining pressure for the early solution of the problem of southern Africa".

Matters of particular concern included attempts to implement the United Nation's plan for Namibian independence, the forced removals of black South Africans, the arrest on treason charges of members of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and South African attacks against the Frontline States.

The NAM Coordinating Bureau had met in urgent session in November 1985 "to consider the situation in southern Africa following the repeal of the Clark amendment by the United States Congress". This amendment had prohibited any U.S. direct or indirect support to groups fighting to overthrow the Angolan Government.

The NAM bureau had "urged the United States Administration to refrain from assisting the racist regime of Pretoria and rebels aided by them to subvert or overthrow governments of sovereign and independent states in southern Africa". In January this year, the bureau had "noted with concern the fresh complications created by the visit of Jonas Savimbi to the United States and condemned the visit as having been undertaken for the sole purpose of seeking financial and military assistance from the United States".

Report Stresses Disarmament

MB021346 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1336 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — Over the past three years, the Non-Aligned Movement has consistently "stressed the importance of nuclear disarmament and called upon the nuclear-weapon states to halt and reverse the arms race, and not to extend it into outer space," according to the report on NAM activities presented to the summit in Harare.

The report states that "the resumption of dialogue at the highest level between the United States and the Soviet Union is to be welcomed; however, it has not provided the anticipated impulse either for progress in disarmament negotiations or for a genuine relaxation of tension in their mutual relations," ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported.

The report notes a continued acceleration of the arms race "with dangerous possibilities of its further extension into outer space." This has gone alongside "the sharpening of confrontation and mistrust between the military blocs."

NAM Summit Adopts Draft Resolution on RSA

MB021622 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The heads of state and government attending the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare have adopted a special draft on southern Africa. [as heard] The draft was submitted by the African group. The delegates adopted the draft in view of the explosive situation in the region. The draft reaffirms that the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 is the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the issue of Namibia's independence. The draft also rejects and condemns any linkage between the territory's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

It also calls upon all member states to set up assistance to SWAPO and to contribute to the Nonaligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia. In the draft resolution, the heads of state and government demand the imposition of sanctions against South Africa to force it to abandon its system of racial segregation.

Castro To Keep Troops in Angola During Apartheid

MB021646 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1637 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — Cuban President Fidel Castro today pledged Cuba was ready to keep its troops in Angola "for as long as apartheid exists in South Africa."

Concluding his speech to the NAM summit in Harare, President Castro declared that as long as South Africa had a fascist government "there will be no security for Angola nor for any other country in southern Africa, and the independence of Namibia will be no more than a myth," according to a report by the semi-official ZIANA news agency. He stated that "the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is based on principle: It is in no way motivated by Cuba's national interests or matters of prestige."

Once apartheid had come to an end "then no country will feel threatened, Namibia will immediately be independent, not a single Cuban soldier will be needed, and the immediate withdrawal of the Cuban troops in Angola may begin."

President Castro stressed Cuba's respect for Angola's sovereignty, and said that the Angolan Government could decide "at any time whether it needs our military personnel there or not."

He attacked the United States for its military aid to UNITA, saying this organisation "has a long history of cooperation with the colonialists and imperialists."

It was used by the Portuguese secret police against the MPLA during the independence war, and later "collaborated openly with the South Africans," the ZIANA report said.

Cuba had a long history of solidarity with African revolutions, said President Castro.

It was "Cuban internationalist combatants together with their heroic Angolan brothers" who drove the "racist" troops "900 kilometres to the Namibian border" after the 1975 invasion, "thus showing the world that South African soldiers, like Hitler's, were far from invincible."

In the civilian field, Cuba had sent thousands of doctors, technicians, and other workers to Africa, while some 15,000 Africans were studying in Cuba "free of cost."

A total of over quarter of a million Cubans "have fulfilled missions in Africa as combatants or as civilian cooperation workers."

Al-Qadhdhafi Offers Arms, Training to Revolutionaries

LD030222 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader confirmed that the tense situation in the Mediterranean, which is the result of the irresponsible aggressive attitude of U.S. imperialism, constitutes a serious danger to world peace and security, explaining that any deterioration in this sensitive part of the world will seriously damage world interests.

He said in a radio and television interview conducted today in Zimbabwe, that I do not see a reasonable cause to use methods that the world had thought it was rid of after World War II. He added, I fear that the world will discover too late that peace and stability were sacrificed so that Washington and the Zionists could fulfill their ambitions to control the earth and impose their domination over it.

On the U.S. threats, provocations and encroachments against the Great Jamahiriyah, the brother leader said the failed barbaric American-Atlantic aggression against the Libyan Arab people on 15 April was unjustified, and consequently no one would find it surprising if the United States commits another folly which will without doubt result in its defeat. He added that the fact that the international community had not punished Washington for its aggression encourages the U.S. generals' dreams. He said these generals are (?infatuated) with war and the issue of destruction which has taken control of the madman Reagan. I warn here once again that all the small peoples are exposed to danger in the shadow of the continuation of the U.S. aggressive attitude.

The brother leader confirmed the permanent readiness of the Great Jamahiriyah to fight until the end in defense of the sanctity of its territory, air space, waters, and freedom. He also said we do not fear Washington's aggressive challenges and will continue to confirm our ability to teach the United States another lesson, explaining that Libya is not Grenada.

The brother leader recalled the size of the losses suffered by the U.S. forces during their aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah and said we shot down many of its planes and destroyed its strategic communications center in Lampedusa. We will not hesitate to confront U.S. terrorism once again. We will also continue to anticipate it, and so will the fish.

The leader explained that the U.S. concept of terrorism is an intentional falsification of the truth. He added that the Libyan Arab people are one of the victims of U.S. terrorism which the world has come to know as the real terrorism, represented in attacks by fleets and raids, wars of starvation, pressure, and economic and military siege.

He added that the Great Jamahiriyah will not retreat from its support for just causes in occupied Palestine, South Africa, Namibia, Central America, and Latin America. The leader said we consider the presence of whites in South Africa as colonialism which should be ended. We also consider it to be a shame which requires removal, and I confirm here our rejection of any bargaining or talks on this issue. He explained that the issue in South Africa is one of annihilation, not of political dispute. He said it fully resembles the historic war in which the Americans annihilated the red indian nation. He said that the whites are endeavoring to eliminate the Africans and thus there is nothing ahead of us other than to fight to expel the whites from our continent or to annihilate them. The leader warned that the independence of Africa, and particularly that of the confrontation states, is in danger unless the racist cancer is removed and amputated completely and Africa is returned to the Africans.

The brother leader confirmed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah had confirmed at its popular conferences its absolute support for the causes of freedom all over the world and to work for their triumph. Therefore, it announces that it places all its capabilities at the disposal of the revolutionaries of South Africa and Namibia, to train and arm them. We consider this self-defense. If the United States considers this struggle terrorism, we say to it again loudly: To hell with America.

The leader said that the continuation of racism in South Africa depends on our fighting activities against the racists. We can shorten this existence if we are serious in this.

On the situation in Chad, the leader said that the Great Jamahiriyah supports the government of national unity in Chad which has won legitimacy by world recognition. He added that the current regime in Ndjamena is a rebellion protected by U.S. and French forces. He also said that what should have been proposed was the withdrawal of the French, American and Zairean bases, and that if the conflict in Chad is raging among Chadian parties, then the Great Jamahiriyah will not intervene, but if it is an international conflict, Libya will defend its borders and security. He added, we are ready to send forces to Chad to achieve peace and to restore security and stability to this African country which was torn apart by foreign interference.

At the end of his radio and television interview, the brother leader expressed his pleasure at being in independent Zimbabwe and said we feel profound happiness and thank God for our joint efforts with the revolutionaries of Zimbabwe who have led to this glorious result and we have become certain that our support for the Zimbabwe revolutionaries was sound. We highly appreciate the great effort which has been made by the Africans whom we have trained and prepared militarily for the liberation of Zimbabwe from racist colonialism.

Iran's Khamene'i Proposes Iraq's Expulsion From NAM

LD021946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At 1210 Tehran time today Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, our country's president, made a detailed speech at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. First, he congratulated Mr Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, on becoming the Nonaligned Movement's chairman. [passage omitted paying tribute to Zimbabwe for its struggle against South Africa]

Afterward, the president referred to the weaknesses shown by the Nonaligned Movement in not adopting a definite stance against aggression and in failing to oppose the military, economic, political, and propaganda onslaught of the major powers. While stressing that the movement has not demonstrated the expected response to the crimes and atrocities of the archsatan in Nicaragua and against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the president said: I say it openly that this dangerous weakness of the Nonaligned Movement stems from two points: first, its abandonment of its primary principles, which were introduced when the movement was founded, and second, the lack of responsibility felt by the members toward international issues.

President Khamene'i added: As the president of a country whose system is the fruit of a huge bloody uprising by its people against U.S. imperialism, I warn the movement that if it fails to take a basic and fundamental step to remove its deep-rooted problems, its future will be in grave danger and the nations will lose hope in its ability.

Commenting further on removing the deep-rooted difficulties of the Nonaligned Movement, Mr Khamene'i proposed that it should revive the principle of nonalignment, promote the idea of nonalignment, greatly encourage the morale of resistance to aggression and hegemony among the nations, revive a responsible attitude toward international issues among all the members, extend the nonaligned sphere of activity in various areas, and approve practical regulations and criteria on the basis of the movement's principles to enable it to adopt a logical approach toward international events and issues.

Referring to the fact that in the 25 years since the founding of this movement there has been a remarkable acceleration in the trend of countries joining this movement, the president said: At this juncture of its life the movement ought to compile a political, cultural, and economic policy for managing the world. And instead of just facing the problems it should play an active role and effectively intervene in determining the direction of movement of the global society. It should select a new objective in its historic struggle, that is, by opening a front of culture and values; and it should establish relations among the nonaligned countries free from profit-seeking values outside the Third World. [passage omitted condeming South Africa and apartheid]

Referring to the point that the war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran is a practical response by the hegemonist powers to the threat posed to their interests by the birth of the Islamic Revolution, the president pointed out: Without the restoration of justice, the removal of oppression, and without the eradication of the thoughts of the aggressor, an invitation to the oppressor and the oppressed to return to peaceful coexistence means nothing other than the recognition of oppression and assistance to its continuation. He stressed: In accordance with its Islamic and national commitment and in accordance with the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement the Islamic Republic of Iran is obliged to punish the war-mongering regime of Iraq. Past proposals of international forums and those countries interested in restoration of peace have lacked the element of justice and have not paid requisite attention to this point.

Later the president stressed that the Nonaligned Movement could sue the Iraqi regime on several accounts, adding: The least duty of the movement makes it necessary first of all to expel the Iraqi regime from the movement. Second, the experience gained during this destructive war should be used to prevent the outbreak of similar aggressive wars. Third, the nonaligned members should compile a program for the punishment of offenders in this respect and it should be implemented.

Concluding, Mr Khamene'i made some remarks on the adoption of a clear policy by the Nonaligned Movement on the Lebanon issue, the immense problem of Afghanistan, the Latin American countries' situation and the expansion of south-south cooperation. [passage omitted asking the movement to study the above requests]

Calls for Anti-Apartheid Committee

MB021635 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Iranian president, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i, has called for the establishement of a committee of non-heads of state and government to formulate binding international policies for the annihilation of the racist regime in South Africa.

President Khameme'i told the delegates to the NAM summit that the committee must comprise leaders from different geographical regions who will map out economic, military, political, and cultural strategies to end apartheid in South Africa.

Broadcast of Khamene'i's Speech Ends 'Abruptly'

MB021151 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — The live broadcast of the NAM summit by ZTV abruptly ended at 12:10 [1010 GMT] today in the middle of the speech being made by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

ZIANA reports that journalists watching the speech on a normal TV set installed in the ZIANA booth at the conference press centre were surprised when the image of the Iranian leader disappered, to be replaced by a band playing music.

The interruption took place just as President Khamene'i had launched a stinging attack against fellow NAM-member Iraq, blaming the Iraqi Government for the war in the Gulf.

When contacted by ZIANA a spokesmane for the Zimbabwe broadcasting corporation said they had stopped the live transmission because it was lunchtime.

Apology Reported; Cause Investigated

LD030346 Tehran IRNA in English
1840 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, IRNA — A live broadcast of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's speech to the Tuesday session of the non-aligned summit was suddenly cut prompting objections from some reporters who were watching him on closed circuit television.

Zimbabwean Information Minister Natham Shamuyarira in an interview with IRNA officially apologised to the Iranian delegation and promised that the president's speech would be broadcast again.

President Khaneme'i's speech was cut as he was elaborating on the Iraqi war crimes and its use of chemical weapons against Iranian forces and its leveling of Iranian city of Howayzah.

Iranian officials here are investigating the reason why the president's speech was interrupted.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwean Prime Minister and new Chairman of NAM Robert Mugabe expressed thanks to President Khamene'i for his speech which the latter described as "very significant".

During his speech, the president was frequently interrupted by applause from the audience.

'Arafat Delivers Speech; Calls for End to Gulf War

JN030537 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1710 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Text" of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's speech at the non-aligned summit in Harare on behalf of the world liberation movements on 1 September — read by announcer]

[Text] My Brother Chairman Rajiv Gandhi, my Brother Chairman Robert Mugabe, my brothers, the presidents and leaders: On this occasion, I am pleased to deliver my speech in my own name and in the name of our comrades, colleagues, and brother strugglers, representatives of liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and to extend my deep thanks to my great brother, Chairman Rajiv Gandhi, who chaired our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, after the late Chairman Indira Gandhi was martyred. We will continue to love and appreciate her not only as a leader of India, but also as a leader of nonalignment.

O my Brother Rajiv Gandhi, you have carried out your duty and led our movement with strength, wisdom, and courage under the most difficult circumstances. We extend love, appreciation, and gratitude to you and all our appreciation to fraternal India and its great people for their services to the Nonaligned Movement since the leader Jawaharlal Nehru participated with the great leaders Tito, 'Abd al-Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah, and Sekou Toure, as well as other Asian, African, and Latin American leaders in establishing our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, to lead our people's struggle and reinforce the national liberation struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racial discrimination, and imperialism under the banner of freedom and independence throughout the three continents. The banner of the national liberation struggle which has been raised by our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, is still fluttering in the face of the enemies of freedom, peoples, peace, and humanity.

I also extend my heartfelt appreciation, greetings, and congratulations to Chairman Robert Mugabe, an African hero and revolutionary, who will chair our movement, the Nonaligned Movement. On this occasion, we express support and love for him. O my Brother Chairman Mugabe, you will lead this movement under the most difficult circumstances against imperialism, Zionism, and apartheid, but I am confident that you will lead this movement with wisdom and courage as it was led by Rajiv Gandhi and the late leader Indira Gandhi.

Please allow me to speak frankly. The most dangerous problem to face the Nonaligned Movement is how to end the Iraq-Iran war. This war is not only against the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people, but also against the interests of all our peoples. Allow me to say that 6 years of this destructive war are enough. I call on officials in Iran to accept the mediation efforts of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic group, and the United Nations to stop this war. They should accept all this mediation in order to direct all the weapons and rifles at Zionism in Palestine and racism in South Africa and to liberate holy Jerusalem from the paws of the Zionists.

I greet the heroic Zimbabwean people, who extracted their independence and victory through the great sacrifices made by these struggler people against the fiercest racist colonialists, from which Zimbabwe and Algeria have suffered and from which the South African, Namibian, and Palestinian peoples still suffer. I am confident that our peoples in South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine will achieve victory over colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination, and Zionism just as their brothers in Zimbabwe and Algeria have.

As it faced historic challenges against these aggressive, racist forces, the Nonaligned Movement laid a firm base for our people's liberation struggle against old colonialism and its last racist strongholds in South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine. They are also capable of confronting all kinds of neocolonialism in all its economic, political, cultural, and social forms for the sake of a better future for our peoples and our coming generations so that they can live free and in dignity in their homeland.

There is no doubt that the convening of our conference in Harare, the capital of struggler Zimbabwe, which supports the fraternal African Frontline States against the brutality of the racist regime in Pretoria, coincides with a considerable increase in the struggle being waged by the Namibian and South African peoples against Pretoria's ugly and terrorist regime. This revolutionary challenge for the sake of freedom, justice, peace, and social progress constitutes a firm base and stresses our movement's strong will and determination to confront and defeat the forces of racism and aggression. We are confident that our conference will grant every kind of material and moral support to this struggle in order to destroy the apartheid system, to achieve independence and victory for these fraternal, struggler peoples in Namibia and South Africa, and to support and assist the African frontline countries.

Hence, after listening to Chairman Robert Mugabe's speech, I call for extending assistance to him to enable him to succeed in his historic duty to lead our movement in the next stage, which will be a stage of decisiveness and victory. I also congratulate by Brother Chairman Rajiv Gandhi, who adopted Robert Mugabe's speech as a document of the conference. On this great occasion, I also extend my thanks to struggler Zimbabwe for hosting our conference.

From here, I say to Nelson Mandela: You will achieve victory, the South African people will achieve victory, and the Palestinian people will achieve victory. We pledge to all revolutionaries and honest people in the world to continue our revolution and struggle until victory. I also thank all officials for making the conference a success. Revolution until victory.

Khamene'i Responds to Mediation Plea

LD022018 Tehran IRNA in English 1727 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, IRNA — President Khamene'i, in one of the dramatic moments of the NAM session, Tuesday, asked permission of the NAM chairman to address the floor, in what was a response to Yasir 'Arafat's inaugural statements Monday, concerning the Iraq-Iran war.

Terming it as "an issue of vital importance to the Islamic Republic of Iran", Khamene'i briefly talked on the six-year-old Iraqi imposed war, and the immense human and material suffering it has inflicted. He said that "justice dictates the uprooting of the source of aggression and remuneration of all losses, which is the only solution for a lasting peace."

Referring to Premier Mugabe's inaugural address, Khamene'i drew the attention of the audience to Article No 1 of the UN Charter as well as the second principle of the 5 fundamental principles of non-alignment, which advocate "the prevention of the initiation of the war and the suppression of aggression."

"It is saddening indeed" said the president and chided the movement for neglecting this important principle, which has resulted in tension, aggression, war, and occupation of territories, even in the non-aligned family of states.

Khamene'i then proceeded to reprimand 'Arafat for taking advantage of the NAM, saying "It is necessary to remind him of a few points."

The PLO chairman had appealed to the Islamic Republic to "accept mediation" in the Iraqi imposed war, on Monday.

President Khamene'i reminded PLO's 'Arafat that it is an "indisputable principle that responsibility for continuation of any war fully and directly rests on the initiator."

Dismissing 'Arafat's "mediation theory" as incompatible with either Article 1 of the UN Charter or the fundamental principles of NAM, Khamene'i said, "suppression of aggression is a common international responsibility, and must precede any other action."

Saying that support of NAM members for the victim of aggression is a duty, and failure to support the victim a deviation from the fundamental principles of NAM, Khamene'i cited the example of 'Arafat, himself, who had the privilege to attend this forum, only because of Zionist aggression on Palestine.

Khamene'i rebuked 'Arafat that it was sad that he was misusing the opportunity to indirectly encourage aggression. The president added that unless "Mr 'Arafat wishes to prescribe a policy of appeasement and submission to the aggressors of Palestine", he should "seriously avoid making such recommendations to others."

"Due to this very attitude, Palestine, after four long decades, still remains victim of Zionist aggression," said Khamene'i and added that the "Islamic Republic of Iran rejects any positions which do not consider the above-mentioned principles."

Continuing his historical address, Khamene'i quoted his famous statement made on September 28, 1980, saying that it is "certainly familiar to Mr 'Arafat." 'Arafat at that critical time of Iraqi aggression is on record as saying, "We should like to declare before you and before the Arab nation that we have turned down some attempts by certain Arab officials for a so-called mediation between us and Iran." "No Arab should undertake an attitude of mediation...(and if he cannot support "his Arab brother" in the war with Iran) he should at least keep silent..."

Unmasking 'Arafat's true character in his own presence, President Khamene'i concluded his dramatic speech by challenging 'Arafat thus: "I invite Mr 'Arafat to officially state his position regarding the appeal contained in this quotation."

Argentina's Alfonsin Addresses Summit

PY030249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1456 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Zimbabwe, 2 Sep (NA) — President Alfonsin, speaking today before the eighth conference of the Nonaligned Movement, stated that this organization "is a challenge to the cynicism of those who can only think about a catastrophic future marked by a holocaust, or a world on its knees, governed by those who are stronger and think that they are capable of anything."

"We are the hope because we do not accept the subordination of the weaker as the price of peace," Alfonsin stated on speaking before more than 40 chiefs of state and representatives of governments of the Nonaligned Movement.

In his speech, Alfonsin expressed disappointment over the recent U.S. Congress decision to approve military aid to the subversive forces or "contras" who are trying to defeat the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

The Argentine President stressed the need to find "a new method to regain hope after these 3 years of pacifying efforts," referring to the Contadora Group efforts.

In his 28-page speech, Alfonsin also discussed the Latin American foreign debt issue stressing "the extraordinary deterioration of the international conditions for the developing countries."

In this regard he said that the region is shouldering "the heavy burden of an overwhelming foreign debt which essentially explains the transfer of large amounts of resources abroad, amounting to more than $100 billion over the past 4 years."

He said that for Argentina the debt problem "is particularly serious," and added that negotiations within GATT, the next meeting of which will be held by mid-September in Punta del Este, will only be believable for us if it expresses the authentic political desire to reverse the agricultural protectionism in a given period of time."

He added that "for us it will be the standard of measures for the next meeting of ministers" of GATT.

He said that economic cooperation among developing nations "has become even more urgent and imperative."

Alfonsin expressed the Argentine interest in "promoting the quest for a necessary technological cooperation that will make more effective our task of trying to patch up the gap that separates us from the more developed countries." Referring to the Malvinas Islands issue, he reaffirmed the Argentine denunciation of the "illegal occupation of part of the Argentine territory by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland." He stressed "the Argentine desire for peace and negotiation, regardless of the intransigence shown by the British Government."

Alfonsin added that "the declaration of the South Atlantic as a demilitarized zone of peace, preventing the nuclearization and arms race in the zone, fully complies with the police for peace and disarmament firmly sought by the Argentine Government."

The Argentine president expressed the need "to prevent an arms race in space and for a treaty that will forbid the testing of all nuclear bombs."

In this regard he proposed that "space be used for the benefit of mankind and not as a future battlefield."

Alfonsin made a call for the "prohibition of the development, testing, production, and deployment of all nuclear weapons."

President Alfonsin also called on "the states that possess nuclear weapons to immediately stop all types of nuclear arms testing and to conclude a nuclear testing ban treaty as soon as possible."

In another passage, Alfonsin said that "some believe that it is unrealistic to try to change a reality of discord, power politics, and mistrust, which led us into this absurd situation. They tell us that such a reality has and always will be with us."

He said: "In fact, history shows that this is not so, because had we never struggled to change reality, we would still be living in caves."

Continuing his speech, Alfonsin pointed out that "the Argentines, with their own identity, belong in the social, political, and cultural universe of the West." He then explained that "the West is not just a geographic aggregate, but a historical configuration, the central values of which must be respect for man, tolerance in the face of diversity, freedom of opinion and belief, and equality in the enjoyment of civil and social rights."

Therefore, he added that "within this framework of respect for human rights in their broadest sense, we have put forth our proposal for a modern, participative, and solid society."

Alfonsin then said that "the exaggerated emphasis on security, projected onto the international stage, has blurred the image of the two blocs, instead of differentiating it. A society like the one we propose rejects that deformation, both in the domestic and the international fronts, and cannot tie its foreign policy to an option between one or the other bloc."

He then pointed out that "we all know that there can be no real independence as long as our countries cannot have an effective independence within their boundaries to manage their politics," adding that "the propaganda war and the mutual hostility which the two blocs wage in our territories frequently serve only to polarize our societies and to raise confrontations among our citizens over issues alien to our own interests." In this way, Alfonsin said, the global strategic conflict ends up sapping our national energies.

Later, Alfonsin stated that "in the face of this great danger the nonaligned countries should stand up as an effective bulwark. To this effect, I am convinced that the Nonaligned Movement must never be an ideological movement. The diversity of systems that member-countries have adopted indicates that it must not be an ideological movement, but a political movement structured upon the foundation of what they have in common."

Alfonsin said that such an attitude "will make it possible for us to tackle more effectively our most serious problems — underdevelopment, stagnation, and backwardness — in the forum of a north-south dialogue, which must not necessarily be subject to ideological considerations related to the East-West confrontation."

The Argentine president further said that "if we believe in the equality of men, we must also believe in the equality of nations," because "we can no longer entertain the notion that there are major countries that must be followed and small countries that must be directed."

He reiterated that "any form of discrimination is unacceptable, but racial discrimination is the most abominable, more so when this discrimination is exercised against individuals and populations which are denied the elementary right of working their own land."

Alfonsin pledged "the friendship of the Argentine people for the oppressed South African people and support for the struggle they wage for a free, egalitarian, and democratic society." Next, he ratified "the unrestricted Argentine support for the people of Namibia, who are represented by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] in confronting the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa."

Later, Alfonsin affirmed that Argentina "feels like a full member of the Nonaligned Movement because its adherence to the organization's principles do not stem from an intellectual exercise, but from its roots as a nation and people." Referring to Central America, Alfonsin stated that "the expansion of war in that region will not only bring death and added poverty to countries of that region, but convulsion and instability to all Latin America." He then emphasized that "for Latin America, to ensure peace in Central America is not just a humanitarian gesture toward other people, but a necessity."

The Argentine President noted the "great effort" by the Contadora Group and called the Central American Peace and Cooperation Act "an exceptional document." He added that "if that document is to be actually implemented, first and essential commitment about the form of resolving the conflict must be made."

Finally, Alfonsin said that "no one can believe that a few diplomatic gatherings will be enough to stop the conflict, which may yet affect us. We must be aware that even if we choose to ignore the conflict, the conflict will not ignore us."

Peru Establishes Diplomatic Relations With SWAPO

LD030519 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1638 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The president of Peru, Alan Garcia has just announced in Harare that his country will establish diplomatic relations with SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of Namibian people.

ANC's Tambo Addresses NAM News Conference

Anticipates Anti-Apartheid Drive

LD030450 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1906 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa is convinced that "something which will change the balance of forces will emerge" from the current Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare.

ANC President Oliver Tambo told a press conference this morning that: "We have a conviction, not just the confidence, that there will emerge something new for the people of this region...We are witnessing the beginning of an end to apartheid".

The ANC leader said his organisation expected the leaders meeting in Harare to launch an intensive international drive against the apartheid regime, complementing the efforts of Zambia and Zimbabwe to impose sanctions on Pretoria.

Calls for Pressure Against UK

MB021811 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] President Oliver Tambo of the ANC of South Africa has said the people of his country are astounded by Britain's determination to perpetuate the evil policy of apartheid in South Africa. At a news conference in Harare today, Comrade Tambo called for international pressure against the British Government in order to eradicate apartheid. He expressed his organization's commitment to work closely with SWAPO on Namibia and the Frontline States in the fight against apartheid. Comrade Tambo said the ANC's struggle against apartheid and white minority rule has grown remarkably, and that his organization is grateful to the progressive countries who had offered (?their services) in various forms.

Says ANC Will Defend Frontline States

MB022019 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] President Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, has expressed readiness of the movement's armed wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], to help defend the Frontline States in the region against attacks by the Pretoria regime. Mr Tambo was speaking in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital today, at a press conference. He said Umkhonto We Sizwe would respond to a call to defend the Frontline States, but its main aim would be to fight the South African regime. Mr Tambo said the Pretoria regime is the enemy not only to the people inside South Africa but to the people in the whole southern African region.

On the latest bomb attacks in Durban in which 18 people were injured, Mr Tambo said the ANC understood the concern of the international community about such acts. However, the ANC leader stressed that it would not do to condemn people who are driven by apartheid to carry out extreme actions. Mr Tambo said the apartheid system had made people want to kill with extreme bitterness.

Seeks Probe of RSA Emergency

MB021426 Harare Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The African National Congress, ANC of South Africa has appealed to the international community to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the circumstances that currently prevail in that country as a result of the imposed state of emergency. The ANC leader, Comrade Oliver Tambo made the call when he addressed newsmen in Harare today. Comrade Tambo said another commission set up by the Botha regime to investigate the August massacre of 30 civilians in Soweto was an attempt to divert public attention off the situation in South Africa.

ANC's Modise Says "War" Must Move to White Areas

LD030357 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2046 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The moment has come for the African National Congress to take the war into the white areas.

This warning was given by CDE Joe Modise, commander of the ANC army, Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK). Speaking to *ZIANA*, CDE Modise explained that the ANC had restrained itself up to now. It had targeted its actions against the enemy's economic and administrative infrastructure, army and police personnel, and the communication system, in the hope that this would make the regime aware that the situation was getting dangerous.

However, CDE Modise said that now it was "inevitable that the war effort must be taken to the white areas. The enemy has taken the initiative and gone into the townships, black areas are under siege from time to time. Because they have chosen these places as the battlefield, we feel that is not where apartheid is. We are therefore taking the war where it belongs — into the white areas, the seat of oppression".

CDE Modise added that he personally was convinced that the only time when the oppressor would consider meaningful change was "when they begin to pay with their own lives and that time has come. We will intensify the struggle. Dying has been up to now on the side of the Africans. We are going to take the war to the doorstep of oppression. We believe that when they begin to pay with their blood, they will consider the question of change more seriously".

Zambia's Kaunda Urges 'Full Sanctions' Against RSA

MB030457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2150 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today made an impassioned and tearful speech condemning apartheid and said the black majority in South Africa could no longer wait for their freedom and independence.

"People in South Africa are saying enough is enough. For too long they have been patient. For too long they have been the voice of reason. They have been hoping against hope. They cannot wait any longer," said President Kaunda during the third plenary session of the eighth conference of the non-aligned summit in Harare.

Visibly moved and wiping his eyes with a white handkerchief, the Zambian leader said it should not be clear that freedom could not just come about in South Africa, the semi-official ZIANA news agency reported.

Pressure through sanctions, he said, would have to be exerted on Pretoria for there to be change.

President Kaunda told delegates the black people in South Africa were now defying laws which for too long had kept them under bondage and subjugation.

"They are confronting tanks with their bare hands and the apartheid regime has now resorted to panic measures to avoid to deal with the real issues at stake," he said.

The Zambian leader, chairman of the Frontline States group, said except for the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, there was now a growing agreement on how to deal with South Africa.

He said there was no basis in the argument that sanctions would hurt the black people of South Africa and neighbouring black independent states.

Calling for sanctions was not a vindictive response to apartheid, but a non-violent response that would speed up the dismantling of the system.

"If sanctions do not work," he asked, "why were they applied against Argentina during the Falklands war?"

He also mentioned Poland and Nicaragua where the United States had imposed sanctions against the socialist governments of those countries and Cuba where a blockade was still in force.

"Those who insist in making such assertions must not forget that South Africa is itself imposing sanctions against its weaker neighbouring countries to cow them to subservience," said President Kaunda.

The Zambian leader said Frontline States and the black people of South Africa were not "starry-eyed" about the impact of sanctions on their economies and world affairs.

"The black people are already enduring the temporary hardships of sanctions. They are already suffering anyway. Sanctions will make them realise that they are not alone in their struggle," he said.

"We therefore call on the international community to support full mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa."

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Addresses NAM Summit

LD030453 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2057 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — Nicaragua extends the hand of friendship to Washington, but "we will not fall down on our knees and say to the United States: 'Thy will be done'," pledged Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in Harare today.

Speaking to the Zimbabwean media at a press conference during the non-aligned summit, CDE D'Escoto, who is also a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, accused the Reagan administration of wanting to reduce Nicaragua to the status of "a backyard state".

The U.S. he said, was afraid that if it granted an equal and sovereign relationship with Nicaragua, then the other countries of Central America would demand the same.

He praised the "unprecedented verdict" from the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which had found that the U.S. sponsorship of the "Contra" rebels in their attempt to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government was illegal in international law.

Uganda's Museveni on Proposed Defense Force, Issues

LD030353 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2022 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — Recent attacks on Uganda by anti-government troops do not constitute a defence threat, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said here today.

He told newsmen covering the Eighth NAM Summit that although the rebels, numbering about 4000, had attacked several towns, they had been repelled by the government forces.

"We are now on the offensive...and from a defence point of view, there is no danger".

CDE Museveni said Uganda had two types of enemies — the ones whose activities served foreign interests and the parasites who lived on smuggling, hoarding and speculation.

A strategy had already been worked out to wipe out all groups of enemies, he said.

Asked to comment on the proposed establishment of an African defence force, he said a continental command would be ineffective and would cause a lot of bureaucracy as it would be difficult to decide whose political decisions they would follow.

CDE Museveni said if it followed the OAU's political line, then there would be misunderstandings as there were already problems with issues like the Chad conflict.

He suggested that there be volunteers from any part of Africa who would put themselves at the service of the Frontline States.

On economic groupings, he said the Preferential Trade Area was very useful and helped member states import goods almost on a barter basis. "The PTA has solved many of our problems".

Yugoslavia's Vrhovec Says 'Action' Must Follow Summit

LD020501 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1630 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec said in Harare that the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries must be followed by political action to achieve the movement's goals.

Interviewed by the first program of Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, Vrhovec expressed the view that the Non-Aligned Movement resolutions should map common ground for the member states but can only be meaningful if followed by action.

The member of Yugoslav Presidency called further for economic and political sanctions against both the Pretoria apartheid regime and Israel. He said that Yugoslavia expects of the eighth summit to consolidate the movement's ideals of self-determination of colonised peoples and strongly support their struggle against racism and the influence of the super power blocks.

Nigeria's Babangida Proposes Anti-Apartheid Fund

LD030612 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1815 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — Nigerian President General Babangida, last speaker in today's general debate, appealed to non-aligned to invest new efforts for the world of peace and without divisions, world based on justice and equality.

In positive approach to problems of southern Africa, he proposed special fund for assisting struggle against apartheid and formation of special committee of non-aligned who will follow-up and propose to the movement measures for assisting the Frontline States.

Nigerian president joined his voice to appeals made to Iran and Iraq to stop war in the Gulf. He stressed necessity of withdrawal of foreign forces from all regions, mentioning Middle East, Cambodia, and Afghanistan.

The general debate at the eight summit will resume tomorrow morning.

TANJUG Reports Mugabe's Appeal for Shorter Speeches

LD030448 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1913 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, appealed today for the second time to speakers in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit debate to keep their speeches short, or set out the salient points and hand in the written address as a summit document.

Mugabe's appeal was prompted by Cuban leader Fidel Castro's 36-page, and Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's 37-page addresses.

When Mugabe, who is presiding over the general debate, intervened, Castro, who had just taken the floor, said: "I agree that this should be the principle in future... but after me...."

During the first day of the debate, some heads of state and government spent almost an hour on the rostrum, while representatives of close to 100 member-countries, observers, and guests are still on the waiting list.

Economic Committee Continues Deliberations

LD030400 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1847 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The Economic Committee resumed its deliberations early this morning. It is scheduled to complete its work tomorrow, but may carry over its activities to Thursday morning.

This morning's session carried on with sections of the economic declaration, three of which were completed. This work is to continue during the afternoon in one committee, while the other concentrates on south-south relations.

It had been expected that today the committee working on the declaration would devote its time to the question of establishing a proposed steering committee composed of 25 representatives of NAM and other developing countries. Debate on this issue has been postponed. The objective of the steering committee would be to formulate economic policy guidelines in an effort to reactivate the frozen north-south contact.

NAM member states and other developing countries are concerned at the erosion of work with multilateral bodies and the move towards bilateralism. A committee of the kind now being considered would enable a small group to work within such groupings as NAM or the Group of 77.

In all there are three proposals concerning coordination in breaking the stalemate on action with regard to the new economic order on the table. The Malaysan proposal is for the establishment of an eminent persons group which will concern itself with south-south relations and act as a kind of thinktank. This would be a non-governmental organisation which would not negotiate but simply produce ideas. The third proposal emanates from Pakistan and also envisages a group of powerful personages who would relaunch a north-south dialogue.

Given the importance of deciding on action and strategy, it is understandable that the deliberations are time-consuming, given the emphasis on economic strategy of the NAM summit.

TANJUG Updates Political Committee Discussions

LD021341 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1256 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — At the eight summit conference in Harare work is continuing in the Political and Economic Committees. The Political Committee, according to well informed sources, has started deliberations on some questions which could provoke controversy. Majority of delegations are, however, trying to reach a consensus on the formulations presented in the draft document prepared by Zimbabwe.

The question of Chad was resolved by using a formulation that the non-aligned "hail all sides that contributed to the stabilisation" in that country. Intensive discussion is under way on the formulation on Cyprus problem. Diplomatic circles believe that on this question the formulation given by Zimbabwe will be endorsed calling for preservation of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

This afternoon the Political Committee will deliberate the part of the draft document that speaks on the independent non-aligned status of Kampuchea and the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country. It seems, however that all interested parties, especially ASEAN and Vietnam, are not very keen on a new discussion on Kampuchean problem on this summit.

Also this afternoon the question of the Mediterranean will be discussed. There are a number of amendments which stress the need for the strengthening of cooperation of the Mediterranean countries in all aspects. A possible meeting of foreign ministers of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries is mentioned as it was agreed on at an informal meeting in Harare few days ago. This meeting in the interest of the continuation of cooperation in the Mediterranean. Malta for its part is demanding that such meeting such be held every six months.

Libya has submitted an amendment in which, among others, a direct condemnation of American military attack on Libya in April this year and especially the attack on the residence of the Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is demanded.

Most probably the problem of Western Sahara will be discussed this afternoon. The draft has in full endorsed the position of the Coordination Bureau meeting in New Delhi this spring. Morocco is expected to voice discontent on treatment of Western Sahara problem as a problem of unsolved colonial question and on a demand for a direct negotiation with Polisario.

At the same time as the Political Committee two working groups were in session – for disarmament and peaceful resolvement of conflict among non-aligned countries.

The working group on peaceful resolvement of conflicts between non-aligned countries has discussed a Yugoslav proposal which was seconded by Bangladesh, Iraq, and Sri Lanka on forming a committee which would deliberate all proposals on this subject and report to the ministerial conference of the non-aligned due in 1988. [passage omitted]

5-Country Group Formed To Reach Draft Consensus

LD030403 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1924 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The Non-Aligned Movement's Political Bureau today failed to agree on proposed amendments on a section of the draft political declaration dealing with the United Nations Organisation, thereby forcing the establishment of a five-country group to deal with the issue.

According to committee sources, the political committee agreed that Pakistan, Singapore, Peru, Iraq, and Cuba should form "the small group" to try and reach "consensus" on a number of amendments to the section dealing with the United Nations.

One of the amendments of contention was the call by Cuba to mention the United States of America by name for trying to weaken the organisation.

The amendments were rejected by several countries represented in the committee on the grounds that even some members of NAM weakened the organisation by not paying their subscriptions, whatever the reason. The majority of countries felt that it was best the section was left in that general position without mentioning any country by name.

During this morning session, the committee adopted sections dealing with the right to development (adopted in principle until consultations with Zimbabwe), non-intervention and non-interference, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and the UN International Year of Peace. The section on the new international information and communication order was by-passed until further consultations.

Only two sections on international terrorism and peaceful settlement of disputes had not been adopted at the end of the morning session.

SAPA Reports Iraqi, Iranian 'Verbal Flare-Up'

MB021718 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1656 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — An Iraqi diplomat and his Iranian counterpart today stunned other diplomats when they took the heat of the Gulf war into a conference room during discussions of a section of the Non-Aligned Movement draft political declaration dealing with peaceful settlement to disputes.

The two diplomats, whose names were not made available to the semi-official ZIANA news agency, had a verbal flare-up over the legality and implications of UN General Assembly resolutions and those of the UN Security Council.

According to committee sources, the Iraqi diplomat objected to being misrepresented by the Iranian diplomat during discussions on another subject. He shouted that the Iranian diplomat should not "shoot from his head" if he was to be a good delegate.

He said his Iranian counterpart had not heard his contribution and was, therefore "trying to score points on the Iraqi-Iran war. Let us not score debating points here — listen and think before you leap."

The Iranian diplomat immediately asked for the floor and blamed the Iraqi representative for "once again losing his temper when we discuss a peaceful topic. Once again the Iraqi ambassador is trying to read my mind and question my motivation.

"It is the right of every state to think and propose amendments that will bring a text with better composition," he is reported to have said.

Summit Delegates Meet To Discuss Issues, Ideas

Gandhi, Castro Plan Next Summit Venue

BK030325 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit began in Harare yesterday with several leaders calling for assistance to the Frontline States in their fight against the racist Pretoria regime. They advocated comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. Nuclear disarmament, world peace, and New International Economic Order were the other major issues raised in their speeches. [passage omitted]

The All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports from Harare that the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, yesterday held a series of meetings with NAM leaders on the venue of the ninth summit.

Mr Gandhi met Mr Castro over lunch and the issue came up during the deliberation. The meeting between the two leaders is considered significant. Mr Gandhi also had consultations with President Alfonsin of Argentina on the issue. Our correspondent says the general feeling is that the next summit should be held in Latin America.

The committee on disarmament also met yesterday. Our correspondent understands that the draft resolution on this will contain reference to and endorsement of the 6-nation initiative on peace and disarmament on which the new chairman lay great stress in his key address.

Yesterday Peru granted recognition to the South West Africa People's Movement [as heard].

'Arafat Meets With Gandhi

JN021954 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1710 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, continues to hold important meetings with the heads of state and prime ministers participating in the eighth conference of the Nonalignment Movement countries on the sidelines of the conference to discuss the conference's work and developments in the Palestinian cause. Abu 'Ammar met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to discuss international developments in general and Palestinian developments in particular in light of the current circumstances as well as a number of issues of common interest.

Gandhi Meets African Leaders

BK010853 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, met several heads of state and government [at Harare]. They include presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, and Zambia. The All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports from Harare that Mr Gandhi discussed with them key issues coming up before the summit and reviewed matters relating to bilateral cooperation. Our correspondent says that one of the main topics of discussion at the summit will be South Africa, though major issues like disarmament, world peace, and new economic order will also figure prominently in the discussion.

During his meeting with the president of Botswana, Mr Gandhi told him that India is opening a mission in that country at the end of the year. A team of economic experts from India will be shortly visiting that country to study the scope for greater bilateral cooperation.

The Yugoslav president commended the progress made by Nonaligned Movement under India's chairmanship. He said the main issues before the summit are preserving unity of the movement, helping freedom fighters in southern Africa, and the common approach on economic matters.

Both leaders agreed that procedure should not tkae precedence over efforts on resolving the issue of the venue of the ninth NAM summit. The Yugoslav president asked the prime minister about his assessment of the Iran-Iraq war. Mr Gandhi said neither side is budging from its stand and there seems to be no early prospect of an end to the conflict.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi told the Nicaraguan president that he is looking forward to his visit to India on the 9th of this month. The Nicaraguan president told Mr Gandhi that his country wants to host the ninth summit of NAM. Reports say that Nicaragua has emerged as a strong contender for hosting the next summit in 1989. The other claimant is Indonesia.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Khamene'i Confer

LD021337 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] This morning the brother leader of the revolution attended the morning session of the Nonaligned Movement summit. As soon as the brother leader entered the hall of the nonaligned summit, Cuban leader Fidel Castro warmly embraced him, and Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i hurried to embrace him, warmly welcoming the brother leader's attendance and his participation in the work of the summit. [passage omitted]

The brother leader of the revolution, the commander of victory and defiance, at exactly 1200 today Jamahiriyah time had talks with Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, on the current affairs and the dimensions of the [words indistinct] onslaught led by the United States and world Zionism on the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Malian President

LD030716 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0115 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The leader yesterday evening in Harare met with the president of Mali, Moussa Traore. During this meeting they discussed the firm relations between the Libyan Arab people and the people of Mali, and the means for developing these relations. They also discussed current issues of mutual interest.

Following the meeting, the leader made a statement to Malian radio in which he expressed his deep appreciation for the fraternal welcome he received during his recent visit to Mali. The leader added that he has expressed to the Malian president his regret for the fighting that took place between the brothers in Mali and the Burkina Jamahiriyah. The leader said: Tonight we have agreed that President Moussa Traore and Thomas Sankara would visit me at my house so that we could turn over the last page and begin a new page for the sake of Africa and against colonialism.

He added in his statement that the Libyan Arab people have confronted strong challenges from U.S. imperialism which is allied with Zionism and reaction, despite the fact that the Libyan Arab people are small in number. He reaffirmed that the Libyan Arab people are ready to fight without fear. They are dancing in the streets and are extending their hands to the free people of Zimbabwe against the aggression of South Africa. They are also extending their hands to the revolutionaries of South Africa.

The brother leader, in conclusion of his statement to Malian radio, asked the latter to convey his greetings to the people of Mali and to the revolutionary youth of Mali whom he has seen to be prepared to fight against Zionism and racism. The leader reaffirmed that the Libyans will stand with the people of Mali and the people of Mali should not fear for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah because they are brave and do not fear death.

Khaddam Meets Klibi, Al-Iryani

JN030614 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare — The nonaligned summit in its second session yesterday unanimously adopted a suggestion by the Syrian Arab delegation that international Zionism be regarded a form of racism. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held at his residence in Harare a series of meetings with delegations participating in the conference. He met with Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, with the attendance of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Khaddam also met with 'Adnan 'Imran, assistant secretary general of the Arab League. The meetings reviewed current Arab developments. The vice president also met with 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, head of the YAR delegation to the summit. They discussed topics on the agenda of the conference and issues of common interest.

Hasani Talks With Ramadan, 'Arafat

LD030512 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1916 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani had separate meetings and talks here this afternoon with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

The exchange of views with Ramadan related to the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and developments in the Middle East.

Hasani and Museveni exchanged views on some of the items on the summit agenda and the state of bilateral relations.

President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Sinan Hasani conferred with leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat in Harare today. During the talk, Hasani expressed Yugoslavia's full support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat acquainted Hasani and the members of the Yugoslav delegation with the present state of affairs in the PLO and the latest developments in the Middle East and expressed hope that the Harare summit will give another firm support to the Palestinian people in the struggle for the attainment of its inalienable rights.

The PLO leader also pointed to the need for the eight-member committee for Palestine to resume work and to be expanded to nine members — the ninth member to be the new chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement — Zimbabwe. Hasani and 'Arafat also exchanged views on the Iran-Iraq war and stressed the need for greater efforts on the part of the non-aligned for ending the senseless and tragic Gulf conflict.

Hasani Meets With Mugabe

LD030509 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1632 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani and the chairman of the Movement of Nonalignment, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today assessed as favourable the past course of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which opened here yesterday.

Hasani and Mugabe discussed activities of nonaligned countries and bilateral relations.

They jointly reached the assessment on and expressed the confidence about the great importance of the summit, stressing the need to ensure its full success so that the Movement of Nonalignment may contribute even more efficaciously to the quest for solutions to many outstanding international issues.

During the meeting the Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction at the fact that Zimbabwe, as a newly-liberated and independent country, has assumed the chairmanship of the Movement of Nonalignment. Support to and readiness for further mutual cooperation in bringing about the summit decisions were also expressed.

Hasani and Mugabe assessed bilateral Zimbabwean-Yugoslav relations as very good and expressed readiness for their allround advancement.

Al-Mirghani Confers With Ramadan

JN021842 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and head of his country's delegation to the nonaligned summit at his place of residence in Harare today. Al-Mirghani affirmed the need to achieve Arab unity. He also reiterated Sudan's endeavors to halt the Iran-Iraq war which is exhausting the Islamic nation's potential. Al-Mirgahni called for uniting Arab and Islamic efforts to confront the Zionist enemy.

Taha Yasin Ramadan made a statement in which he said that the viewpoints of Sudan and Iraq were identical and that an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding prevailed. Ramadan expressed hope that Sudan's north and south will unite to confront the challenges and bypass the present circumstances to move toward a new stage. Ramadan said that he hopes the nonaligned conference will announce its stand on the side of peace in the Iraq-Iran war.

Ramadan Meets With Al-Iryani

JN021005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the nonaligned summit conference, has received Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

They discussed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction over their development. They also looked into ways to unify a common Arab action in the current nonaligned summit conference in Harare to promote an Arab stand advancing Arab causes, specifically the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestine cause. Taha Yasin Ramadan explained the Iraqi position that is being presented to the conference — represented by President Saddam Husayn's message of peace — Iraq's serious role in the Nonaligned Movement, and its keenness to help the movement attain peace, security, and cooperation among its members.

The meeting was also attended by 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent U.N. representative.

Ziaul Haq Meets With Khamene'i

BK021614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Iran's President Khamene'i had detailed talks on various issues in Harare this morning. Bilateral matters, issues of the nonaligned summit, the global economic situation, disarmament and the Nonaligned Movement, and the influence of the major powers on the world were reviewed during the talks. On bilateral relations, the two leaders agreed that they should be further developed, not only in the diplomatic sphere but in the economic and cultural spheres as well. The two leaders apprised each other of the situation in their respective countries, including the establishment of democracy in Pakistan and the situation in Iran and the region as a result of the war with Iraq.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Khamene'i also agreed to cooperate with each other at the Political Committee of the nonaligned conference, which is reviewing a resolution on Afghanistan. They agreed that, as the nonaligned summit is being held in Africa, it should pay more attention to the African Continent. They also agreed to support the resolution on Namibian independence and the African people's struggle for independence. President Khamene'i gave a briefing on the Iran-Iraq war situation, the resolution of the conference on it, and Iran's position on the resolution. He also referred to the grand welcome accorded to him during his visit to Pakistan. The two leaders met where the Iranian president is staying. A Pakistani spokesman told Radio Pakistan's representative, Ishaq Hasan, that the talks, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours, were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Ghandi, Ziaul Haq Talk

MB020921 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] After the welcoming ceremonies and tributes to the host nation comes the serious business of committee hearings and private discussions at the Nonaligned Movement summit in Zimbabwe. Neil Grantham reports from Harare there seems to be a genuine desire among one or two nations to patch up their differences with others.

[Grantham] India and Pakistan appear to be leading the let's be freinds brigade. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq met in private talks to try to settle differences which have led to war three times. Nearly 2 years ago Gandhi accused Pakistani-backed extremists of involvement in the assassination of his mother Indira. In turn Pakistan said agents operating from India were stirring trouble in his country. One Pakistani delegate here says the two leaders appear to be edging toward a closer understanding on issues vital to the stability of the two countries. There has been no such spirit of friendship, however, among the Middle Eastern delegates, as the Iranian prime minister was urging unity though his army was beginning a new offensive against Iraq, its arch enemy in the Gulf war.

TANJUG Notes Conclusion of 2d Day of NAM Summit

LD030553 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1753 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The second day of the eighth summit meeting of the non-aligned countries ended tonight at the conference hall in Harare. The plenary session resumes tomorrow.

East Timor Delegate Against Indonesia as Summit Site

MB020848 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0842 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — It would be "scandalous" if Indonesia were chosen as the venue for the next Non-Aligned Movement summit, a representative of Fretilin (Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor) said in an interview with the semi-official news agency ZIANA today.

Mr Jose Luis Guterres, a member of the Fretilin Central Committee, and the organisation's permanent representative in Maputo, said that ever since the military coup of 1964 "Indonesia has disrespected the principles of non-aligment."

He gave as an example the December 1975 Indonesian invasion of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony in South-East Asia, as a flagrant violation of the basic NAM principle that "conflicts should not be resolved through the use of force."

Indonesia is "an invader and an occupier," said Mr Guterres, "and can therefore be compared to the former colonising powers. In statistical terms, we would have some difficulty in finding a European colonial power that killed as many people as Indonesia has in East Timor."

In the invasion of East Timor and the resulting famine, an estimated 200,000 Timorese lost their lives, out of a total population of less than a million.

Mr Guterres said that United Nations Security Council resolutions of 1976 calling for the withdrawal of Indonesia troops from East Timor remained valid.

"If Indonesia became chairman of NAM, how would it have the moral force to demand compliance with Security Council resolutions on, for instance, Namibia, when it disrespects Security Council resolutions concerning its own behaviour?" he said.

ALGERIA

Libya Asks Arabs for 'Some Action' Against U.S.

LD301718 Algiers APS in Arabic
1530 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 30 Aug (APS) — Libya has asked the Arab states to carry out some action to stop U.S. threats to the Libyan people, and has warned that the continuation of such a situation will have serious repercussions for regional and international peace and security.

The above was stated in an official memorandum distributed by the Arab League Secretariat to member states. The memorandum includes the text of a message from Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, which Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received yesterday.

In his message, which he asked to be distributed to all member states, Mansur says that the United States is carrying out terrorist provocations against Libya. He refers to the statements of official White House and U.S. State Department spokesmen which call for the use of all means to commit aggression against Libya and which instigate European countries and other countries to be hostile to Libya and to boycott it.

The secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison says that Libya views such developments as an attempt to create baseless pretexts and to prepare world public opinion for a new aggression against the Libyan people.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives USSR's Vorontsov

LD010030 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Mr Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR deputy foreign affairs minister, was received this morning by the speaker of the National People's Assembly Mr Rabah Bitat. A certain number of international and regional issues were discussed, notably the development of the situation in the Middle East and Mediterranean, as well as the problems of peace and international security.

Messaadia Receives 'Arafat, 'Important' Delegation

LD301949 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, this afternoon received at the FLN central office Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who was accompanied by an important delegation.

During the meeting they reviewed a number of issues related to the recent developments on the Palestinian and Arab arenas. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss the current international issues. The Palestinian delegation praised the Algerian stances and Algerian efforts for Palestine, headed by President Chadli Bendjedid's latest initiative.

The meeting was attended by brother Sadek Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee and official in charge of the council of friendship and solidarity with foreign peoples, who received 'Arafat on his arrival in Algeria.

In a statement, 'Arafat pointed out that his brief visit to Algeria will enable him to have discussions with a number of Algerian officials concerning the Palestinian issue in particular, and the Arab and international situation in general.

Arabs Reported Refused Entry Into Morocco

LD312336 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Another consequence of Rabat's rapprochement with Israel is that Arab nationals are being expelled or turned back. For the past few days, Arab tourists traveling via Algeria have found themselves turned back from Morocco: 288 cases of refusal of access have been registered to date.

Yesterday 120 travelers were turned back, including 50 Algerians; 68 Tunisians; one Egyptian; and one Libyan. Today eight Algerians, 27 Tunisians, and one Iraqi were turned back. The only nationals to be spared are the Saudis and Jordanians.

These measures raise a problem of the nonobservance of agreements linking Morocco with its neighbors. This is notably the case with turning back Algerian nationals resident in Morocco, whose position is governed by the agreement signed with that country in 1983. It may be recalled that this agreement guarantees free movement between the country of origin and the country of welcome for the nationals of both countries.

LIBYA

Correction to Al-Qadhdhafi Anniversary Address

The following correction pertains to page Q 4 of the item headlined "Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Revolution Anniversary Rally," published in the 2 September Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*:

Page Q 4 should begin: and [word indistinct]. It wants to colonize Libyan territory and colonize the Mediterranean in an attempt to [word indistinct] the Soviet Union. This is clear and done with. Firstly, the fedayeen who attacked Rome and Vienna; they attacked Israelis and not Americans. What is the meaning of America taking revenge for attacks against Israelis?

This means that America is the protector of Israelis and is defending them with its military might. This has been firmly established. This means that the Soviet Union has the right to use its military power to defend its Arab friends. That is it, as long as the Americans use their military power to defend their Israelis friends and their allies; therefore, the Soviet Union has the right, according to this practice [matbaq] to use military power to defend its Arab allies and friends.

America took revenge for an action carried out by unknown fedayeen against Israeli targets. This conflict between Palestinians and Israelis will not end until the liberation of Palestine. What is America's business carrying out a military action in revenge for the Rome and Vienna operations; although the two operations were against Israeli targets. This means that Israelis are American and Americans are Israelis. Any Arab country that recognizes America and has dealings with America is also considered to have recognized Israel and to have dealings with Israelis; and any Arab ruler who befriends America and cooperates with America, must be considered by the Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf to be cooperating with Israelis and to be friends of Israelis and treat them in this way. [as heard]. The Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf must realize that their true enemy who harms them is the United States, and any Arab ruler who puts his hand in America's hand is an agent, traitor, and depraved, and must be destroyed. Today I am inciting officers in Arab armies, soldiers in Arab armies, the youth of the Arab nation and the masses of the Arab nation, and telling them that the threat to the Arab nation is all coming from America and America wants to occupy the Arab nation. The struggle is at its strongest now and the confrontation is real between the American nation and the Arab nation.

The Arab nation must confront the U.S. nation, and the Arab nation must triumph and be determined to triumph in this battle. All Arab military men, Arab youth, Arab students and the masses of the Arab nation must, while they are listening to my voice on this immortal night, enter the battle against traitor rulers; friends of America; friends of America and agents of America; enemies of Palestine and enemies of the future of the Arab nation. There is no friendship between us and America. America does not have friendship in its dictionary; or slaves or enemies. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not want to be America's agent, and, therefore, he is America's enemy and must simply be destroyed. Another Arab ruler accepts being an agent of the United States and is therefore not an enemy. Either agent or enemy. [chanting]

We have heard, as the world did, of the Rome and Vienna operations and we challenged the United States at the UN Security Council to produce evidence that a Libyan carried out this operation. The U.S. President was unable to produce any evidence. As long as Reagan is making war because of operations aimed at Israelis by Palestinian fedayeen, he is not a U.S. President and deserves the title of the rabid dog of Israel. Reagan is a rabid dog of Israel, he is vulgar and more vulgar than a dog and does not deserve to be the President of the United States. To hell with him and to hell with his [word indistinct] and with his power. However much power he has, he will not be able to wipe out the Arab nation and will never be able to make us lower our voice [words indistinct]. [chanting]

We are still asking the American people to bring Reagan to trial because he is a murderer and a war criminal. We are also asking the British people to bring Thatcher to trial because she is a murderess and a war criminal. Otherwise, vengeance between us and those murderers will not end. We forwarded a memorandum to all countries of the world in which we defied the United States to produce evidence that Libya is a terrorist state, and the United States, whom we challenge tonight, was unable to produce any evidence to prove that Libya is a terrorist state.

In order to get the United States out of this embarrassment before the world, yesterday it fabricated that there was a Libyan plan for terrorist operations. In fact we were bewildered by this news and Europe was astonished, the whole world was astonished. We contacted the Europeans and told them to let their U.S. ally produce evidence proving that we are planning terrorist operations. They said that this is a strange matter; we cannot see any justification for any military action against Libya. Libya is a country with which we are friends and we have common interests across the Mediterranean. It is a popular democratic state; a state that is making great efforts [words indistinct] in order to wipe out backwardness; a state that has attained the highest degree of moral and humanitarian advancement; a state in which exists a unique humanitarian and jamahiri experience. Libya is a country that supports just causes and has no expansionist ambitions. It has not crossed the seas to colonize anyone and has not crossed the ocean to colonize America.

Consequently, the Europeans said that they were surprised at this strange, peculiar, indigestible, unacceptable and unjustifiable U.S. stand against this small people. We told them to tell this to the world. Some of them said that Reagan has gone mad and we are afraid of him; that we should remain quiet about him until he goes. Europeans, European officials admitted that Reagan is mad and the world must be patient for 24 months until his (?term) ends. In the end, they were forced to announce — like the Italian prime minister announced yesterday — that we Italians have nothing against Libya and do not recognize that Libya is a terrorist state. Libya is opposed to terrorism and we have nothing against Libyan international policy. We find no justification for the U.S. military rampage in the Mediterranean. The interests of Europeans are threatened, the interests of Arabs are threatened, peace in the Mediterranean is threatened and, consequently, the Soviet Union is threatened because of this man's madness.

I would like to tell you that the reason is that there is a desire in the world to revive military colonialism. There is currently a wave of military colonialism sweeping the world. Therefore, we should get ready and arm ourselves so that all nations can defend their freedom against this new wave. Hence, my call from here for the formation of an international front embracing all nations that oppose imperialism. In fact, we have begun to set up this inter- (Page Q 4 ends)

Jallud Discusses 'Terrorism' at 30 Aug Press Session

LD301504 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1310 GMT 30 Aug 86

[News conference held by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud on 30 August in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] [Jallud] Today I want to talk to you about the situation in the region. All the preparations and statements indicate that the terrorist U.S. Administration has been preparing for a new aggression against the Libyan people — talk about preparing submarines, programming cruise missiles, dispatching strategic aircraft to Europe, mobilizing and deploying the fleet and aircraft carriers off Libyan shores.

Naturally, we do not care about such action. If it is intended to intimidate us, there is no force on the face of the earth that can intimidate us. If it is a real threat, and it most likely is, it will not intimidate us either, because we are determined to die.

Their raids might kill 1,000, 2,000 or even 10,000 of us. But they will revive a nation. More, the Arab nation will be revived morally. The region will rise and its people and the Arab nation will become more indignant with the United States. We might lose economically and militarily, but we will gain politically and morally. The Arab nation and all the small peoples of the world will win.

Naturally, the U.S. aggression does not need any pretext. But the U.S. Administration wants to trick, lie to and deceive public opinion. The U.S. Administration, and this is what is important, is planning serious terrorist acts against Americans and against American targets. [as heard]

We, as Libyan people, reject the accusations of terrorism in part and in whole. The Libyan people are the first victims of organized state terrorism by the U.S. Administration and by Reagan personally. We declare and challenge the U.S. Administration to produce the information it possesses on the persons and preparations, either to Libya or to the world. We are prepared to cooperate in aborting such actions before they take place and in arresting the persons concerned and putting them on trial.

We have already challenged the U.S. Administration in an official memorandum with regard to the allegations that prompted the first aggression. However, the U.S. Administration disregarded the memorandum. We are still committed to the memorandum. At the same time we make a proposal and challenge the U.S. Administration to produce information and the names of individuals and and the targets and preparations with regard to the actions it claims and of which we have no knowledge so that it can be prevented and aborted and those individuals can be arrested and put on trial. . If the U.S. Administration possesses such information let it give it to us and we will work together to abort such terrorist attacks before they take place. We will apprehend these persons and put them on trial. We will put such persons on trial in an official court and the trial can be attended by foreign correspondents, or they can be tried by an international court. If the U.S. regime is saying that those terrorist actions are now in the stage of preparation and the and the aggression is because of such operations, then the aggression can be avoided and the operations can be avoided by supplying the information on the alleged plot and then we can solve the problem.

However, if there is a decision to commit aggression he who wants to commit aggression does not need a pretext. In such a case the situation will be clear: Libya is being punished for its political and ideological stands, and there is no peaceful coexistence of ideologies or respect for the sovereignty of peoples or for detente, peace, and security or for everyone living in his own borders (?adopting his own) political and ideological stands. That means [words indistinct] (?an end to) world peace and peaceful coexistence.

This means that the U.S. Administration is leading the 10th crusade against Islam the awakening of which is being witnessed now in the Jamahiriyah and in Iran. [Words indistinct] for Christians and Muslims alike [words indistinct] following the challenges laid down in the first memorandum which we wrote challenging that if the United States does not respond to these proposals aimed at avoiding catastrophe, we in Libya cannot live indefinitely under the permanent threat of organized state terrorism [words indistinct]. In this case, the world and the U.S. Administration will shoulder their responsibilities. In this respect, we would [words indistinct] that Reagan is the Hitler of the 20th century [as heard] who wants to destroy the world and sacrifice international peace. [words indistinct] we will not allow that battle to take place near the Libyan borders, and after that we [words indistinct] in the Mediterranean, nor in the region, nor in the whole world. Full responsibility will be shouldered by the U.S. Administration, by all the world, by the U.S. allies who work alongside the U.S. Administration, who are not trying to bring it back to its senses [words indistinct].

In fact, despite the fact that the aggression was made in line with a U.S. decision and using U.S. forces, in reality the aggression emanated from Europe, because the 6th Fleet and the aircraft carriers and submarines [as heard] were sent from U.S. bases on European territory, strategic aircraft were flown from Europe. The fleet, its provisions, its fuel, its ammunition, its plans [word indistinct] came from European soil. This means that Europe is a partner in this aggression because the ability of the United States to launch an aggression from U.S. soil is very limited.

Therefore, it should be clear to the European governments and peoples that they are a party to the aggression which was waged in the past and to that being prepared now, whether it is in accordance with their will or against it. They are a party to it and shoulder responsibility for it. And this must be clear to the European peoples, especially to the European peoples on the other side of the Mediterranean. All democratic forces and peace-loving forces and movements in Europe and in the United States, all journalists, writers, and intellectuals must bear responsibility for preventing a catastrophe and detering the U.S. Administration which is motivated by madness for power. This is what I had to say. Are there any questions?

[Unidentified reporter] How do explain the silence of the brother leader? He has moved around and visited all the regions but he did not address us and did not address the Libyan people.
[Jallud] He speaks to the Libyan people daily. After the U.S. aggression he met all the Libyan people [words indistinct].

[Unidentified rpeorter] Will he be giving a speech at the Monday celebrations?
[Jallud] It has not been decided.

[Unidentified reporter] You said that the Americans are preparing an aggression against Libya. Are you yourselves preparing to confront this [words indistinct]? Are there preparations in this field?

[Jallud] Of course, suppose [words indistinct].

[Question and answer indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] What message does Libya have for Mrs Thatcher?
[Jallud] The opportunity avails itself once again to Thatcher and to the British people — rather not the British people, but the British Government and Mrs Thatcher, because the attitude of the British people was honorable toward our country — to repent and compensate for the previous crime by playing a role — that is Thatcher, especially, because British foreign policy is part of U.S. policy under Thatcher.

[Unidentified reporter] The last time the Americans attacked, Libya's Soviet friends did not help Libya militarily. In another American attack, do you expect to get more material and real Soviet cooperation?
[Jallud] Certainly, certainly. But our military power was sufficient last time, because the attack was a total failure and it did not achieve its objectives. [words indistinct] the bombs fell in the middle of the sea.

[Unidentified reporter] Why did Libya not shoot down any American aircraft?
[Jallud] We are certain that we shot down American aircraft. They themselves said that they resorted to missiles to avoid further losses of aircraft.

[Unidentified reporter] What do you expect from the Eastern bloc countries? What does Libya expect from the Eastern countries?
[Jallud] From where does the questioner come?
[Interpreter] From Hungary
[Jallud] All the world supports Libya. Libya is part of the socialist world. Aggression on Libya is tantamount to aggression on this (?bloc). Libya cannot be left alone to face up to NATO.

[Question indistinct]
[Jallud] [Words indistinct] The note was published. We handed it to the caretaker of the [word indistinct]. It was delivered to all ambassadors, governments, parties, and parliaments.

[Unidentified reporter] The world news agencies say that the statements and threats are intended for something else, namely, to undermine the situation in Libya and to instigate internal rebellion. Are there any fears of any internal move against the regime?
[Jallud] The fact of the matter is that the masses are actually in authority. Hence against whom would the instigation be? Who would instigate against whom? We do not have a traditional system of government. The people are the authority.

[Unidentified reporter] But there are some who say that some military units might move and that they are unhappy with the situation.
[Jallud] This is the American analysis and proves the weakness of their information and foolishness. The important thing is that Al-Qadhdhafi can walk amid the masses much more freely than Reagan can walk among the American people? Furthermore, it is impossible to shake the system of popular committees and basic congresses. Firstly, the government is dominated by the revolutionary forces. Secondly, the whole people are armed. This means that the whole people is armed even the soldiers. [sentence as heard] We have more than 1 million armed and trained. I believe that all Libyan people are patriots. They will never take orders from the CIA or from Reagan's administration. They are patriots. On the contrary aggression unites the Libyan people, it strengthens it, it lifts its morale and its Arab moral. We challenge the U.S. Administration that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, myself, or any member of the revolutionary leadership can go to Syria or Algeria or Sudan to live there and America will not be able to influence the pepole's regime. [words indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] If there is another U.S. attack, will Libya retaliate by attacking NATO bases around the Mediterranean?
[Jallud] [What] paper or agency do you represents?

[Unidentified reporter] [Name indistinct] American news agency. I am British.
[Jallud] As a British citizen, if America attacks Britain, how would the British people react to this aggression? Would they give them chocolate and sweets? Everything that might harm the enemy and destroy the enemy will be used.

This is the last question:

[Unidentified reporter] Following the last attack by the Americans on Libya there were tens of thousands of people in Europe. demonstrating against this American position. How do you consider these actions in Europe?
[Jallud] In fact even the U.S. Administration was very worried and felt isolated. Opinion polls and demonstrations provide evidence of the responsibility and commitment to peace in Europe and of the ability to move. We greet this and we respect it. In reality this disturbed the U.S. Administration. The U.S. Administration wanted to punish the European Community, under the pretext that there is Libyan terrorist activity, preventing American tourists from going to Europe. It has punished them. This means that the attitude of the U.S. Administration is to punish anyone who says no to it. We salute the stance of the peoples. The position of the European peoples has influenced U.S. public opinion in condemning the aggression, but the U.S. Administration moved fast and put pressure on European governments to obtain official governmental support as an alternative to the peoples' support so as to confront European popular support for the Libyan people. The position of the European governments was very difficult because they were subjected to the popular pressure to confront the U.S. aggression and they were under American pressure because we have encountered numerous conflicting and contradictory European statements. Reagan turned the Tokyo summit from a summit aimed at discussing African topics, peace and the economic crisis into one single issue which is the Libyan file.

After we challenged the U.S. Administration to substantiate its claim, in the memorandum we [words indistinct] any individual involved in the alleged terrorist attack or conspiracy; after we have made this official challenge, in an (?additional) memorandum, we (?thought) and expected the European governments to cancel the measures against the Jamahiriyah, because if the claim and allegations of Libyan involvement in terrorist activity is [words indistinct] Libya is challenging it, then what legal or moral basis does Europe have for the continuation of the measures it has adopted against the Jamahiriyah.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] the same information available to Europeans. How do you explain then the position of the American citizens who have made Reagan the most popular American President after the aggression, welcomed this aggression and supported it, at a time when you are saying that [words indistinct] you differentiate between the American Government and the American people, and consider yourselves close to the American people?
[Jallud] This is of course an ethical point, and you are better placed to assess it, being American yourself.

[Unidentified reporter] Does it make it more difficult to the Libyans to feel [word indistinct] toward the American people, and to continue to say that they have no problem with the American people?
[Jallud] We try, we want to confine the problem to the Americans, particularly the American administration. We do not want enmity with peoples. [passage indistinct]

Jallud Addresses Revolutionary Committee Meetings

LD301835 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Speech by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud at the opening session of the ninth session of the revolutionary committees in Tripoli on 29 August — recorded]

[Text] [Prolonged chants of "we will not deviate from the struggle" and other indistinct chants] Brothers, brothers, representatives [more chants] Members of the session of the revolutionary committees. In the name of God, in the name of the revolution, in the name of the gun, and the revolutionary struggle, in the name of the revolutionary struggle, and by pledging to unite our nation and to bring about the happy new society, and to liberate the Arab nation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf, and to liberate Palestine, we open the meeting.

Brothers, the revolutionary committees have studied the work of their congresses, from the basic congress to the congresses on the municipality level. The sessions were held to draw up new programs for the stage of the overall offensive. Some sessions were held under revolutionary slogans confront the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary-imperialist arrogance. Some sessions were held on the municipal level without adopting slogans. After consideration of slogans we propose that the slogan of the current session that is being held at the present important stage in the struggle of our nation and the great masses (?of Libya) [word indistinct] should be: "For the sake of a genuine practice of the revolution we emphasize the challenge and the building of the new society." [applause] Brothers, this slogan expresses our determination to confront all challenges at home and abroad, and to carry out our national and pan-Arab tasks so that our nation will progress. We are prepared, O brothers, to [words indistinct] to safeguard our nation's dignity. Forward toward a long and continued struggle. [prolonged chants by the crowd]

31 Aug Address

LD311736 Tripoli JANA in English
1635 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 27, Shahr al Fateh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major Jallud attended yesterday afternoon the conclusion of the ninth assembly of the revolutionary committees in Tripoli.

He gave a speech in which he said:

O brothers, members of the assembly which has convened under the circumstances of confrontation and defiance.

You have discussed several issues — organizational, intellectual, ideological and pertaining to the movement. You have discussed the means through which the movements of the revolutionary committees is able to bring the Libyan Arab masses in the battle with high morale to defeat the enemies and score victory.

He adds that you have passed several resolutions at the national, pan-Arab and international levels to step up the movement of international struggle against U.S. imperialism and against the forces of exploitation and oppressions.

But, O brothers, we must start off from the fact — or this assembly starts off from the fact that the time of statements is over so is the time of fiery rhetoric. It is time for martyrdom and death. It is time of sweat and blood.

He continues that the Lebanese partiotic resistance, the male and female youth, have practised the martydom culture of the masses — this is the language known by the Zionist enemy and U.S. arrogance. The youth of the Lebanese patriotic resistance together with the female youth of this resistence have embodied — through the suicide operations — the combative culture — that of the masses on which the movement of the revolutionary committees has been founded. The revolutionary committees should be in love with death — it should seek it.

He adds that we must change all statements and resolutions to sweat and blood because the revolutionary person speaks very little and works a lot — the revolutionary is not a demagogue or an anarchist or loquacious — the revolutionary is a scientific person.

He continues that we pledge our word to Allah and the leader of the Revolutionary Committees Movement as well as to ourselves to cohere with the masses so that we start the real fight against the enemies of the masses — against the enemies of the nation — against the enemies of freedom. We should make up our minds with all strength to change our resolutions to a physical action to change the present conditions. The revolutionary is he who knows reality, but doesn't accept or live with it. He dismantles it bringing in the new alternative. Such is the revolutionary.

He adds we should make a resolve — we members of the assembly — to continue practising the revolutionary action collectively through the revolutionary committee and through the centre making the centres into cells full of serious movements and dynamism as well as revolutionary action.

We should pledge ourselves and pass a resolutions to practise the revolutionary action very seriously and effectively — this is the starting-point. We want to do a revolutionary action that changes the reality and mobilizes the rank and file of the masses. The first resolution we pass should start off from ourselves before we become imams (leaders) of the masses. Every individual revolutionary should be a leader of himself and reform, punish and criticize himself.

He adds that the first resolution to be passed by ourselves to be capable of changing our resolutions to a material act should be started by the revolutionary act through the centre and the revolutionary committee in that there is no revolutionary outside the revolutionary committees and that there is no revolutionary act outside the centres. Our act must be collective and through the revolutionary committee and the centre. We should go to the centres and the revolutionary committees. We can lay down the revolutionary and scientific programmes through which we will manage to carry out our resolutions, mobilize the masses and involve them in the fight with utmost determination to score victory if Allah wills.

In concluding his speech he continues that a statement has already been formulated reflecting the assemblies of the municipalities. He says that the revolutionary action doesn't end with a statement. Should our work end with a statement we are not up to the historic responsibility which we shoulder in front of our masses, nation and the oppressed worldwide.

We should take a resolve to change this statement and other statements of the assemblies through sweat and blood to a material act changing reality and defeat backwardness in addition to being able to strengthen freedom and deepen the people's power.

We will start practising the revolutionary action to implement the resolutions that we have passed through our commitments to the centres and committees. This is a political resolutions. proceed forward. The revolutionary struggle continues.

Challenges U.S.: Produce Evidence

LD301401 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud today met with the ambassadors of Western Europe to the Great Jamahiriyah at the headquarters of the People's Bureau for foreign liaison in Tripoli.

Addressing the Western diplomats, Jallud said that the United States, which does not have any proof of its allegations against the Great Jamahiriyah, is seeking to embroil the countries of Western Europe in its provocative harassment of the Libyan Arab people. In this regard he noted the convergence of U.S. aircraft on U.S. bases in Europe and the concentrated military presence in the Mediterranean.

Speaking about U.S. claims and allegations, Major Jallud said: We ask Washington to produce for us and the international community the details of what it describes as our preparation of terrorist action so that such action can be thwarted and its perpetrators can be arrested and put on trial before they carry it out. Jallud added: We challenge the U.S. Administration to produce a shred of evidence it claims it has in that regard.

Jallud recalled that, before the aggression against it on 15 April, the Great Jamahiriyah had submitted a memorandum asking the United States to put forward the its evidence, but it did nto reply.

Jallud reaffirmed that the Libyan Arab people, who are a victim of organized state terrorism, strongly oppose all forms of international terrorism. He said that the Great Jamahiriyah has agreed to the European proposal to hold an Arab-European dialogue to discuss international terrorism. We declare our adherence to that previous memorandum Jallud added: We also insist on challenging Washington to produce its evidence that proves its claims against us so that we can oppose any terrorist action before it takes place. Jallud urged the European states to adopt the appropriate measures in this regard.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From USSR Supreme Soviet

NC011339 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received congratulations from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The congratulation cable reads: On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, we send you, the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], and the entire Libyan people our warm greetings and best wishes.

During the past 17 years, the Libyan people have greatly succeeded in overcoming the heavy burdens left over by colonialism, and achieved important economic and social transformations that have changed the face of the country. Libya's anti-imperialist foreign policy, and its people's constant struggle to defend their freedom and sovereignty, for the sake of international peace and security and the removal of remnants of colonialism and racism, have won the respect of the progressive circles worldwide.

The courageous resistance to aggression, to which Libya is subjected, has again demonstrated the Libyan people's steadfastness and their ability to stand up to the hostile imperialist offensives. The Soviet Union, which is maintaining a policy of solidarity with the liberal countries, firmly supports the SPLAJ's just struggle for social and economic progress and its right to independent development. We truthfully believe that the Soviet-Libyan friendship as well as the comprehensive cooperation, which have passed the test of time, will subsequently develop to serve the best interests of our peoples and to promote world peace and security.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR's Vinogradov Supports Libya Against U.S.

LD311702 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1612 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — A member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison conferred this morning with Vinogradov, foreign minister of the RSFSR and member of the Soviet delegation taking part in the celebrations of the Arab Libyan people marking the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution.

During this meeting various aspects of bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, the American threats against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, and the international situation in general were discussed.

The Soviet official stressed the significance of consolidating and bolstering friendship between the two peoples, the Arab Libyan people and the Soviet people, in various fields.

Vinogradov expressed his profound indignation at the U.S. Administration's attitude and its provocations against the Great Jamahiriyah. This constitutes a threat to peace in the Mediterranean region, in the Arab arena and in the world. He stressed the Soviet Union's firm stand by the Arab Libyan people in their confrontation against U.S. imperialist threats and provocations.

YAR President Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi

LD012013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0715 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (SPA) — YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has telephoned the brother leader of the revolution and congratulated him on the 17th anniversary of the revolution.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has asked the brother leader of the revolution to convey the greetings of the YAR General People's Congress and Yemeni people to the Libyan Arab people.

President Salih said: I consider the 1 September celebrations to be the celebrations of the Arab nation. The YAR will celebrate today the Great 1 September Revolution. Popular celebrations will be held in the streets of Sanaa and other cities to celebrate this national [qawmi] festival. He emphasized to the brother leader that the YAR supports, and places all its resources at the disposal of the Great Jamahiriyah and the leader of the Great 1 September revolution. In its recent meetings the YAR General People's Congress adopted resolutions expressing solidarity with the Libyan Arab people.

Arab People's Congress: Arabs Must 'Confront' U.S.

LD311232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1055 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has announced that the behavior, statements, and provocations of the U.S. Administration against the Arab nation and its progressive countries "make it incumbent on the Arabs to confront U.S. arrogance and the U.S. policy of aggression."

A statement issued today by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress says that "it is time to put an end to the reckless U.S. behavior that infringes upon the Arab nation's dignity, honor and pride by making direct threats against a great revolution that has liberated its people and removed forever U.S. and British bases from its territory and stands firm and proud, harnessing all its resources to support the Palestinian people and the Arab and world forces of liberation in their struggle to win their freedom and safeguard their dignity."

The statement asserts that Arab unity forged by the Arab masses is the guarantee for saving the Arab world from its present state of disarray and from the humiliation inflicted on it by U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

JANA Arab Affairs Editor Urges Coup in Egypt

LD301920 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The U.S. Administration and the Egyptian regime expressed their satisfaction with their military exercises. The deputy commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet said that the military cooperation with the Egyptian regime is now at its peak.

JANA's Arab Affairs editor commented saying:

The U.S. Administration has the right to express its satisfaction in the wake of the provocative exercises which it carried out on Egyptian soil and in its skies and waters, because the hireling Egyptian regime supplied it with the necessary ground work to continue the oppression and humiliation of the Egyptian people and silence it by means of the oppressive terrorist police actions.

He added: Why shouldn't the administration of the rabid dog Reagan express its satisfaction and happiness, as it has been able to make Egypt into a mere colony manipulated by the U.S. imperialist cartels and the Zionist companies, and to make the symbols of the Egyptian regime into mere junior clerks who obey its orders and conspire against the Egyptian people, their life and achievements, as they conspire against the Arab nation, civilization, and existence.

JANA's Arab affairs editor said: the Egyptian regime, whose treason has been established to the Egyptian people and the Arab nation, now constitutes a real danger to the Arab existence. In addition to its complete bias toward the side of the enemies of the Arab nation, its abandoning of all the Arab causes, and its shameful strong ties with the Zionists, it has become a lethal tool in the hands of the enemies of the Arab nation: the imperialists and the Zionists.

Therefore, the Arab people, especially the Egyptian people, today must put an end to this malignant cancer, which committed the greatest treason against the Arab nation, and which has become a mere mouthpiece repeating the calls of the Zionist lobby to extend the domain of the treacherous Camp David's and its domain of capitulation in the face of the Zionist death train which is fueled by the U.S. energy.

JANA's Arab affairs editor also called on the Arab people in Egypt to rebel and to put an end to the role of the Egyptian military, who humiliated the honor and dignity of the Egyptian Arab forces by their humiliating capitulation to the enemies of Egypt who have destroyed the civilized achievements of the Egyptian people and who are now trying to destroy the Egyptian economy, values, and civilization.

The free men of Egypt should respond to the call of duty and rid themselves and the Arab homeland of the treacherous Egyptian regime.

Reportage on Visitors Attending Anniversary Fete

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Demichev

LD311405 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Demichev has visited the home of the brother leader of the revolution and saw the consequences of the abortive facist U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah — an aggression whose targets included the person of the brother leader of the revolution. The Soviet official reaffirmed his country's firm condemnation of the imperialist aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He lauded the courageous confrontation of the aggression which aimed to undermine the free choice of the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Jallud Receives Demichev

LD012016 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud this evening received P.N. Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and his accompanying delegation.

Demichev Views 'Fruitful Meetings'

LD030922 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0842 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JANA) — P.N. Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and member of the accompanying delegation left Tripoli early this morning at the end of their visit to the Great Jamahiriyah where they attended the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1st September Gevolution.

Demichev and his companions were given a big send off; Major Al-Humaydi headed those at hand to bid them farewell. Also present were some of the secretaries of the general people's committees and a number of heads of diplomatic missions to the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA before his departure, Demichev said: Our visit, despite its shortness, has enabled us to ascertain that the spirit of the Libyans has not been crushed despite the ordeals through which the Libyan people have passed. The fervor with which the Libyan people have been celebrating their anniversary makes us confident that the Jamahiriyah will continue to defend its national sovereignty with determination, and will not succumb to the dictates of the United States.

We have held fruitful meetings and talks with our Libyan friends in the same spirit of friendship and understanding which characterizes the relations between the Jamahiriyah and the USSR. The talks have affirmed our mutual work for bolstering bilateral cooperation between us with all the resources we have, and have shown the identity and proximity of our views toward the basic issues of the age.

Demichev reiterated the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and its support for Libya's struggle for freedom and the aborting of the aggressive plots and intrigues of the world imperialist forces. He added: Our visit to Tripoli has enabled us to acquaint ourselves with the Libyan people's achievements on the road of building a new society free of exploitation and inequality.

He expressed his thanks for the warm and generous hospitality he and members of his delegation have received. He said he hopes his visit will serve the cause of bolstering friendship and cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the USSR.

Algerian Delegation Arrives

LD012208 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] This morning, an Algerian Arab delegation, headed by the member of the Political Bureau of fraternal Algeria, arrived in Tripoli to share with the people of the Great Jamahiriyah their celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Abdelghani-Led Algerians Depart

LD021329 Tripoli JANA in English 0924 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 28, Shahr Al-Fatih 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, the Algerian minister-counsellor to the presidency, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday afternoon after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people on the celebrated 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Bulgarian, Burkinabes Arrive

LD010924 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland n Arabic 0015 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Delegations from fraternal and friendly countries continue to arrive in the Great Jamahiriyah to participate with the Libyan Arab people in their celebration of the great 1 September Revolution. [passage omitted] 'Ali (Traore), member of the Revolution Council and Air Force Commander in Burkina Faso,and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Tripoli. [passage omitted]

Bulgaria's first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Cuba's deputy chairman of the Council of State, and the member of Madagascar's Supreme Council of the Revolution also arrived in Tripoli.

CSSR Deputy Minister Arrives

LD301918 Tripoli JANA in English
1756 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr Hannibal 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Pavol Hrivnak, the deputy prime minister in the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and the delegation accompanying him arrived this morning in Tripoli on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they will participate [as received] the Libyan Arab people in the celebration of the 17th Anniversary of Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

In a statement to JANA correspondent, the deputy prime minister stressed that the visit came to reassert the Czech leadership and people's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership and to take part in public festivities celebrating the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

The Czech deputy prime minister lauded the depth of existing friendly and cooperation relations between the Libyan Arab and Czech peoples.

GDR's Kleiber Meets Jallud

LD022129 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1706 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 2 Sep (ADN) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the leadership of the Libyan revolution, and Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR deputy premier, expressed their concern at the continuing aggravated international situation in Tripoli Today. Kleiber described the achievements of the Libyan people in overcoming the colonial legacy and consolidating sovereignty as a contribution to the strengthening of all forces of peace in the world. Kleiber had taken part, at the head of a delegation, in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the revolution of 1 September.

Jallud and Kleiber noted the readiness of the aggressive imperialist circles to disregard without scruple the interests of the world public and to implement their objectives everywhere, if necessary with force, as the events in connection with Nicaragua, South Africa and recently Libya, too, proved. The two politicians agreed that the path of those forces, which through their policy of threats and arms build-up put the world in extreme danger, must be blocked. The peace program submitted by the USSR to this end, including the recently renewed unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987 had the full support of the GDR and Libya. [passage omitted]

Jallud praised the GDR's great efforts to strengthen the cooperation of all forces interested in the safeguarding of peace and expressed thanks for its solidarity with Libya and the just struggle of the Arab peoples. He stressed the firm determination of his people to defend resolutely against all imperialist attacks the achievements won in a decade of self-sacrificing struggle. [passage omitted]

Bilateral GDR-Libya relations were also at the center of a meeting between Guenther Kleiber and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary for economy and trade. They noted that there were still multifarious reserves and possibilities that must be exploited for the mutual goal of deepening long-term and mutually-advantageous cooperation, also within the framework of the Libya-GDR joint economic commission. This will make an effective contribution to activating the international dialogue and stabilizing peace. This afternoon, Guenther Kleiber laid a wreath with military ceremony at the memorial to the battle of El-Hani in Tripoli.

Hungary's Czinege Arrives

LD311446 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and former defense minister and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli today to take part in the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. In a statement to JANA he said that he bears the greetings and good wishes of the Hungarian people and their leader to the friendly Libyan Arab people on the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. He expressed the Hungarian people's support for their friends, the Libyan Arab people, in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and affirmed his condemnation of U.S. provocations against the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation.

Mohsen Rafiqdust Leads Iranians

LD012202 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, this evening arrived in Tripoli International Airport, heading a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. The Iranian delegation is participating in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Maltese Premier Arrives

LD010849 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0720 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (JANA) — Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Tripoli last night to take part in the popular celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution.

In a statement to JANA, Mifsud emphasized the good relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Malta, rejected all terrorist activities against the Great Jamahiriyah, and asserted that Malta's security is connected with the security of the Great Jamahiriyah. The Maltese prime minister condemned the threats and provocations by U.S. imperialism against the Libyan Arab people, and asserted that such threats endanger international peace and security as well as stability in the Mediterranean. Mifsud also affirmed his categorical rejection of all or any economic measures that obstruct the growth of cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Secretary Receives Bonnici

LD012251 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Secretary of the General People's Committee this evening received Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, the Maltese prime minister.

Maltese Delegation Departs

LD021133 Tripoli JANA in English
0926 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 28, Shahr al-Fatih 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The maltese prime minister, Mr. Karmenu M. Bonnici, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday afternoon after attending the people's celebrations on the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mauritanian, YAR Officials Arrive

LD300905 Tripoli JANA in English
0820 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 25, Shahr Hanibal 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mohamed Sidi, the member of the Mauritanian Military Council and his accompanying delegation and 'Ali 'Abd al-Qadir Khorshid [spelling as received] the deputy minister of transportation and mineral resources in the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to attend the big popular festivities held to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Barcikowski Leads Polish Group

LD011733 Tripoli JANA in English
0929 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 27, Shahr al Fatih 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Kazimierz Barcikowski member of the Political Bureau of the Polish Unified Labour Party and deputy of the head of the Council of State arrived in Tripoli yesterday to take part in the celebrations of the Libyan people in commemoration of the 17th. anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

He asserted that the high level of the delegation which has arrived to participate in the celebrations confirms the great importance given by Poland to advance its relations with the Jamahiriyah. It also confirms the solidarity of the Polish Government and the Polish people with the Libyan Arab people in their gallant confrontation of the threats and provocations of American imperialism. Mr. Barcikowski told JANA that Poland strongly condemned the abortive U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and we demanded together with the international community that such American imperialist wicked plots against the freedom and security of the Libyan people should stop immediately.

Barcikowski, Jallud Hold Talks

LD022347 Warsaw PAP in English
2053 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 2 [dateline as received] — PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, now in Tripoli heading a Polish delegation for the celebrations of 17th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution, met today with member of the Libyan Jamahiriyah leadership Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

The sides exchanged views on some of the issues linked with the development of Polish-Libyan relations, giving special attention to further implementation of agreements arrived at during last year's visit of President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to Libya. Sides stressed the will of both countries to create conditions favouring the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation, including cooperation in economy. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed thanks for the stand which Poland took in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya in April of this year and for the Polish nation's solidarity with the nation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its efforts aimed to defend Libya's independence and sovereignty in face of provocative actions on the part of imperialist forces.

Enache Leads Romanian Delegation

LD310925 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0800 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — Last evening, Petru Enache, the vice president of the Romanian State Council arrived in Tripoli, heading a delegation from his country, on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah to attend the mass celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. In the statement he made on his arrival at Tripoli International Airport, Enache renewed his country's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation of the aggressive imperialist schemes against its freedom and achievements. In his statement he condemned the U.S. terrorist provocations against the Libyan Arab people. At the same time he praised the development of the existing cooperation between the Libyan Arab people and the friendly Romanian people.

TV Reports Saudi Arrival

LD012206 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, the Saudi minister of state, and an accompanying delegation, arrived in Tripoli this morning to participate in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Brother Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud gave a statement to JANA, at the beginning of which he stressed the fraternal relations between the Arab peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and Saudi Arabia. He renewed the Saudi Arabian people's solidarity with and support for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. He pointed out that, under these circumstances more than at any previous time, the Arab nation needs solidarity to defy the aggressions and provocations to which it is subjected daily. He also stressed the need to close ranks and rise above the disagreements. Brother Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud concluded his statement by offering congratulations to the leader of victory and defiance and the steadfast Libyan Arab people on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Saudi Minister Departs

LD020948 Tripoli JANA in English
0821 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 28, Shahr Fateh 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, the Saudi minister of state and the minister of the Saudi cabinet, left Tripoli yesterday evening after joining the Libyan Arab people in its great celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

SRV Delegation Arrives

LD300839 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0703 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA) — Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Tripoli last night at the head of a delegation to attend the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. In a statement to JANA, Tan Phat, who is also president of the Vietnamese National Front, reiterated his country's stand on the side of the Libyan Arab people against U.S. imperialism and its aggressive designs. He praised the good relations and sincere friendship which bind the Libyan Arab people with their friends, the Vietnamese people, in various fields.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets SRV Delegation

LD301637 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1555 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received Mr Huynh Tan Phat, SRV Council of State vice chairman, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting, the SRV Council of State vice chairman handed the brother leader of the revolution a written message from SRV Council of state chairman. He stressed the Truong Chinh Vietnamese people's support for the solidarity with the Arab people of the Great Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation of the U.S. provocations.

Syria's Al-Ahmar Arrives

LD311427 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, has arrived in Tripoli to attend the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people on the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. Brother Al-Ahmar is accompanied by a big Syrian Arab delegation that includes Brother Ahmad Filan, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party of Syria, and Brother Salih al-Harmash, member of the regional command.

Al-Ahmar Arrival Statement

JN010701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Ba'th Party delegation led by Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar arrived in Tripoli yesterday to participate in the 1 September Revolution's 17th anniversary celebrations beginning today.

In an arrival statement to SANA and JANA, Al-Ahmar said: The presence of the members of our delegation among their brothers in the Jamahiriya is an expression of the Ba'th partys' and the Syrian people's participation in the Jamahiriyah people's celebrations of the 1 September Revolution, which developed the Libyan people's struggle for freedom and for realizing the Arab nation's aims. Our presence here is in affirmation of our support for the Jamahiriyah and its leadership in confronting U.S. imperialist aggression.

Al-Ahmar added: On this occasion, we affirm that the Jamahiriyah will not be alone in facing aggression. As struggler President Hafiz al-Asad said, any aggression against the Jamahiriyah is an aggression against Syria and the entire Arab nation, and we in Syria will confront it with all of our resources.

Al-Ahmar said: Our presence among you now is an expression of our joint struggle together with all Arab strugglers against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionism to liberate the occupied Arab territory and to realize Arab unity and progress. He noted that Syria, which constitutes a base for steadfastness and confrontation against imperialist-Zionist aggression and the capitulationist imperialist and Zionist plots in the region, is determined to confront and foil all these plots and to continue the struggle until victory and liberation.

Concluding, Al-Ahmar said: This is our option. We stand by our brothers in one trench to struggle until our Arab nation's aims of liberation, unity, and socialism are realized.

Jallud Sees Al-Ahmar, FLN Official

LD012203 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud today received Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary general of the Ba'th party, and the delegation accompanying him which includes Brother Mohammad Salih, member of the party's pan-Arab command, and Ahmad Qablan, member of the party's regional command. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud also received today Brother Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo of the Algerian FLN party. The meeting was attended by the ambassador of the Algerian Republic accredited in the Great Jamahiriyah.

Al-Ahmar Meets Salih, Demichev

JN021121 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (SANA) — Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, met yesterday met with the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, currently visiting Libya.

In a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed issues of common interest, formulas of action for progressive Arab organizations, and pooling the Arab masses efforts in order to abort imperialist and Zionist schemes. Meanwhile, the Ba'th Party team led by Comrade Al-Ahmar held futher contacts and meetings with fraternal and friendly delegations attending the celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution. Comrade Al-Ahmar met with the Sudanese Democratic Union delegation led by Husayn Abu Salih, member of the party's Political Bureau, and the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The meetings reviewed the existing relations of cooperation between the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and these parties and issues of common interest.

Meets PFLP-GC's Jibril, Al-Banna

JN021652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, continued its meetings with the Arab delegations participating in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Comrade al-Ahmar met today with Brother Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Sudanese State Council. Talks revolved around the brotherly relations between Syria and Sudan and between the Ba'th Party and the Sduanese Al-Ummah Party, as well as issues of mutual interest.

Comrade Al-Ahmar also met with Mohamed Abdelaziz, chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro-Polisario and Saharan president. The two sides reviewed relations between the two countries and the situation in the Arab Maghreb, particularly Moroccan King Hassan II's treasonous step of receiving enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the land of Morocco.

Comrade Al-Ahmar also met with Hamidah 'Ali, head of the Arab Women's Union, and discussed with her issues relating to joint Arab popular action.

The Ba'th Party assistant secretary general met with PFLP-GC Secretary General Brother Ahmad Jibril and reviewed with him a number of issues of mutual concern.

SFRY Delegation Arrives

LD010700 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1844 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and a delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli this evening to take part in the commemorations by the Arab Libyan people of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

In a statement to JANA, Janez Zemljaric expressed Yugoslavia's support for and full solidarity with the Arab Libyan people in its brave willingness to stand up to U.S. imperialism. He also stressed that his visit will apply a fresh impetus to the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two friendly countries that are brought together by the Nonaligned Movement. He also voiced his pleasure, and that of the delegation accompanying him, to share with the Arab Libyan people in its commemoration of the 17th anniversary of Great al-Fatih Revolution, and to familiarize themselves with the great achievements realized in the territory of the Great Jamahiriyah because of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Jallud Receives Several Delegations

LD021551 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received the brotherly and friendly popular delegations which took part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations on the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. There were: the Romanian delegation led by the deputy chairman of the Council of State; the Ghanaian delegation led by a member of the PNDC; the Polish delegation led by the deputy chairman of the Council of State; the Cuban delegation led by deputy chairman of the Council of State and member of the Politburo; the Yugoslav delegation led by vice president of the Federal Executive Council; the Bulgarian delegation led by member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the GDR delegation led by member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Mauritanian delegation led by member of the Military Committee and the committee's secretary general.

ROK Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs 29 Aug

LD292058 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1555 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Aug (JANA) — Yi Kyu Hyo, minister of construction of South Korea and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of their several-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Nouakchott Reports New Ministerial Appointments

LD312332 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] In a statement issued today, the chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation announced that in accordance with a decree issued today, Lieutenant Colonel (Djamil) Abdellahi is appointed minister of the interior; Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, minister of commerce and transportation; and Soummare Oumar, minister of water supply and energy.

In accordance with another decree issued today by the chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation Colonel (?Diallo) Mohamed is appointed chief of staff of the National Army and Major Mohamed Ould Lekhal is appointed assistant chief of staff of the National Army.

MOROCCO

Four Arrested as 'International Terrorists'

LD311939 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The Ministry of Information has issued the following statement:

The security authorities arrested on 22 and 27 August 1986 a group of four foreigners; two Tunisians, Djebali Rafijka and Ferchichi Tounes, alias Radhia; a Lebanese Palestinian, Marwan 'Abd al-Qadir 'abd al-Rahman, Alias Jabran, alias 'Abu al-'Abd, and a Palestinian, Darsiwh Fayad 'Abd al-'Ali, alias Isma'il Diya. Those foreigners were carrying well-concealed explosive devices in the form of ordinary decorative ornaments especially made for carrying out attacks to destroy public places. The group was intending to perpetrate their crimes without claiming responsibility for them and thus planting seeds of doubt among residents and confusion in the public opinion.

The people arrested have confessed that they belong to a professional gang of international terrorists who have previously carried out many operations in various countries, particularly in Europe and the Middle East. These people will be brought to trial.

MENA: Security 'Tightened' at Moroccan Ports

NC021317 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0920 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Rabat, 2 Sep (MENA) — According to press sources in Rabat, security measures have been tightened lately in Moroccan ports and airports. Arabs are no longer allowed to enter Morocco without visas, except for Algerians residing in Morocco, those who have been previously granted a visa, and Saudis. MENA has learned that the new measures also apply to Arab diplomats. The Moroccan Foreign Ministry is currently examining these measures in response to inquiries by some Arab embassies over that matter to determine whether some countries will be exempt from the new regulations.

SUDAN

Al-Banna Leads Delegation to Libyan Celebrations

JN011030 Khartoum SUNA in English
0955 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 1 (SUNA) — The Supreme Council Member Idris al-Banna left for Tripoli yesterday to attend Libyan celebrations of the first of September revolution. Al-Banna is accompanied by some MPs and leaders of the Al-Ummah and Democratic Unionist parties.

Al-Mirghani Departs for Harare Nonaligned Summit

JN311047 Khartoum SUNA in English
1034 GMT 31 AUG 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 31, SUNA — Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, accompanied by the council's member Dr Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, left for Harare early this morning to attend the Non-Aligned Movement summit conference which will begin tomorrow — Monday — at the Zimbabwean capital.

Al-Mirghani was seen off at the airport by some of the Supreme Council's members, ministers and the general commander of the People's Armed Forces.

Energy Minister, Delegation Return From Tehran

JN011715 Khartoum SUNA in English
1648 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept 1st (SUNA) — Energy and Mining Minister Adam Mussan Madibu and the accompanying Sudanese delegation have returned here Monday concluding a 3-day official visit to Iran.

Talks have tackled political, economic cooperation and the reopening of the Sudanese Embassy in Tehran. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi Says Ethiopia Supports Garang Movement

JN021542 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1447 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced here today that Ethiopia supports John Garang's terrorist movement which is hostile to Sduan. He said that Ethiopia has its own stands and views on Sudan, noting that the Sudan-Ethiopia joint ministerial committee will meet as soon as the two sides agree on the date of the meeting. He added that the committee will discuss relations between the two countries. He said: Either the committee reviews these relations within the international framework governing neighborly relations, or the Sudanese Government will resort to the principle of reciprocity. This came during the periodic meeting with the chief editors of the party and independent newspapers and the heads of the media departments here today.

SPLA To Increase Pressure, Urges Evacuations

EA301525 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] It has now become abundantly evident that ever since the SPLM/SPLA issued its warning to citizens, residents in the towns of Juba, Waw, Malakal, Bentiu and other major towns, urging them to evacuate these towns on account of an impending SPLA offensive, the sieges around these towns have been tightened and attacks stepped up.This pattern in the war is going to be maintained and as a result no let-up in SPLA operations against the major towns in war zone one should be expected. Accordingly, the SPLM/SPLA, motivated by a genuine and profound concern for the welfare of the civilians who are certainly going to be trapped in the crossfire if they remain in the towns, renews its earnest plea for the prompt evacuation of the towns by the civilian population. SPLA raids and shellings of Khartoum government troops positions, its ambushes on moving enemy targets and the constant harassment of the enemy, continue to exert a heavy toll on the demoralized enemy troops, whose reactions have proved deadly for the civilian population. Infuriated enemy troops have frequently carried out bloody reprisal attacks on innocent civilians in response to losses inflicted by the SPLA on Khartoum army personnel and material. As long as the SPLA keeps up the pressure, there is no doubt that Khartoum massacres and maltreatment of the innocent civilians inside the towns will not only continue but will increase. In the light of this, it is vitally important that town residents should lose no time in getting to the SPLA-controlled countryside, which is the only place in which security prevails.

SPLA Radio: 'Impending Final Assault' Begins

LD021511 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Except] More than 49 enemy soldiers have been killed and 28 others seriously wounded when their garrison at (Rub Kona) came under heavy attack in the early hours of 28th August, 1986 by units of SPLA forces of Mut Battalion supported by 1st Company of Tahrir Battalion, all under overall command of Major Dr (Ariang Macher Teng), alternate member of SPLA's High Command and zonal commander of Western Upper Nile.

According to our correspondents in the area, the attack on (Rub Kona) marks the start of the impending final assault on the enemy's main garrison at Bentiu. In the attack, one accomodation barge used by the enemy troops at the banks of the Nile was completely destroyed. A number of troops dug out shelters, two Granov machine guns, two Browning machine guns, one dug out ammunition store, and a number of houses in the garrison were destroyed. [passage omitted]

Reports 'Mass Arrest' of Officials

EA012338 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Reports from Upper Nile say the government had embarked on a mass arrest of senior civil servants, officials and ordinary citizens in Malakal town. Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Abu Shawk Battalion monitoring the situation through some reliable sources says that more than 135 citizens have been picked up by the government security and detained. This arrest follows the (?hasty) announcement by Khartoum government that it will not hesitate to deal ruthlessly with people suspected to be sympathisers of SPLM/SPLA. So far, names of eight prominent citizens detained have been made available. [passage omitted]

SPLA Renews Threat To Shoot Down Aircraft

HK020142 Hong Kong AFP in English
0107 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 2 (AFP) — The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said Monday its threat to shoot down any planes flying over southern Sudan's war zones would remain in effect even against international relief agencies.

The rebel radio, heard here, said relief organizations, whom it accused Sunday of being "uninterested" in aiding starving civilians in SPLA-held territory, would only be allowed to operate under agreements made with its own Sudan relief and rehabiliation association. The rebels shot down a civilian Sudan Air Fokker Friendship on August 16, a day after they issued their first warning that they would down any planes — civilian or military — flying over the southern war zone. Some 60 passengers and crew lost their lives.

The radio also quoted a spokesman for the movement as warning all civilians in Upper Nile province to evacuate main towns, saying 135 people — civil servants, teachers and students — had been picked up and arrested by Sudanese Government forces and accused of being SPLA sympathizers.

"There will be no peace in the region since Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi has broken off all negotiations," the radio said.

"There is only room for war," it added. "If you continue to stay, don't blame the SPLA."

Ugandan Embassy Statement Confirms Border Closure

JN011830 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1718 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — In a statement issued today, the Ugandan Embassy announced that the Ugandan Government decided on 26 August to stop transportation of relief materials from Uganda to southern Sudan.

It says that the Ugandan Government noticed that some relief materials which are bought in Uganda by the World Food Program and some relief agencies and which are sent to Sudan in cooperation with the Ugandan Government were being used by soldiers loyal to former General Okelio who cross Sudan's southern border to attack (Qulu) and otehr border areas. The statement explains that the Ugandan Government has decided to close the border with Sudan to prevent the transportation of supplies to these elements who are trying to undermine peace in these areas. The statement affirms that if the Ugandan Government can make sure that the relief materials will not fall into the hands of forces loyal to Okello and that these materials will be used only by the famine-stricken people in southern Sudan, it will not hesitate to allow the transportation of the relief materials across the border without any interference.

It adds that the Ugandan Government had allowed the relief agencies to use its airport and roads to transport relief materials to southern Sudan before the recent attack on (Qulu).

The statement also denies reports that the Okello forces' attack on the city of (Qulu) was prompted by tribal conflicts, and stresses that the problem has been created by Gen Okello's forces, which came to Sudan following their defeat by President Museveni's forces.

The embassy also explained that the Ugandan Government had granted these forces a chance to lay down arms and return to Uganda, but it added that these forces refused to respond for fear that the government would punish them for their ugly crimes against the Ugandan people. Finally, the statement affirms that the Ugandan Government does not encourage factional and tribal divisions but tries to strengthen democracy and national unity.

ampala Meeting Scheduled

JN021827 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1455 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep (SUNA) — State Council memebr Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, member of the Sudanese delegation to the Harare summit, met with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at noon today on the sidelines on the Harare summit. The meeting revolved around the recent reports that Sudan supports Ugandan opponents along Sudan's southern border. Dr 'Ali Hasan affirmed to Ugandan President Museveni that these reports are groundless and that the sources which disseminated the reports — the BBC — have not checked the their accuracy. Dr 'Ali Hasan asserted to the Urgandan president that within the framework of the announced and adhered-to policies, Sudan is committed to respect the relations of good-neighborliness and noninterference in other countries' affairs.

Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din said that the Ugandan president showed understanding of Sudan's stand and policy within this framework and called on Sudan to apply the Geneva Convention on Ugandan refugees in Sudan. He said: The two sies agreed to hold a meeting in Kampala within a week to discuss the situation.

Formation of Peace Group With Chad Announced

JN011118 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 1 (SUNA) — A joint Sudanese Chadian committee has been formed to follow-up the execution of Sudan's initiative which aims at solving the Chadian conflict, a state council member said.

Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, who recently visited Chad accompanied by State Council Member Dr Pacifico Lado, said they presented, while there, to the Chadian officials the Sudanese initiative adding that both Chad and Libya have welcomed and apprciated the role played by the Sudanese Government in this respect. The dipltmatic channels in Chad, Sudan and Libya will be soon opened to activate the Sudanese initiative, Dr Taj al-Din added. The member of the State Council reaffirmed that his visit to Chad has also tackled the security situation and the problem of borders between the two countries.

Al-Mahdi Denies Reports on Capturing Waw

JN011020 Khartoum SUNA in English
0930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 1 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Premier and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has denied news reports that Wau town of southern Sudan had been attacked or penetrated by the rebel forces of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang. The news, disseminated by some agencies a couple of days ago that Waw was captured by the rebels, are baseless and unfounded, the defense minister asserted in a statement made public today.

It is understood that news reports were recently circulated that Waw, the largest town in southwest of south Sudan, has been attacked by the SPLA and that panicked citizens were fleeing the town to the nearby rural areas.

Reacting to other reports that the SPLA has recently eleminated an army unit in south Sudan, the prime and defense minister said that a press conference tomorrow Thursday will clarify all the urgent issues, the situation in south Sudan, and the (controvertial) Islamic laws.

It is to be recalled that *Agence France Press* (AFP) has recently said that the outlaws have occupied a part of Waw town after having crushed a Sudanese Army unit. The daily *Al-Siyasah* has on the other hand reported that some important decisions would be taken in the upcoming two days. It is believed that these decisions will be connected with the situation in south Sudan and the controvestial Islamic laws introduced by Numayri in 1983.

Khartoum People's Bureau Responds To U.S. Charges

JN311900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1750 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (SUNA) — The Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in Khartoum has categorically denied U.S. Administration allegations that it has irrefutable evidence of terrorist actions to be carried out by Libya against U.S. citizens and targets. In a statement today, the bureau asked the U.S. Administration to disclose the evidence and the names of people it claims are entrusted with this task, as well as their location and any other specific information so they can be arrested, identified, prevented from carrying out their actions, and tried before world public oninion.. The statement affirms the U.S. Administration is trying to spread false pretexts to influence world public opinion and create the appropriate circumstances for aggression against Libya.

The statement also affirms Libya rejects terrorism on the whole and in detail because the Libyan people are a victim of terrorism, especially state terrorism, adding that if the U.S. Administration fails to present irrefutable evidence for its accusations against Libya, Libya will view its allegations as aimed at committing aggression against the Libyan people for adhering to certain political and ideological beliefs — a fact showing this administration does not abide by any international accord or respect any political system or belnef, or peaceful coexistence among people.

The statement describes the U.S. threats as colonialism and describes Reagan as the 20th century's Hitler, who wants to destroy the world. The statement affirms that if the international community does not face up to its responsibility to deter the U.S. Administration's practices and threats, the Libyan people will have no choice but to confront it and prepare themselves for death.

AL-MAJALLAH Queries SPLA Spokesman on Airliner

PM021230 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
27 Aug-2 Sep 86 p 14

[Unattributed interview with John (Luke), London spokesman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The whole world is wondering why you shot down a civilian airliner at this particular time after [Sudanese Prime Minister] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Moscow and after his meeting with [SPLM-SPLA Leader] John Garang, and while preparations were under way for the constitutional conference.
[Answer] There is a state of war in southern Sudan. We noticed some time ago that civilian planes were carrying out operations for the government and army. We also noticed that the Sudanese Army was using a new type of aircraft, which it did not have before, to raid our positions. Furthermore, we had information that a massive attack was soon going to be launched against our forces. For all these reasons we announced over the radio on 15 August that we would hit any plane violating the airspace of any of 10 specified towns, including Malakal, Juba, Waw, and Bentui. The government disregarded our warning and sent a Sudanese Airlines plane to Malakal. So we carried out our ultimatum.

[Question] You talk with such ease about the killing of 60 people, including 12 children? Also, had the people heard your ultimatum on their radios they would not have boarded that plane and would not have risked their lives.
[Answer] That is not true. Everyone in Khartoum and elsewhere can hear our broadcasts, and so can Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who should have realized that our ultimatum was a serious one. This is war. An ultimatum is an ultimatum. We are very sorry that some people were killed, but many others have also died. If any plane, civilian or military, violates our airspace again, we will hit it. We are not joking. It is true that that plane was carrying passengers to Khartoum but we do not know what it took from Khartoum to Malakal.

[Question] What evidence do you have that the government uses civilian aircraft for military purposes?
[Answer] We cannot provide the evidence but it is there. For example, the Sudanese Army now uses aircraft which it never had before and which were given to it by "fraternal" states. The Sudanese Army's planes are well known: Four F-5's — two of which we have already hit — and some helicopters and MiG-23's. The aircraft we are fighting today are Tu-22 and other aircraft.

[Question] Is there any connection between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visits to Moscow and Addis Ababa and the recent escalation in the south? Also, does the escalation on your part mean that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has been succesful in his call on Ethiopia to negotiate with the Eritrean Liberation Front and his request for arms from the Soviet Union?
[Answer] Al-Mahdi went to the Soviet Union with certain objectives. Whether he achieved them or not has nothing to do with us.

[Question] That is not true. If Al-Mahdi's visit was successful and he got a Soviet promise of military aid and a promise to put pressure on you, it would mean the beginning of the end for you.
[Answer] We have nothing to do with the Soviet Union and we do not take orders from Ethiopia. We are an independent movement.

[Question] That is not true because your arms are Soviet arms and your relations with Ethiopia are more than important.
[Answer] Our arms are Soviet arms because we got them in the past from neighboring states or from the Sudanese Army. Our office in Addis Ababa does not come under any pressure from the government there, just as our London office does not come under pressure. Have you ever heard that Mrs Thatcher put pressure on us to stop the fighting in the south?

[Question] It seems that the recent battles in Waw and Juba and the issue of the civilian aircraft have destroyed all hopes of convening a constitutional conference. Some people hold you responsible for obstructing the search for a settlement.
[Answer] Whether a constitutional conference is held or not depends on Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. John Garang has met with him. He said he would abolish the Islamic laws but has not done so. He tried to replace Numayri's laws with Al-Ummah Party laws. He submitted the new laws to the coalition government but the

unionists rejected them on the grounds that they are non-Islamic, so he withdrew them. The old laws are still in force. We told Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi that we would attend the constitutional conference on the following conditions: abolition of the Islamic Shari'a laws and abrogation of previous agreements. We gave him 40 days. What Al-Mahdi did, however, after his meeting with John Garang was to tell the Constituent Assembly that Garang had "illusions." He then went to the Soviet Union to ask for military aid and also turned to others for the same purpose in the hope of settling the issue by military means. True, we are preparing ourselves for the constitutional conference, but self-defense comes before the constitutional conference. They think that what we say is nothing but illusions but when they find us in Khartoum they will perhaps believe that they are realities.

[Question] Does this mean that your battle will continue until you occupy Khartoum?
[Answer] It means that we are now in Juba, Malakal, and Rumbek. These areas are not more than 400 km from Khartoum.

[Question] What exactly do you want? Who are your friends in this world if you want to dissociate yourselves from the Soviets, Ethiopia, and the Council of Churches?
[Answer] We want to free Sudan from injustice. As regards our friends, they are many. The claims about our relations with the Soviets, the CIA, the KGB, or even the Mosad are mere accusations hurled at us every day.

[Question] Can you deny that Garang lived and trained in Israel for 2 years?
[Answer] And what harm is there in visiting Israel? Al-Sadat visited Israel and then went back to Egypt.

TUNISIA

KUNA Reports Execution of Religious 'Extremist'

LD030940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
0915 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (KUNA) — The Tunisian Defense Ministry announced today the execution by firing squad of a member of an extremist religious movement, a movement that aimed at changing conditions in Tunisia by the force of arms.

In a statement, the ministry said that (Mohamed Ben Mohamed Ben Ammar Ben Lazraq) was executed yesterday by a firing squad after he was sentenced by a military court on 29 August.

The Tunisian authorities carried out the death sentence by firing squad on 31 July on (Mohamed Daoui), the leader of the extremist religious movement, and Tunisian Army Lieutenant Colonel (El-kilani el-Ouachahi), a member of the movement. (Ben Lazraq) had absconded at the time and was sentenced in absentia. However, he surrendered to Tunisian authorities about 2 weeks ago. He was then tried in his presence and the past sentence was confirmed. The Court of Appeal refused an appeal by (Ben Lazraq), and President Habib Bourguiba refused to pardon him.

Alleged Islamic Jihad Member Sentenced to Death

NC311904 Paris AFP in English
1858 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 31 (AFP) — A military court here has confirmed a death sentence against a 61-year-old Tunisian, Hadj Mohamed Lazrag, who was allegedly head of a 26-member group of the Moslem fundamentalist organisation Islamic Jihad, press reports said Sunday. In a first sentence delivered July 10, a Tunis court had handed death sentences to Lazrag and three other members of the group, which comprised students and an army lieutenant who allegedly plotted to overthrow the government of President Habib Bourguiba.

Lazrag and a fellow accused, Joseph Michael, a Spaniard converted to Islam, had fled the country and were sentenced in absentia. Lazrag was then arrested in Saudi Arabia and deported to Tunisia on August 20, where he faced trial on Thursday and Friday, the reports said. The two others, Habib Dhaoui and Lieutenant Kilani Ouachachi, were executed by firing squad on July 31. No date was released for Lazrag's execution. A report of the trial said that Lazrag, a former journalist, began his career as a Moslem militant with the Islamic Tendency Movement, an opposition group that is tolerated by the government, but not officially recognised.

WESTERN SAHARA

Official Comments on Morocco's Treaty Abrogation

LD010802 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A Saharan reaction this evening: The breaking of the Oujda treaty will open up new prospects for relations between the Saharan Republic and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This is the statement made by Bachir Mustafa Seyyed, member of the executive committee and official in charge of the permanent secretariat of the Polisario Front. This normalization, the Saharan official continued during a press conference, in no way meant that the relations between the two countries were tense.

Information Ministry on Fighting

LD301953 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A statement issued today from the liberated territories by the Sahara Ministry of Information said the Sahara People's Liberation Army is continuing its attack against and shelling of the Moroccan occupation army. The Saharan statement pointed out that the attacks carried out by the revolutionaries between the 25th and 28th of this month have led to 12 dead and a large number of injured personnel, in addition to the destruction of large quantities of weapons, equipment, and military fortifications.

ETHIOPIA

Party Group Departs for USSR, GDR, Hungary

EA021201 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Summary] A delegation led by WPE Central Committee member and minister in the National Central Planning Committee, Merise Ejigu, has left for Moscow today for a study tour of three socialist countries. After the USSR, the delegation will visit the GDR and Hungary.

EPLF Leader Issues Anniversary Message

EA021034 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0830 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Message from Romedan Mohamed Nur, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, to the Eritrean People and the international community on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Eritrean people's armed struggle; date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Allow me to extend revolutionary greetings on behalf of the Central Committee and to take this important opportunity to send the following message to the heroic Eritrean people, its heroic sons and daughters, friends of our revolution and the international community at large:

Today we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of Eritrean people's struggle, an historic event. [passage omitted]

Why 25 years? Twenty-five years is quite a long time: Why did it take such a long time? How long is it going to take? [words indistinct] How is it going to be strengthened and expedited in future? These are important questions which need deep analysis: I will try to give objective and practical answers to these questions and others that can be asked.

There are various reasons that contributed to delaying the Eritrean independence issue for 40 years, of which 25 years consisted of armed struggle. It is not, as is being said in some quarters, because of internal weaknesses, but because independence eluded us. International and regional forces which posed an obstacle to the Eritrean independence struggle cannot be underestimated. Even though internal organizational weaknesses cannot be said to be among the major obstacles, it cannot be denied that they have contributed to delaying the struggle. In order to strengthen our armed struggle, identify problems, assesses our revolution, and avoid those problems which have to be avoided to minimize sacrifice and losses, I will explain by whom, what, and how we have been delayed.

The support of world government organizations, and the international community is necessary in a struggle. It does not mean that struggle cannot be waged or achieve victory without such support, because it is the struggle itself which brings about the support. The stand of the superpowers, the United States and USSR, can exert pressure in expediting or delaying a solution to political questions but cannot stop it. [passage omitted]

One of the tragedies of the Eritrean revolution was a lack of national consciousness developing alongside the armed struggle from the beginning. At the beginning of the armed struggle, narrow divisions in the organizational structure constituted an obstacle. Unless country, national interest, and forming a nation comes first and foremost and if the organization does not serve these ends alone, it is impossible to say that there is national struggle. On the contrary, the leadership's outlook at the beginning of the armed struggle was tribal, regional, and religious. To cover up this truth, excuses were made, such as the backwardness of the Eritrean social structure. However, the group that tried to lead the Eritrean revolution with narrow and wrong ideas today is still trying to divide Eritrea on tribal lines after it had failed to do so for quarter of a century.

The other opportunistic outlook, which is no different from this, is the group which calls itself democratic and considers unity to be a narrow outlook and stand, giving the reason as the backward structure of Eritrean society. This line and the narrow reactionary outlook that has been exposed has played a significant role in delaying our struggle. The second one, which is a result of the first, is organizational, relating to military operations.

The colonial army can only be fought with one national army and one national revolutionary strategy. With a divided army that is far from the revolutionary national strategy and with a force serving antipeople and antidemocratic interests, winning, let alone fighting, is impossible. The army that was established by the leadership at the beginning of the struggle with its out-of-date outlook has played a major role in delaying the struggle and has caused untold suffering for the people. The human and material losses caused by the campaign to establish a narrow outlook and organization and to crush the democratic movements of people and patriots have played a major role in delaying our struggle. Even now, these groups are trying various tactics in order to establish different forces to protect their interests and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

It cannot be denied that today on the Eritrean front, there is one strategy and one major army. As pointed out earlier, there are those anti-unity forces who try to establish armed groups to protect their interests and provoke the forces of the revolution. The colonialists and external forces that want to use them are supporting them. The Eritreans are proud of their armed struggle because they have formed one strong army. Today, there are no external forces that can use the Eritrean revolution for their own interests.

Through its determined struggle at international, regional, and internal levels for a quarter of a century and the force it has formed, the Eritrean revolution has proved that victory is certain. The victory of the people's struggle for independence has been proved not only theoretically, but practically. Even though victory is certain, to achieve it within the shortest possible time involves not only learning from experience and formulating a strong national democratic line for the future by assessing the situation, but also strong policy, organization, and strategies as well.

First, to strengthen the organization: This is an important, basic, and decisive question that has to be considered a priority before any policy or program. To realize it:

1. The Eritrean people and all its patriotic sons must keep up the strength they have shown during the 25 years of armed struggle. Not only in protracted war, but even in a short battle, patience is an important factor for victory. During the past 25 years, we have proved to all those who despised us, wanted to destroy us and defeat us, that we are not to be despised, destroyed, and defeated. Repeatedly, we will prove that we can never be tired and that we are as strong as steel.

2. Let us strengthen the national democratic line of our revolution, including the experience we have gained, and all heavy artillery, tanks, and fortifications, which were not gifts. But they are not to be kept in a museum as souvenirs. The EPLF, the people's militia, and all Eritrean democratic forces must use them and care for them.

3. All our national resources must be used for the ongoing struggle and forces of the revolution. The means of the Eritrean people, who number about 3 million, is limited. Maybe this was one of the reasons why the colonialists were being encouraged to destroy us. On top of the many years of struggle, emigration, scattering, and not helping each other have harmed them. There is no victory without sacrifice. First of all, the Eritrean people must give their lives, property, money, knowledge, and all their ability for the guarantee of their rights, which they have defended for 25 years.

4. To reject traitors and those who divide people. This is not new to the Eritrean people. As long as there is colonialism and its collaborators, as long as those who want to make use of the revolution are there, and as long as cheap and greedy people are there, the appearance of traitors may be less, but it will not completely dissapear.

To be indifferent to traitors and elements of division can encourage not only the traitors, but external forces that want to use them and who can weaken the revolution by exposing it to harmful obstacles. For this reason, it is the responsibility of all Eritreans to reject all traitors who may appear in different guises.

5. To work hard for national convergency. The other means the external and internal enemies are using to destroy the Eritrean people's struggle, and which they do not consider any less effective than their large numbers and arms, is the psychological and political propaganda they are waging to scatter the Eritrean people and discourage them. They are afraid of the successful steps taken toward national convergence and they are trying to sabotage it in various ways. The Eritrean people must reject efforts being made to scatter them for few material gains and comfrot and work tirelessly for national convergence.

When we go beyond the internal situation of our organization, at our regional level, there are policies and steps to be taken which must be explained:

1. The importance of our historical relations with Ethiopian people's struggles for democracy and self-determination is very important. It cannot be defined by short-term positive or negative developments. As stated earlier, even though those who claim to be for the unity of nationalities and those who wanted to use the Eritrean revolution as a tactical instrument, consider its genuine democratic force as their enemy, and are trying to weaken it, the Eritrean revolution must tirelessly work to strengthen existing friendly relations with the Ethiopian people's democratic struggle.

2. Their existing friendship and strategic bond with the Arab world cannot be changed, regardless of what political change comes, unless we are erased from the map. The Eritrean people are confirming this historical question not because they want money, praise, or possessions. We must work tirelessly to strengthen this friendship.

3. It is no secret that some opportunist Eritrean groups who want to capitalize on Arab sentiment have pushed aside the nationalist nature of the Eritrean revolution and are presenting it as Arab nationalism, creating a wrong impression. It is also known that some Arab countries, knowingly or unknowingly, were supporting the baseless deceit of these groups and were harming the Eritrean people's struggle. Truth, however, cannot be hidden forever and the Eritrean people's struggle will work tirelessly to correct this wrong outlook and its results.

4. To those forces in our region who sided with the colonialists and bled the Eritrean revolution and those who openly became enemies, as well as those who are trying to weaken the national democratic force, we warn that this will only harm the poor people of Eritrea who are struggling for their genuine rights. We call on them to stop meddling.

Regarding Africa, bearing in mind the size of the continent and its problems, added to our revolutionary task to change the incorrect outlook and get more support through a positive approach in the future, we have to work hard to widen and strengthen friendship and cooperation with antiracist and democratic forces in Africa. This is essential for the victory of the Eritrean revolution.

On the international level, even though the Eritrean revolution does not underestimate the historical sabotage the United States and USSR carried out as superpowers and the problems this created, it has to wage a political, diplomatic, and propaganda campaign in order to win international support from governments, organizations, and associations.

At this juncture, it [the Eritrean revolution] calls on the United Nations, which is legally responsible for leading the Eritreans into suffering and armed struggle by ignoring the issue of the Eritrean people and patriots, to open its eyes and ears to the Eritrean people's just struggle and find a peaceful political solution.

Today, 1 September 1986, the EPLF reiterates that it will continue with the armed struggle which started on 1 September 1961 with the Eritrean people with more determination until final victory. There is no doubt that the Ethiopian colonizers and their collaborators will be defeated and give up after this long journey, which is nearing its final leg.

Everlasting honor for 1 September and its martyrs.

Victory for the broad masses.

Eritrean Rebels Temporarily Occupy Town, Kill 57

EA030723 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Om Hajer — Units of the EPLF and peoples militia forced two enemy battalions and one force stationed in Om Hajer [northern Ethiopia near Sudanese border] to flee and occupied the town for 5 hours. During the attack, our fighters killed 57 enemy soldiers and captured 3. They also captured 34 weapons and one radio set.

Since the remaining enemy force could not withstand the attack by our comrades, the majority fled to Sudan while the rest fled toward Humera. Those who tried to flee to Humera were swept away by the Tekeze River.

Our comrades controlled the town from 11 p.m. on 30 August till 4 a.m. the next morning.

Enemy reinforcements from Humera were attacked and forced to retreat. After our comrades left, an enemy armored car was blown up when it went over landmines planted by our fighters.

Said To Kill 80 Troops Near Asmara

EA030726 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Northern Bahri — Fighters of the EPLF and peoples militia engaged the enemy force moving from (Solomuna) in two flanks and inflicted heavy casualities on it. On 31 August, our fighters engaged one enemy force moving from Kwazien at (Digsana) and one moving from Ginda [north of Asmara] at (Giret Awli). During this 3-hour long engagement in which they were supported by helicopter and heavy weapons bombardment, the enemy suffered 80 dead, 106 wounded and 2 captured. Our forces also captured 29 Kalashnikovs, 50 RPG's and one pistol.

TANZANIA

Government Raises Prices of Staple Foods

EA021136 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1706 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The government has increased the price of corn, rice, wheat flour, and sugar effective tomorrow [2 September]. A statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development says that the price of corn has gone up from 7 shillings and 60 cents to 16 shillings and 80 cents per kilo. The price of rice has gone up from 14 shillings and 50 cents to 19 shillings, while the price of wheat flour has gone up from 17 shillings and 20 cents to 25 shillings and 15 cents. The price of sugar goes up from 18 shillings and 10 cents to 27 shillings and 55 cents.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development says that the price increases, which affect the Tanzanian mainland alone, are a result of the devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling. The statement adds that the consumer prices for cornmeal and beans will be fixed and published by the price commission's assistants in the various towns and regions. The government has also increased the producer prices of food crops. The new producer price of corn will be 6 shillings and 30 cents per kilo instead of 5 shillings and 80 cents. The new price of rice will be 9 shillings instead of 8 shillings and 80 cents, while that of wheat will be 7 shillings and 20 cents instead of 6 shillings and 60 cents. The new price of beans will be 14 shillings and 40 cents instead of 13 shillings and 20 cents. The other crops whose producer prices have gone up are copra, sorghum, millet, (?olive oil), sesame, groundnuts, and (?soya beans). The statement said that the government had decided to increase the producer prices in order to encourage farmers to increase production. It has also directed cooperative societies to pay new prices for the crops delivered by the farmers.

UGANDA

Authorities Affirm Border With Sudan Not Closed

JN021517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi received a note from the Ugandan authorities today saying that the Ugandan border with Sudan was not closed recently. Al-Mahdi affirmed that Sudan supports the legitimate government in Uganda and Uganda's unity and stability.

Museveni Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

EA012259 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has sent a message of congratulations to the Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great September Revolution. During our recent visit to your great country, he said, we had the opportunity of witnessing the tremendous progress that the people of the Jamahiriyah have registered under the wise guidance of the revolutionary leadership of your country. We were also greatly impressed, he added, by the resolve and solidarity of the Libyan people in defending their independence and sovereignty. It is my sincere hope, he declared, that as you celebrate this occasion, the ties of brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened further for the mutual benefit of our people.

Government Detains 25 for Plotting Overthrow

EA022054 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Kampala — The Ugandan Government has detained 25 people accused of planning to overthrow President Yoweri Museveni's government and to establish an autonomous kingdom of the Baganda people.

A government newspaper published by the Ministry of Information says that those arrested are leaders of a party which groups together members of the royal family in Uganda known as the Baganda royalist movement. The newspaper said that the arrests took place on 24 August at a village in the south of Kampala, adding that several documents on plans to overthrow the Ugandan Government were also seized. The group, calling itself Kirimuttu, wants the Ugandan Government to restore the kingdoms which were abolished by the former Ugandan president, Mr Milton Obote, in 1967.

Three Ministers Deny Involvement

LD022101 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Three cabinet ministers have categorically dissociated themselves from press reports implicating them in the coup plot against the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government.

Reacting to articles in two Kampala newspapers, including the government paper *The New Vision*, [that] there was an underground movement calling itself Kirimutu working to declare an independent Baganda state, the ministers of education, Mr Mayanja Nkangi, of constitutional affairs, Mr Sam Njuba, and that of work, Mr Dan Kigozi, denied any knowledge and/or involvement in the alleged plot and described the stories as defamatory, sheer nonsense, and aiming at dividing the government of this country into Baganda and non-Baganda.

In its headline entitled, "Plot to overthrow Museveni (Betaka) implicated: 25 jailed," the (?telocast) edition of today alleges that Baganda cabinet ministers had been sent copies of letters about the move to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Uganda.

The government paper *The New Vision* under the headline, "Coup plot foiled," alleges that a letter dated 27 April 1986 by the group was copied to Baganda ministers in the government. The ministers denied the information and/or receipt of the said letters and declared their nonmembership to the said group. They warned that the law of defamation does not protect only newspaper owners and appealed to the press to be responsible and fair to everybody.

Mr Sam Njuba, who is also a founder member of the National Resistance Movement, declared that he, as a founder member, any plot against the movement from whatever source would be against him. [sentence as heard] They advised members of the press to always try to get their facts clear, adding that newspapers owe to the public what they ought to know but should not confuse them. They reiterated NRM government's commitment to provide security and unity in the country and appealed to the press to help it in this endeavor.

The minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Abu Mayanja, also denied receipt of any letter from the Kirimutu group and told the press that the organization was a crude attempt to destabilize the government by creating suspicion among ministers and also trying to create a rift between Baganda and other Ugandans in the cabinet and the country.

He stressed that as far as he knows Baganda are loyal to the constitution. He said the group that masquerades as monarchists are antigovernment forces whose tactics have been to divide the people. He assured the press that the government will not be diverted from its clear purpose and objectives which will create unity and development in Uganda and added that enemies will be defeated, be they military, clandestine, or in any other form.

BURUNDI

Presidential Decree Dismisses Justice Minister

EA022328 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Following presidential decree number 100/62 on 2 September 1986, Vincent Ndikumasabo has been relieved of his duties as minister of justice. All previous arrangements contrary to the decree are hereby abrogated.

CAMEROON

President Biya Leaves for 4-Day Visit to FRG

AB311450 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, left the country today at the start of a 4-day official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. President Biya, who will arrive in the West German capital, Bonn, tomorrow, is expected during his stay there to hold talks with his German counterpart, the foreign minister [words indistinct], government officials [passage indistinct].

CAR

Kolingba Grants Clemencies To Mark Anniversary

AB022115 Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the republic, His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, has once again demonstrated his magnanimity. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his coming to power, President Andre Kolingba has used his prerogative of clemency to release some of our compatriots detained and also reduce the sentences of others.

Persons convicted of assassination, murder, poisoning, and armed robbery are not affected by this measure of clemency. [passage indistinct]

Amnesty Frees Former Ministers

HK030302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bangui, Sept 3 (AFP) — Former Interior and Civil Service Minister Gaston Ouedane and Ex-Deputy Minister for Trade Jerome Allam have been freed from jail as part of an amnesty to mark the fifth anniversary of the rule of Central African Republic President Andre Kolingba, Bangui radio said Tuesday.

The two men were jailed for 10 years for allegedly trying to overthrow Gen Kolingba in March 1982, but their sentences were recently reduced.

Former Socialist Party leader Tandelet Ozi Okito, arrested a few weeks ago for distributing anti-government leaflets, was freed, along with nine students tried for subversion last April after university demonstrations.

The former Government Supervisor of State and Semi-State Bodies, Francois Gueret, sentenced to 10 years in jail last year for subversion and insulting the head of state, had his sentence halved.

The radio said Gen Kolingba had declared the amnesty on Monday with the aim of "reducing tension in political and social life."

CHAD

Ambassador to Zaire Cited on CIR, Fighting

AB022210 Dakar PANA in French 1321 GMT 2 Sep 86

[text] Kinshasa, 2 Sep (AZAP/PANA) — Maitine Djoumbe, Chadian ambassador to Zaire, recently disclosed that the creation of the Islamic Revolutionary Council [CIR], which includes all the components of the Islamic Legion and the Libyan army based in the occupied area of Chad, constitutes a new step that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has made in his maneuvers to destabilize and occupy Chad.

In a communique issued in Kinshasa, the Chadian diplomat said that the CIR was created with the sole aim of opposing any demonstration of nationalism by Chadians in the occupied area such as the recent bloody fighting that took place between Chadian and Libyan refugees in Cotonou.

On 23 August at 0500, the ambassador said, CIR groups, including the Assifa Maqawir and Zahf al-Akhdar groups, attacked the soldiers and civilian population of Fada with the help of 106 and 107 mm guns and heavy 14,5 mm machine guns, RPG rocket-launchers, and Cascavel automatic machine guns, as well as heavy T-54, T-72 tanks and some BRDM's.

According to the communique, 30 people died in the fighting but no details are given as to whether they were Chadians and Libyans or only Libyans. The communique added that the first 54 persons who escaped from the fighting were sent to Ndjamena by plane on 28 August 1986.

Asked about the recent proposal by Sudan to help solve the conflict between Chad and Libya, he said that any mediation in the Chad-Libya crisis would be welcome if it could really contribute towards the total withdrawal of the Libyan army from northern Chad, an area of 550,000 sq km occupied by the Libyans. Maitine Djoumbe nevertheless appreciated the maturity and wisdom of the Sudanese people as well as the recent statement made by the Sudanese vice president who said "there are no Libyan troops in Sudan who could threaten Chad's security."

BENIN

Head of State Leaves for Nonaligned Summit

AB010930 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Mathieu Kerekou, our great comrade in arms, left Cotonou this morning at the head of an important delegation of our party and revolutionary state to take part in the Eighth Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries which is scheduled to open tomorrow in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The head of state was seen off at the airport by members of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the permanent committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, the National Executive Council, the mass organizations of the party — Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, National Federation of Workers Union of Benin, Benin Revolutionary Womens' Organization, Benin Revolutionary Youth Organization, the political and administrative authorities of Cotonou, and a great number of militants.

In the VIP lounge of the Cotonou international airport, the head of state made an important statement to the press. In the statement, President Mathieu Kerekou talked about the various hot spots in the world creating tension which harms human dignity. These hot spots are notably located in southern Africa, Chad, Western Sahara, Iran and Iraq, Israel and Palestine, and Latin America.

President Kerekou pointed out the conditions under which the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement will be held.

[Begin Kerekou recording] On the eve of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement from 1 through 6 September 1986 in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, it becomes necessary for us to draw the attention of the militants of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution to the general context in which the delegation of our party and our revolutionary state is going to attend this conference, so that all the hardworking Beninese people can once again assess the magnitude and the complexity of the political and economic situation in Africa and in the world. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Libyan Troupes Arrive To Mark 1 Sep Anniversary

AB312046 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Aug 86

["Press Communique" issued in Ouagadougou by the National Secretariat General of Committee for the Defense of the Revolution on 31 August]

[Text] Within the framework of the commemoration of the Libyan Revolution — the 1st September Revolution — a 197-member delegation comprising Libyan Revolutionary Committee and People's Grassroot Congress Members, arrived in our country on Saturday, 30 August, 1986. In return, 96 militants of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] went to Tripoli today, 31 August 1986.

This exchange falls within the framework of the strengthening of bonds of solidarity and friendship between our two revolutions and the political struggle against imperialism for the liberation of the people. In this connection, several popular shows have been slated for Ouagadougou and in the provinces with the joint participation of the two Libyan troupes and the Burkinabe troupes.

The National Secretariat General of the CDR, therefore, calls on all militants of the Democratic and Popular Revolution to participate massively in these festivities which show the friendship between our two people's.

The first show, according to the communique, will take place tomorrow, 1 September, from 1700 at the People's House.

GHANA

DPRK Vice Premier Continues Visit, Calls on Rawlings

AB300926 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The visiting vice premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Chong Chun-ki, last night paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. They held talks behind closed doors. Briefing newsmen later, Mr Chong said their discussions centered on cooperation, especially in agriculture. He also briefed Chairman Rawlings about recent developments on the reunification of the two Koreas and attempts by the United States to cause division in the peninsula. Mr Chong cited as an example a joint military exercise being carried out by the United States and South Korea in the region. He said all proposals by North Korea to bring about peace in the area have been frustrated by the U.S. imperialists.

Mr Chong commended Ghanaians for their efforts to build a new society under the leadership of Flight Lt Rawlings. Present at the meeting was Mr P.V. Obeng, a member of the PNDC and chairman of committee of secretaries.

Departs; Trade Pact Slated

AB301554 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Ghana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] are to sign a trade agreement to further promote the cordial relations between them. This was made known to newsmen by the vice premier of the DPRK, Mr Chong Chun-ki, before he flew to Sierra Leone, after a week's visit to Ghana. Mr Chong said under the agreement, Ghana will export Bauxite, gold, diamond, cocoa, shea butter, and other agricultural produce to the DPRK. On the other hand, the DPRK will export fertilizer, farm machinery, machine tools, glassess, iron products, as well as industrial goods.

Mr Chong said the discussions he and his delegation held with government leaders have enabled them to deepen their understanding of Ghana's situation, and to explore other areas for further cooperation. The visit, he said, has also helped them to learn about the tremendous efforts being made by the PNDC to rebuild the country.

On the nonaligned summit in Harare, Mr Chong hoped the movement would try to frustrate imperialist maneuvres by holding high the banner of independence.

Greetings Sent to Libya on 1 Sept Anniversary

AB010935 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Al-Fatih revolution which falls today, the office of the political counsellor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] has sent fraternal greetings to the people of Libya. The message said Ghanaians are convinced that no imperialist maneuvers can deter Libyans from their chosen course. It notes that recent events involving Libya and the United States have given the progressive world enough evidence of the courageous stand of the Libyan people in their determination to guard their hard-won freedom. The message condemned U.S. preparations to launch another attack against Libya, saying the only crime of the people of Libya is their vehement rejection of imperialist domination. It is the fervent wish of the office of the political counsellor for CDR's that the Libyan revolution continue to grow ever stronger for the sake of the children of tomorrow who will definitely reap the fruits of those who make sacrifices today.

Delegation Leaves for Celebration

AB311905 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A 7-member government delegation, led by a member of the PNDC, P.V. Obeng, left Accra today for Libya to participate in the 17th anniversary celebration of 1 September Al-Fatih Revolution. The delegation includes the secretary for youth and sports, Ato Austin; representatives of the National Secretariat of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, and the Ministry of Defense. According to Mr Obeng, he will hold discussions with the leadership of the Libyan revolution on bilateral and international issues, as well as the situation in the Mediterranean and southern Africa. The delegation, which will be away for 3 days, was seen off by the PNDC member responsible for security and foreign affairs, Captain Kodjo Tsikata, and the charge d'affaires of the Libyan People's Bureau, (Oumar el-Gadhi).

Obeng Speaks in Tripoli

AB011835 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, and Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng, has expressed Ghana's solidarity with Libya over renewed threats by the United States to invade Libya for the second time. Speaking in Tripoli where he is leading a government delegation to the 17th anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution, Mr Obeng emphasized that Ghana is with Libya because no attack against her can be justified.

On alleged Libyan involvement in terrorist attacks, he said the ball is now in the court of the United States, since Libya has challenged Washington to prove that Libya is planning to attack American targets in Europe.

The PNDC member appealed to Arab countries to unite and give moral and military support to Libya.

PNDC Delegation Returns

AB021855 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Ghana's delegation to the 17th anniversary celebration of the Libyan revolution has returned home. It was led by P.V. Obeng, PNDC member and chairman of Committee of Secretaries.

Speaking to newsmen on behalf of the delegation, the secretary for youth and sports, Ato Austin, said the anniversary activities were impressive. They demonstrated the strength and solidarity with which many countries, including Ghana, share with Libya in the face of U.S. aggression against it.

He said that during a meeting with the Libyan prime minister, Major Jallud, bilateral relations were reviewed. They also discussed global issues like the situation in Africa, the Middle East, and the encroachment of imperialism into other areas of the world.

Assessing the revolutionary processes in both countries, Ato Austin emphasized that Maj Jallud saw in Ghana's revolution a purity of thought that will no doubt make the desired impact in the overall revolution in Africa. According to Ato Austin, most countries reaffirmed their determination to defend the gains so far made in their revolutions. He said the delegation also conferred with leaders of Romania, Hungary, Malta, Sudan, Burkina Faso and Mauritania.

Radio Hails Ortega Visit, Condemns U.S. Policy

AB281622 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Kojo Yanka Commentary]

[Text] The visit of Daniel Ortega, his wife and his galant men from Nicaragua, comes at a very opportune time. First, this historic visit goes beyond just reciprocating the one made in 1984 to Nicaragua by the leader of Ghana's revolution, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings. The visit symbolizes the revolutionary brotherhood existing between the two countries, which is in the line with revolutionary internationalism. The second reason why this visit is opportune is that it is coming at a time when the need for closer cooperation and solidarity among Third World countries is so crucial.

Ghana and Nicaragua both belong to the progressive community, which is mobilizing world opinion against imperialist expansion, apartheid, racism and Zionism, and this visit should strengthen the resolve of both countries in this task. There is so much Ghana shares with Nicaragua that this visit should be able to bring not only the governments, but more particularly, the revolutions together. First, what probably should be of great benefit to us is the opportunity to know at first hand, the nature, character and progress of the Sandinista Revolution. Nicaragua is a country of only 3 million people; 85 percent of the people are Roman Catholics. This is a country which the U.S. Administration is using every opportunity to destabilize.

Since 19 July 1979, when the Sandinista Revolution swept away the corrupt, dictatorial Somoza dynasty, and particularly since the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan, the United States has used the liberation war in neighboring El Salvador as a pretext for overthrowing Daniel Ortega's regime. Since 1981, the United States has trained and equipped over 15,000 counterrevolutionaries, and recently has voted $100 million in further support to bring the Sandinista Revolution to its knees. The United States has supplemented this wicked strategy with a massive buildup of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Still not satisfied with the U.S. economic blockade against this freedom loving country, the Reagan administration has pressurized the IMF, the World Bank, and private U.S. banks to withdraw all forms of assistance to Nicaragua. Again, the United States is busily mining Nicaraguan waters, against all international norms of decency and self-respect. But the Nicaraguans, armed with a solid commitment to the defense of their fatherland, have proved invincible.

The U.S. action is not only barbaric and primitive; it exposes the hypocrisy in Western talk about liberty, justice, peace and democracy. The suffering of oppressed people anywhere in the world, particularly in Latin America and South Africa, derives from this American principle of determining who should be free or not be free. The disgraceful and shameful invasion of Grenada is still fresh in our minds. The intimidation of Cuba and Libya is an open secret, and it is a fact that if the contrast fail in their efforts to destabilize the Ortega regime, th United States will itself repeat its Grenada exercise.

But the defiance of Daniel Ortega and his heroic people against superpower threats and bullying should be a weapon which all suffering Third World people need to adopt to ensure total freedom. The Nicaraguan struggle should be seen as part and parcel of the worldwide revolutionary search for dignity, freedom and justice for the world's oppressed people. History has always been on the side of those who have been oppressed and exploited, and are resolved to struggle. The Ghana revolution is certainly richer by the visit of Commandant Daniel Ortega, and the solidarity it enjoys in the common struggle against imperialism and all forms of foreign domination.

British MP Calls Visa Decision 'Racist'

AB021400 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The British Government's decision to impose visa controls on visitors from five Commonwealth countries including Ghana, has been described as racist in character. The shadow home secretary for the British opposition Labor Party, Gerald Kaufman, described the move as an act of outright racialism. He observed that the Conservative government of Mrs Margaret Thatcher will in future allow whites from racist South Africa into Britain without visas while visas will be required from parents and other family members of British citizens living and working in Britain. Yesterday, the British Government decided that visitors from Ghana, Nigeria, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh will in the future be required to obtain visas from their countries before traveling to Britain. The decision is aimed at clamping down what is described as illegal immigration. Even though the new requirement has not come into force, the home secretary, Douglas Hurd, warned that if a new wave of travelers from the affected countries arrive before the visa operation starts, the government might impose it immediately.

CDR Official Cautions Against Cedi Devaluation

AB301602 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The political counsellor for the economic development of CDR's, Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Assasie, has said that although periodic reviews of the official exchange rate of the cedi are perfectly normal in determining the performance of the key sectors of the economy, care must be take not to overburden the deprived and poorer sections of the community. He said the magnitude and frequency of adjustments, especially of the exchange rate, have complex implications.

Col Assasie made these remarks at a news conference in Accra this morning to make the stand of the national secretariat of the CDR's known on the current debate on the national economic situation. The political counsellor said often the burdens that tend to flow from currency adjustments fall disproportionately heavily on the deprived and poor without adequate and corresponding compensatory benefits. He said the poor, who constitute the core of the revolution, must not be unnecessarily burdened in the pursuit of economic growth.

On the assistance of the IMF, Col Assasie cautioned that while complying with its reasonable demands and conditions, the direction and character of the growth of the national economy must remain consistent with the revolutionary objectives. He said it is clear that access to extra foreign exchange resources for the second phase of the ERP [economic recovery program] is necessary to consolidate and sustain the gains made under ERP 1. These conditions, however, need careful examination, and where they are found to be arbitrary, compliance without critical examination may compromise Ghana's sovereignty, and jeopardize efforts to break this stranglehold of foreign domination.

The political counsellor warned that Ghanaians must be wary of any unjustified pressures to privatize potentially viable sectors of the economy. Col Assasie said the issue of inefficiency and mismanagement associated with the performance of certain state enterprises must not be confused with the principles of public control and social ownership of these enterprises. He therefore suggested retraining and correct orientation of all staff, especially those in the managerial category, who are found deficient.

Militiamen Arrest Aliens Involved in Currency Deals

AB311423 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Millions of cedis and thousands of foreign currencies were seized from a number of aliens arrested in Accra yesterday afternoon for engaging in currency trafficking. The foreign monies included U.S. dollars, CFA francs, Deutsche marks, and naira. According to the IMC [expansion unknown] Chairman of the Accra District Civil Defense Organization, Lieutenant (Retired) J.K. Banbill, militiamen, acting on a tip-off, cordoned off and searched an area at (Okai Shi) in Accra near the Swiss Air office building and Makola market. The suspects pretended to be engaged in selling mere sacks, twine, and other minor goods, including suiting materials to cover up their dubious activities. The currencies were concealed under the empty sacks. The actual amounts of cedis and foreign currencies found on the suspects were not immediately made available to the press. The suspects, whose names are being withheld for security reasons, are on bail pending further investigations.

LIBERIA

Breakdown of 1986-87 National Budget Given

AB021245 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The breakdown of the national budget for fiscal 1986-87 has been given. Speaking at a press conference in Monrovia yesterday, project bureau director Rudolph Johnson said the $366.37 million budget will reflect an allocation of $37.7 million for national security, $42.9 million for education, and $30 million for health. He said the budget also allocated $37.6 million for agriculture, $38.2 million for debt servicing, $31.1 million for public works and rural development, and $108.5 million for development expenditure. [all figures as heard]

Mr Johnson said $209.6 million of the budget will be raised through various taxes and $28 million in grants; $128.77 million deficit is expected to be financed by $28.2 million economic support fund, $57.58 million project loans, $20 million from [words indistinct] while the net balance of $23.01 million will have to be funded through additional taxes.

Banned DAILY OBSERVER To Resume Publication

AB302222 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The *Daily Observer* newspaper, which has been absent from the market for some 20 months due to closure by government, is resuming publication on Monday, 1 September 1986. A press release from the *Liberian Observer* Corporation, publishers of the *Observer*, said the newspaper will appear 5 days a week, from Monday through Friday, while its sister paper, the *Sunday Observer*, will appear as usual on Saturday mornings.

Teachers, Government Reach Agreement

AB292135 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] As the 30-day grace period given government ends on Sunday, August 31, 1986, the national executive committee of the National Union of Liberian Teachers [NULT] deems it expedient to inform all public school teachers throughout the country of the following developments during the 30-day grace period: That following (?intensive) negotiations with government, it has been agreed upon that a new salary will be reflected on July salary checks and not August as was previously suggested. That to avoid further delay in the payment of the transportation allowance, the last two quarters have been combined making it $144, and the first batch of transportation checks will be released on Monday, September 1, 1986. That with the collective effects and efforts now being mounted by the ministries of Education, Finance, and NULT executives there is no reason why all the transportation checks could not be released on or before Friday, September 5.

The executive committee feels that to launch a stay-home action with the above developments will not be in the best interest of our profession. Therefore, the committee appeals to all teachers to continue normal duties until they get a word from the headquarters.

MALI

President Moussa Traore Leaves for Harare Summit

AB310958 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, left Bamako this morning for Harare to attend the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

DPRK Economic Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB292212 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] lead by Comrade Song Hui-Chol, vice minister for external economic affairs [title as heard], arrived in Bamako this afternoon by a special flight. This visit by the vice minister of the DPRK for economic affairs with foreign countries, including ours, is in the framework of the strengthening of the political and economic relations between Mali and Korea. It is a follow-up to the friendly official visit paid by our head of state to the DPRK from 22 to 23 June 1986, during which the two parties agreed to do everything possible to further consolidate existing projects. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Babangida Leaves for Harare Nonaligned Summit

AB311558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida left Lagos today for Harare where he will attend the summit of the nonaligned nations opening in the Zimbabwean capital tomorrow. The presidential entourage to the 6-day summit include the general officer commanding 1 Mechanized Division, Brigadier (Peter Ademohiye); the minister of Abuja, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullani; and the minister of education, Prof Jubril Aminu.

President Babangida and his team are expected back in Lagos next Sunday.

Government Sending Relief to Cameroon Gas Victims

AB021534 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Federal Government is sending relief materials worth more than 2 million naira to Cameroon in aid of victims of the toxic gas explosion at Lake Nios near Wum. The minister for special duties, Air Vice Marshal Ishaya Shekari, said in Lagos today that the materials included 500 tons of rice, 500 tons of maize, and 5,000 blankets. In addition, a donation of half a million dollars [as heard] is being made. The Nigerian Air Force has started flying the relief materials to Douala. The Nigerian National Shipping Line will carry the bulk of the rice consignment.

Air Vice Marshal Shekari said that the Federal Government will send geologists and other experts to participate in the study of the unfortunate phenomenon, as well as seek ways and means of preventing a future occurrence. The toxic gas explosion in Cameroon left about 2,000 people dead.

New Move Attempts To Control ECOWAS Movement

AB020812 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Immigration Department is to deploy its officers to each local government as part of efforts to control the movement of citizens of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. The director of immigration, Malam Muhammadu Damulak, announced this in Calabar, Cross River State. He said the move became necessary following Nigeria's signing of the phase 2 of the ECOWAS protocol agreements on free movement of citizens in the Community. Malam Damulak also stated that the department was proposing to open 100 new control posts in addition to the existing 45.

SENEGAL

DPRK Minister for Economic Affairs Arrives on Visit

AB291020 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs, arrived in Dakar this afternoon for a 2-day visit to our country. He is heading an important delegation. He was welcomed on arrival by minister of rural development, Famara Ibrahim Sagna. During his stay in our country, the DPRK minister of external economic affairs will be received in audience by several ministers and the president of the Republic. Here is the statement made by the North Korean minister at the VIP Lounge at the Dakar Yoff Airport.

[Begin Chong recording in Korean fading into French translation]. I would first of all like to thank the minister of agriculture and his associates for the kind invitation and the warm reception accorded our delegation on our arrival. As you know, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf paid a visit to our country last June, that is 2 months ago, and this was a very important event, especially as it helped to strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries. We will take advantage of this visit to discuss the implementation of decisions by our Great Leader concerning cooperation in the fields of agriculture and construction, and the joint exploitation of some sectors which are likely to contribute toward the development of our friendship and solidarity with the Senegalese people. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

DPRK Vice Premier, Delegation Arrive 30 Aug

AB301840 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Freetown, Aug 30 (AFP) — North Korea's vice premier, Chong Chun-ki, arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit at the invitation of the governing council of the ruling party, the All-People's Congress (APC), it was announced.

Mr Chong Chun-ki and his four-man delegation, who arrived from Ghana, will pay a courtesy call on President Momoh, the speaker of parliament, William Conteh, and hold high-level talks with officials of the APC.

North Korea has a number of development projects in this West African state, including an agricultural team.

Visit With Momoh

AB021234 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Sept 86

[Text] The 3-man high-powered delegation from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the vice premier, Mr Chong Chun-ki, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the secretary general and leader of the party, President J.S. Momoh, at State House.

Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, who is also the alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said that he had followed with admiration President Momoh's policy of constructive nationalism which, under the banner of the APC [All People's Congress] and the new order, has scored a number of successes in discipline and accountability. He described the president's ideology of strengthening the [word indistinct] as appropriate to the ideal of developing nations, which requires responsible public officers who are honest and devoted to duty. Vice Premier Chong commended President Momoh for launching the green revolution, which he said, was the correct (?solution) for development under the present circumstances. Turning to the events in his country, the envoy gave an excellent account of the (?current situation) in the Korean Peninsula and called on Sierra Leoneans and the international community to do everything possible to ensure the reunification of Korea.

Welcoming the delegation on behalf of the government, the Government Council, the Central Committee, and people of Sierra Leone President Momoh said because of the difficult times the country was going through economically it was not possible to accord the delegation a more elaborate reception. The head of state called on the Korean leader, President Kim Il-song and the vice premier for more DPRK presence in Sierra Leone and suggested that the Koreans involve themselves in the massive agricultural rice projects in the country. The president expressed the hope that at the end of the visit there would be greater understanding and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. The delegation also called on the minister of state for party affairs, Mr E. T. Kamara at the party's secretariat. During discussions, the visiting Korean vice premier briefed Mr Kamara on the current situation in the Korean Peninsula. Welcoming the delegation, Mr Kamara revealed that the party intends to reactivate the (?Old Levan) College into a Youth and Agricultural training college. Mr Kamara said that the APC and the government were now actively engaged in laying the foundation for the green revolution program. He commended the Korean people for what he called their tremendous pride in national development. Also yesterday, the visiting Korean delegation paid a courtesy call on the speaker of the Parliament, Mr William Conteh. The vice premier was also taken on a conducted tour of Parliament by the clerk of Parliament, Mr (S.N. Kay).

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 45 Dead, Helicopter Shot Down

MB021002 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] UNITA rebels in Angola claim to have shot down a Soviet-supplied helicopter and killed 45 government soldiers. However, UNITA has acknowledged the death of nine of its guerrillas with many more wounded in recent heavy fighting. The Angolan Government has issued no confirmation or comment on the UNITA allegations. This claim brings to 21 the number of MiG aircraft and combat helicopters allegedly brought down by UNITA fighters since its leader Jonas Savimbi visited Washington and got pledges of U.S. arms aid reportedly including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Claims Responsibility for Rail Sabotage

PA021402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1236 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Sep (EFE) — The insurgent Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) claimed responsibility for the destruction of four stretches of a railway joining Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Beira, in a communique released today.

The rail sabotage took place in Tica, Garuzo, and Inhamizua, near Beira (central Mozambique), which is the main venue for Zimbabwean exports, Renamo stated.

According to Renamo, they also attacked barracks maintained by the Zimbabwean expeditionary forces in Banzula and Matola, Sofala Province, in central Mozambique. In the action, they seized 3 T-34 combat vehicles, 5 BTR-152 armored vehicles, and killed "193 Mozambican and 17 Zimbabwean soldiers."

The actions occurred in late August, but were not announced until now to coincide with the summit of nonaligned countries in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Speaks on Regional, Domestic Issues

Calls for End to Past Quarrels

MB021737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight called on all African leaders to bury imported quarrels of the past and to get together for the sake of the continent's survival.

Opening the Free State National Party congress here, he said the time had come for a new wind of hope to blow through Africa. He repeated his offer to hold talks with leaders of west and southern Africa to resolve the problems of the subcontinent, saying that his government held the key to unlock a future of peaceful co-existence in the region.

The world should stop pretending that the problems of Africa and the sub-continent could be solved by the destruction of the existing order in South Africa. No solution to the problems of the continent and the subcontinent could be found without the active participation of South Africa. Any interference by the superpowers would merely reflect their determination to serve their own ends.

Southern Africa should be given the opportunity to develop its rich potential. Unfortunately, the Western powers were not really interested in contributing towards this solution, but were merely concerned about what benefits they could derive, even from its destruction. They were more intent on their role in the super-power play.

It would not be up to the Western powers to resolve the problems of southern Africa but to the southern African states themselves to do so.

He wished to say to South Africa's critics they would "be surprised" at the reaction he had already received from Africa on his earlier offer of cooperation and dialogue.

"I welcome this reaction. I undertake to treat these contacts as confidential but, on this basis, I want to make another offer to Africa. Let us as the leaders of this continent come together, here in Africa, and not on other continents, to reflect on our own problems and seek solutions. Let us, for the sake of Africa, bury our imported quarrels and tackle our many problems together," he said.

Discusses African Cooperation

MB021804 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1747 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — Africa's leaders should bury the imported quarrels on the continent for the sake of Africa and tackle its many problems together, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. Opening the [Orange] Free State National Party's congress here, he said that if the Western powers were not really interested in contributing towards solving Africa's problems, the continent's leaders would have to do so themselves. [passage omitted]

A prerequisite for all this was "the termination of the hate, suspicion and ideological discord which keeps the level of conflict so high in southern Africa." This was why he had made the offer of dialogue on military security and stability in southern Africa.

"We do not need foreign ideologies and troops in Africa, we need peace and cooperation. Africa will be much better off without Cubans ... the Cubans are like termites — they devour the African states everywhere they are brought in."

"Southern Africa should be afforded the full opportunity to develop its rich potential. But the world must first stop pretending that the problems of the subcontinent can be solved by the destruction of the existing order in South Africa. It is impossible to harm South Africa without throwing the rest of southern Africa into the abyss. Let us build rather than destroy. Africa must stand up from its suffering."

In many fields, South Africa offered the key to unlock the wealth and resources of the region. [passage omitted]

'New Wind' Needed in Africa

MB022029 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1949 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The time had come for a new wind to blow through Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said here tonight.

Opening the congress of the Orange Free State National Party here, he said the original wind of change had indeed become an African storm threatening the very existence and survival of the nations on the continent.

"It has little to do with apartheid. It has much to do with the survival of the continent."

The time had come for that wind to be seen in the realities of the present situation.

"The time has come for a new wind in Africa, a wind to blow away the legacies of the past, and to bring to Africa a new hope. The wind of change must become a wind of hope."

President Botha said that when, in 1960, the former British prime minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, had addressed Parliament in Cape Town and said the wind of change was blowing through the continent, he was in a sense correct, but he was addressing the wrong audience on the wrong issues.

"As a leader of a colonial power, he should even then have known what the real needs of the African people were."

Today more than a quarter of a century later, the British foreign secretary stated during a recent trip to southern Africa that the winds of change had become a tempest.

"Like Macmillan, Sir Geoffrey too was correct only to a certain degree, but for the wrong reasons. The wind of change has indeed become an African storm threatening the very existence and survival of the nations on this continent.

"Africa today is a continent betrayed by those who held its future in trust. The former imperial nations are now far removed from the misery they helped cause on this continent and elsewhere in the Third World. They, and the new imperialists in Africa, afford themselves the expediency to pay only lip service to the needs of the suffering millions of our continent who suffer in appalling poverty, famine and disease. They hide their guilt behind the campaign against South Africa.

"That is the wind that has been blowing through Africa — not only since the time of Macmillan — but indeed for a much longer time. In their deliberations, the non-aligned nations gathering in Harare should heed these realities underlying their present dilemma.

To come to South Africa in 1960, or in 1986, and to talk to us about a wind of change, and a tempest, is nothing but the greatest injustice and insult to the peoples of Africa."

President Botha said he wished to say to leaders of the Third World and to the leaders of the non-aligned nations in Harare "stop being blind-folded and exploited by the major powers. They care for nothing else but their own wealth and interests. Open your eyes to the realities of your situation."

President Botha said South Africa had much to offer to change Africa's situation of misery into an opportunity for survival. To date, the reaction from Western quarters to his offer of cooperation with regard to the solution of the problems in the southern African region, had been half-hearted and in some respects, even strange.

"The British Foreign Office was negative from the outset. The initial American reaction, from President Reagan, was very positive. Shortly afterwards, however, he was repudiated by the American State Department. America is apparently only interested in talking to us about so-called apartheid and not about our role in solving Africa's problems.

"One month the Western countries say that South Africa holds the key to the political and economic recovery of southern Africa. The next moment they refuse to allow South Africa to make its contribution.

Surely that is irrational."

RSA 'Key' to Africa's Future

MB030450 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2226 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The world was quarrelling with South Africa while it was the only country that held the key to the survival of Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. He addressed a packed Bloemfontein city hall, officially opening the Orange Free State National Party congress.

He said the winds of change of (former British Minister Mr) Harold Macmillan, the tempest of change of Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the legacies of the colonial flight from Africa had made no impact on the tragedy that was unfolding on the continent today.

Africa "is faced with chaos, death and murder," he said.

"And the world is quarelling with South Africa, the only country that holds the key to Africa, instead of allowing us to turn the key and let Africa live. Whether sanctions come or not, whether military onslaughts come against us or not , we will not sell out our stability," the state president said.

Australia was not interested in black people — it wanted sanctions because it wanted to sell fruit. "Canada does not love black people, it wants export markets," he said. America wanted only to speak to South Africa on apartheid and not about its role in seeking solutions for Africa.

"They first want us to implement their prescriptions and commit suicide and then only then will they restore us in a leadership role in Africa. That will be the day ..."

South Africa was being kicked out of world bodies and the accusers then set themselves up as its judges and crucified South Africa as the scapegoat of the world.

"But it is not us or apartheid who created hunger in Africa or let loose the winds of change and destruction," Mr Botha said.

He was not scared to meet black leaders, as he had done in the past by meeting leaders such as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

"I am not scared because I have a case to put and because we have a contribution to make," Mr Botha said.

Only yesterday, while the leaders of the non-aligned states were meeting in Harare, a prominent plenipotentiary from a distant African country came to discuss Africa in Cape Town. He had asked to see the country and he was doing so at present.

"The message that he has sent to his president is that what is being said about South Africa is not true. He told me this yesterday," President Botha said.

Mr Botha said he hoped tonight or tomorrow the leaders gathered in Harare would heed his warnings.

"Because unless they are prepared to face up to and accept the facts, Africa will go down the drain."

Leaders Must Accept Truths

MB021751 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1740 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The time had come for African leaders to accept a number of self-evident truths, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight when he opened the Orange Free State National Party congress here.

These were that:

— Advice was being given to them by the superpowers from the West and the East, and this was only leading them to conflict and the road to disaster;

— The Soviet bloc's socialism and the West's exploitation could not bring them salvation;

— The world's raging about "apartheid" was pretence, and would not further reform in South Africa nor make Africa's problems disappear;

— The countries of southern Africa did not really wish to impose sanctions against South Africa because they knew they could not afford it. They were being urged on from outside Africa to pretend they were pressuring the Commonwealth and the West for sanctions against the Republic; and

— The problem was that international relations were being managed on the basis of make-believe politics. Facts, the truth and honesty did not form a rational part of the politics of today.

"The truth is that the countries of the communist world want to establish an anti-Western communist regime here," Mr Botha said. "The countries of the West, for various reasons, are not able or willing to oppose that aim ... some leftist Western leaders and media actually support that objective."

Mr Botha said that if he was wrong, Western leaders and other critics had to prove this, for example, by providing motivated answers to the five questions he had put to the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, during his recent visit to South Africa.

"We are still waiting for answers but, until such time as we receive them, we will work on the assumption that the campaign against us is mere pretence in the power game of the superpowers."

Repeats Offer on Holding Talks

MB021808 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1752 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight repeated his offer to hold talks with Western leaders and southern African leaders on solving problems in the subcontinent, to which he said reaction from the West had been "half-hearted."

Opening the [Orange] Free State National Party congress here, he said "we fully realise we do hold the key to unlock a future of peaceful co-existence and development for the countries and peoples of southern Africa.

"We also recognise the positive role that can be played in our region in this respect by the major powers of the world."

He had stated clearly two years ago his acceptance of the fact the major powers had world-wide interests and commitments and that it would be unrealistic to deny these were also manifest in southern Africa.

"We realise that they would wish to safeguard such interests in our region. If the aim of their involvement should be to assist their friends and allies in a meaningful way to ensure stability, peace and development, we could surely have no objection to it. We would in fact welcome it, because those are exactly our aims for southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

He therefore wished to repeat his offer to the Western powers and South Africa's neighbouring states.

"I am prepared to enter into discussions with the leaders of countries such as the United States, the members of the European Community, and with all the leaders in southern Africa on subjects such as the following:

" — Military security and stability in southern Africa;

" — Economic development, aid and mutual cooperation;

" — Agriculture and industrial development and job creation;

" — The conservation and utilisation of water resources;

" — The development and utilisation of other natural resources; and

" — Social development in the fields of health, nutrition and training.

"Africa, and especially in the region to which we belong, is punishing itself by keeping the Republic from negotiation," Mr Botha said.

Africa had to be freed of the economic and ideological chains which had shackled the people of the plundered continent for so long.

"A new Africa should be built on the ruins of five centuries of colonialism and exploitation," he said.

Comments on Proposed Joint Debates

MB022039 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — Proposed joint debates of Parliament would not lead to domination through the members of different houses voting together, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Opening the Orange Free State National Party congress in Bloemfontein, he said voting in joint debates would take place on the same bais as in the case of Parliamentary standing committees.

"This means that members of each house will still bring out their own majority vote. There can thus be no question of domination through the combining of members of the different houses."

Mr Botha said the principle of joint debates, recommended by the Parliamentary committees on standing rules and orders, was nothing new.

"It is rather the extended application of an already existing principle."

Debates were already taking place on the joint standing committees on the same basis, he said.

"Now the principle...is being extended to certain cases of public debate on general affairs where members of the three houses of Parliament sit together. We must realise that we no longer have a Parliamentary institution such as under the British Westminster system."

Mr Botha said "self-determination" for each group on its "constitutionally-determined own affairs" would not be affected. Debates on own affaris would still be held in separate chambers. The new system would allow more effective use of MPs and ministers time, make for more effective planning, allow for more flexibility and save money.

"I thus wish to assure you that this new arrangement that was accepted holds no danger of domination but it will facilitate activities and further positive attitudes."

Calls NP Congress 'Inspiration'

MB022041 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2002 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The message of last month's National Party federal congress in Durban was one of "inspiration, optimism and determination," the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Opening the Orange Free State National Party [NP] congress in Bloemfontein, he said the "highly successful" Durban congress had accepted motions dealing with fundamental NP policy on matters such as constitutional development, national security and economic progress.

There were still "many matters" that would be expounded in greater detail, he said. The NP would continue to bear the message of the federal congress responsibly.

"In our prevailing circumstances there is no place for weaklings and sceptics. We must stand up with pride and stand strong in our convictions. We must guard against those fears that cause people to become panic-stricken and to want to rush through all sorts of hasty and ill-considered decisions and steps. Fear and panic are twins and are worthless for a country."

Mr Botha said the "panic" of the country's "opponents" should not become that of South Africans.

"Certainty lies in strength, not in weakness. The good and the well-being of our peoples can only be found here and nowhere else. Let us now accept our responsibility in love and loyalty — towards each other and towards our fatherland."

Hecklers Removed

MB030453 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2108 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — Mr P.W. Botha's opening address to the Free State National Party was interrupted briefly tonight when hecklers were removed after some scuffles in a capacity crowd that packed the Bloemfontein city hall.

After several isolated interjections, the state president turned on one youth who asked when there was last an election.

"He will get it long before you dry behind the ears," Mr Botha said.

Several supporters moved in on the heckler while another heckler shouted from a different section of the hall, producing immediate retaliation from National Party supporters. The state president silently watched for just under a minute as the two youths were manhandled and then removed from the hall.

FRG TV Interviews South African President

DW021201 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Television Network in German 1915 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Interview with RSA President Pieter Willem Botha by correspondents Gero von Boehm and Thomas Kruchem in the president's office in Cape Town on 27 Aug; in English with superimposed German translation — recorded — DW]

[Excerpts] [Von Boehm] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen: South Africa in a state of emergency and before economic sanctions. Which way is the country drifting — into a civil war, or are compromises still possible? My colleague Thomas Kruchem and I had the opportunity to talk with the president of South Africa, Pieter Willem Botha. Mr President, does it affect you at all, when the world increasingly treats you like an outcast?

[Botha] Well, I would not say that I feel like an outcast. I would say that I am being treated unfairly. I do not feel like an outcast. I have so much to do in southern Africa. That keeps me quite busy. That is where we belong, to Africa. But I think the Western world could, in their own interest, treat us more decently, I would say, and with fewer double standards.

[Von Boehm] How is that to be understood? Are you closing the door of the laager and fighting from there?

[Botha] No. I am in a laager — everyone of us lives in a laager in his own way — but we have a laager with open doors, open gates. And we move forward through those gates into Africa. There is not a single day in Cape Town or in Pretoria, where the government has its seats, when we do not receive delegations from Africa.

[Kruchem] Looking at your country, Mr President, there is a very strong polarization between those who want change and those who want to preserve apartheid by all means. What is your position?

[Botha] I do not think that you are right by saying that there is a confrontation or a polarization between reformers and conservatives. I would say that most people in South Africa want reform. We are a lively community and most South Africans know that we must reform and must develop. A small minority clings to times long past. But they are a small minority.

[Kruchem] What policy defines your position?

[Botha] First of all you must establish the facts about South Africa. South Africa is a vast country. To travel from Cape Town to Pretoria is more or less the same distance you have between London and Vienna. Now in this vast country of ours we have different peoples with their own history, their own living standards, their own way of life, their own languages, their own cultures, and their own ideals. And one must recognize the existence of this multicultural society. Now our task is to follow a policy that will make it possible for South Africa to develop in such a way that the elements of the multicultural society will coexist, without dominating one another. And second, we have a highly developed economy and a Third World economy in the same country. We must bridge the gap between a highly develped economy and an economy typical of the Third World.

[Kruchem] By what concrete measures will you try that, for example?

[Botha] For example, by, first of all, reform in the socioeconomic field. It is useless to speak of political reform unless you raise the living standard of the people at the same time. You must house people better, train them better. You must create jobs for people, and by creating those jobs and training them to fill those jobs you create conditions for representatives of the different peoples and cultures to talk together about their common problems. At the same time everybody must have the right to deal with specific matters concerning their own rights.

[Kruchem] Does that really mean power-sharing?

[Botha] Yes, to a certain extent, as far as common interests are concerned. No, as far as specific groups are concerned.

[Von Boehm] Sharing of power should be the basis for all reforms?

[Botha] As far as common interests are concerned, yes.

[Von Boehm] Most people say that the reforms are not fast enough because most of the popular black leaders are banned or in prison. Therefore a very great part of the black population is not represented in the institutions that one day might be the result of a reform.

[Botha] No. You imply certain things that are not true. Must black leaders are not in jail

[Von Boehm] The most popular black leaders.

[Botha] No, that is not true either. The most popular and reliable and responsible black leaders speak with my government and with me personally day by day.

[Von Boehm] Reliable according to whom?

[Botha] Their own people.

[Von Boehm] And for you.

[Botha] For peace in South Africa.

[Kruchem] When you travel around South Africa you notice, for instance, that the African National Congress is very popular with the black population. Why do you not give these people a chance to show that they can participate in the political life of this country without violence and without terror?

[Botha] The African National Congres is a group of people mainly controlled by the Communist Party. The headquarters is in London. To prove tht I am right let me quote what the Communist Party in London published early this year.

[Von Boehm] Would it not be better to quote the ANC directly? That would be clearer than statements by the Communist Party.

[Botha] It is all the same.

[Von Boehm] It is not the same.

[Botha] It is all the same. In this document the Communist Party says: It is also necessary to reflect the party's profile within the liberation alliance, whose head, outwardly, is the ANC. The question is to what extent it must be accepted as a durable form of the alliance that the Communist Party is not a participant as a party. In other words, the ANC is a front organization of the Communist Party, controlled by the Communist Party.

[Von Boehm] You could go ahead and ask the ANC leaders what they think of such assertions. They have never had a chance to present their standpoint to you.

[Botha] Did you know that out of 30 ANC leaders 19 are acknowledged communist members?

[Kruchem] There are 11 left.

[Botha] Eleven so-called ANC non-communists. I am not prepared to say that all of them, but the majority are members of the Communist Party.

[Von Boehm] Could you not talk with the moderates first and then talk with the others? Have you never tried that?

[Botha] That is why I invited them to Cape Town. instead they sit at our borders and let Russia supply them with weapons and they attack innocent people across the border. They should come to us and have talks with us around the table. I have only made one condition: I will talk with anybody who is ready to negotiate with me on the grounds of the constitution and in a peaceful way. But I am not ready to talk with people who are not willing to renounce violence as a means to achieve political aims.

[Kruchem] One of the best known ANC leaders, Nelson Mandela, has been in prison for almost 25 years now. Why do you not release him and other imprisoned leaders and give Mandela a chance to be one of those who participate peacefully?

[Botha] Let me first of all say that I do not put people in jail or allow them to leave jail. We have a system of judicial justice in this country.

[Kruchem] But is it not the right of the president to amnesty persons?

[Botha] Let me explain to you that Mr Mandela was found guilty by a high court of South Africa for very serious misdeeds. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. The court case is there to be studied by any intelligent person. I was approached a while ago about whether I could release Mandela. I said I would, of course, be sympathetic to such a release provided that Mr Mandela renounced violence to achieve his political goals. And he wrote a letter to me that he was not ready to accept that.

[Von Boehm] The renunciation of violence is a constant, justified demand. However, should you not also talk with Mandela on the definition of violence?

[Botha] I cannot speak to people who threaten the state, and accept their terms before they lay down their arms.

[Von Boehm] But if people are not allowed to share power they may think that their only chance is violence.

[Botha] But everyone in South Africa takes part in discussions and negotiations.

[Von Boehm] But not in political power.

[Botha] Yes, also in politics.

[Kruchem] Nelson Mandela has been in prison for more than 24 years. Why do you not give him a chance to see South Africa today and the changes that have taken place? He might take a different political attitude.

[Botha] We have a judicial body that will have to deal with the case and make recommendations. I cannot just decree that we let him go. South Africa is a democratically governed and civilized state. I will never release anybody from prison unless he is ready to reassure me that he will not take action against the state by force of arms.

[Von Boehm] But as a politician, Mr Botha, do you not think that Mandela could be very useful as a unifying element in South Africa?

[Botha] Would you please answer the following question: Name one head of state who would discuss political problems with prisoners. Would a German statesman discuss political solutions for Germany with members of the Baader-Meinhof group?

[Von Boehm] In a state of emergency, that could very well be possible.

[Botha] But the state of emergency was proclaimed several weeks ago.

[Kruchem] Do you really compare Mandela with the Baader-Meinhof people?

[Botha] He is a terrorist.

[Kruchem] Many people abroad and in South Africa recognize Mandela as a leader. Do you not feel the historical obligation to talk to him?

[Botha] Is the media not making Mr Mandela what he is, instead of accepting the fact that we in South Africa have properly elected responsible black leaders who hold talks with the government and even negotiate with us -- politically economically, and otherwise?

[Kruchem] Are those leaders really supported by the majority of the blacks?

[Botha] Yes, they are. To name just one: What is wrong with Mr Buthelezi? He is the leader of 5 million Zulus and was freely elected by them. We have several states with their own administration. Their governments are elected by their black citizens. We will soon introduce a bill in Parliament on establishing a national council in which all of South Africa's national groups will be represented.

[Von Boehm] Are all these activities aimed at implementing the one-man, one-vote principle?

[Botha] That principle has long been accepted in South Africa. The only question is under what conditions it is to be applied. For example, you have the principle of one-man, one-vote in the Federal Republic, but at the same time you have a federal system. The principle exists in Switzerland, but under totally different conditions, and again under different circumstances in the United States. But if you mean by one-man, one-vote a system in which the majority dominates the minorities, then the reply is no.

[Von Boehm] But that is exactly the problem. Mandela demands one-man, one-vote, and he wants to ensure the protection of the minorities.

[Botha] Let us stop talking about Mr Mandela. He is in prison. I do not believe that he always speaks on behalf of the ANC. The ANC is now dominated by Communist Party figures. Its goal is not one-man, one-vote, but the assumption of power under a dictatorship.

[Von Boehm] It seems you are more afraid of communism than the power of the blacks. Why?

[Botha] The struggle in South Africa is not a struggle between black and white, but between democratic institutions and communist dictatorship.

[Kruchem] But where is the communist threat? Does South Africa not have a very strong Army?

[Botha] The threat is directly on the other side of our borders.

[Kruchem] But where? Does Mozambique constitute a threat?

[Botha] Angola has the war between democrats and communists. Zambia is a one-party state. Terrorists come across the border to kill innocent people. Zimbabwe has announced the establishment of a socialist one-party state. In Mozambique there is a civil war.

[Kruchem] Do these countries constitute a threat to South Africa?

[Botha] No, but the communists and terrorists in these countries pose a threat to South Africa.

[Von Boehm] Even though the police in South Africa is so powerful, and the president is a defense politician?

[Botha] Yes, the terrorists cross the border at night and kill black people in their residential areas. They attack people in the streets and harass school children. In the past months alone, 1,300 people were killed in South Africa, half of them by black people.

[Kruchem] But does your government not prepare the ground for communism by having introduced different educational systems, by having established separate residential areas, and by pursuing a strict racial classification?

[Botha] You are linking matters that should not be mixed. Do not talk about things that do not belong to each other. Let us talk about education. [passage omitted on history of education in South Africa]

[Von Boehm] Almost every night people are being shot in black living areas. Do you know that?

[Botha] That is not fair.

[Von Boehm] What do you think of it?

[Botha] An intentional lie, regardless who says it.

[Von Boehm] It has been reported by South African newspapers.

[Botha] Yes, but many lies are being reported in South Africa.

[Von Boehm] The reports are issued by your Bureau of Information.

[Botha] No. That is incorrect. My police would not kill anybody without reason.

[Von Boehm] I did not say that. I only described the situation in the black living quarters.

[Botha] We only shoot people who seriously threaten the lives of other people in South Africa. The police are under strong instructions. They are a well-disciplined force. [passage omitted]

[Kruchem] The official death toll since the commencement of the state of emergency is 270 people, after all.

[Botha] That is not true.

[Kruchem] That is a hell of a lot, is it not?

[Botha] Since the beginning of the current unrest years ago a total of 1,697 people have been killed, more than half of whom were not killed by police or soldiers. More then half of them were killed by revolutionary forces. Blacks have killed blacks. We must protect black people against revolutionary forces. [passage omitted]

[Von Boehm] Serious restrictions of press freedom still exist here. Even if the death toll in this country is being frankly reported, there is press censorship even for foreign correspondents.

[Botha] No, not at all. We have a Bureau of Information, and if the press is willing to cooperate properly with the state forces, it will get all the information to be published. We just stopped television reportage in the black living areas because we have learned that some television people created unrest there themselves just for the sake of making use of it.

[Kruchem] In this connection you ousted the German ARD television correspondent.

[Botha] We sent 5 out of about 200 — I think there are 193 foreign correspondents in our country.

[Kruchem] What are the conditions under which a TV correspondent can work?

[Botha] You must obey the laws of this country — then you are welcome here.

[Von Boehm] Obedience is a word we know mainly from totalitarian systems.

[Botha] No democratic country will admit journalists who do not obey the laws of the country, not even the FRG. It would tolerate nobody who does not obey its laws. [passage omitted]

[Kruchem] Mr President, you said a few days ago that South Africa would not only survive economic sanctions, but that it would even emerge stronger on the other side of sanctions. What did you mean by that?

[Botha] It is not the first time that South Africa has experienced sanctions. In the military sector, we have lived for years with sanctions. We have handled the sanctions and today we are stronger than we were before the sanctions. That is exactly what I meant. South Africa is a strong country economically. We produce most of the strategically important mineral resources. Our food can be used in Africa and in the rest of the West. Our trade with Western countries is strong. South Africa's strength cannot be simply neglected. South Africa wild hold its positions, and it will fight in a decent and responsible way against sanctions. Eventually, I believe , we will be stronger economically then before.

[Kruchem] Are you not afraid that South Africa might be in a civil war at the end of our term in office?

[Botha] As a matter of fact, I see a decreasing danger of civil war.

[Kruchem] Thank you very much.

[Botha] Thank you.

Police Directorate Restricts Soweto Funerals

MB021711 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1829 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — The Police Directorate of Public Relations tonight issued the following orders clamping restrictions on funerals in Soweto: (text)

"Orders in terms of the regulations made under the Public Safety Act 1953.

"Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 1D of the regulations published in terms of the Public Safety Act 1953, (Act 3 of 1953), by proclamation R109, of June 12, 1986, as amended, I, Gideon Pienaar Loubscher, divisional commissioner of the SAP for the Soweto Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the schedule.

"Schedule:

"In this schedule any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the regulations shall have a corresponding meaning, and

"Ceremony" in relation to a funeral means any ceremony associated with a funeral, including any memorial service, commemorative service and/or any other service held in connection with a funeral and also a funeral procession.

"Divisional commissioner means the divisional commissioner of the SAP for the Soweto Division.

"Security action means any action by a force or a member of a force whether such action took place before or after the publication of this government notice.

"Specified area means

"a) The area in the Johannesburg Magisterial District known as

— 1. Soweto, as demarcated and described in government notice of August 17, 1956, as amended.

— 2. Diepkloof and Meadowlands as demarcated and described in Government Notice 2603 of December 24, 1954 as amended.

"b) The area in the Magisterial District of Roodepoort known as Dobsonville as demarcated and described in government notice 1551 of October 24, 1958 as amended."

"The regulations means the regulations published by proclamation R109 of June 12, 1986 as amended by proclamations R110 of June 17, 1986, R121 of June 27, 1986, R125 of July 8, 1868 and R140 of August 1, 1986.

Regulations:

"No funeral and no ceremony in connection with a funeral of a person who has died in or during security action shall be held in the specified areas otherwise than on the following conditions, namely that "a) Such funeral and any such ceremony shall only take place on a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or public holiday and on such time, date, and place as may be approved in writing by the divisional commissioner.

"b) No such ceremony insofar as it involves any memorial service, comemmorative service or any other service shall be held out of doors.

"c) Only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organisation may act as speaker during such funeral or any such ceremony."

"d) Persons attending the funeral shall only travel by vehicle from the place where any memorial, commemorative, or other service was held to the place where the person concerned is to be buried and along a route determined by the divisional commissioner.

"d) No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters shall be displayed or distributed at or during such funeral or any such ceremony.

"f) No public address system shall be used at or during such funeral ceremony.

"g) Such funeral or any such ceremony shall not be attended by more than 200 persons.

"h) Such funeral, including any such ceremony shall not last for more than three hours.

"No joint funeral and no joint ceremony in connection with a funeral of two or more persons who have died in or during security action shall be held in the specified areas."

"The divisional commissioner may, on such conditions as may be imposed by him, determine that the conditions specified in Clause 2 or that the provisions of Clause 3 shall not apply in respect of the funeral of any particular person or persons or in respect of any ceremony or ceremonies in connection with the funeral of any particular person or persons."

Restrictions' Validity Questioned

MB021916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 2, SAPA — Police tonight issued an order restricting funerals of unrest victims in Soweto, but a legal expert said the proclamation would not be valid unless "properly promulgated."

Legal adviser to the news media, Mr Peter Reynolds, who has been involved with some of the legal challenges of the emergency regulations, said the proclamation would not be valid unless published in a Government Gazette, or in full in a newspaper in circulation in the area to which the order applies, or over SABC Radio or TV "in sufficient detail to be understood."

Soweto Group Comments on 4 Sep Funeral

MB021140 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Soweto, Sept 2, SAPA — The Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry today urged the government to "sit around a negotiating table with the rightful leaders instead of continuing to manipulate the people." In a statement, the chamber said the Soweto community strongly condemned the "unwarranted, catastrophic action" that had resulted in the death of 21 people during the Soweto disturbance last week. "We felt that it is only by creating an atmosphere of peace and calm that growth and development beneficial to all the people can take place," the statement said.

Regarding the funeral of unrest victims of last week when 21 people died in White City, Jabavu, the statement said: "We, the business community and all progressive organisations wish to bury our brothers and sisters in a manner and style befitting this sad occasion," and it urged the authorities to "stay clear" of the funeral proceedings on Thursday. "In honour of the deceased and their families, the greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries and its members throughout Soweto will close their business premises during the funeral proceedings from 10am to 1pm. "This will enable business people and their staff members to attend the funeral," the statement said. "Through our newly established relief fund, we wish to donate an amount of R5000 towards the crisis fund set up by the Soweto Civic Association. "We hope that this humble contribution will assist in meeting part of the bereaved families needs," it said.

Bureau Reports 21 Injured in Durban Blast

MB021224 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — The Bureau for Information said today the remains of a Soviet-made limpet mine were found at the scene of yesterday's bomb blast at a Durban shopping centre.

The bureau, in its unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today, also released the names of the 21 peole who were injured in the blast.

They are: Mrs Felokwazi Ntshangase, 44, Mrs Cynthia Hlongwane 29, Miss Zanele Buthelezi, 23, Mr Mriswa Mkhanya, 62, Mr Andreas Mncwabe, 35, Mrs Maureen Madinane, 26, Miss Diyo Mkhize, 22, Mrs Eunice Donza, 47, Miss Cynthia Madonsela, 19, Mrs Florence Khuluse, 37, all from Mlazi; Mrs Monica Strydom, 24, Montclair; Mrs S.E. Maartin, 56, Durban; Mrs Mary Fennel, 52, Bluff; Mr Stephanus van Loggerenberg, 69, Natalie Wilcox, 3, Wellowwood Park; Mr Rory Vorbett, 27, Montclair; Mrs Martha Brown, 33, Wentworth; Mrs H. Botha, 40, Umbilo; Mrs Rhona Naidoo, 32, Chatsworth; Mrs Charmaign Govender, 33, Charsworth; and Mrs Manthie Hiriall, 34, Chatsworth.

"Mrs Strydum is still being treated in hospital. All the other injured were discharged after treatment," the bureau said.

"No unrest-related deaths were reported during this period. A policeman was slightly injured in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, when a petrol bomb was thrown at him. It did not explode. No other injuries were reported," the bureau said.

Pik Botha on Nkomati Accord, Namibia Issue

MB022016 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] On southern Africa today, the government reiterated its stance on both Mozambique and South-West Africa. In replies to questions read on his behalf in the House of Assembly, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the threat of international sanctions would not move the government to reconsider the Nkomati Accord.

On Namibia, he siad if it became clear that the Cubans would not be leaving Angola, the parties involved in present discussions would have to consider a way of resolving the independence issue. Mr Botha is on his way to the Far East.

Differences Between Government, Opposition Resolved

MB021718 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] It has been announced in Cape Town that the dispute between the government and the opposition parties in the House of Assembly have been settled, and that the house will continue normally with its work.

The leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, says this decision was taken at a meeting of the chief whips of all the parties in Cape Town today.

The dispute between the National Party [NP] and the opposition parties arose last week, and the opposition parties had since withdrawn their cooperation from the NP whips.

Mr Schoeman said the House of Assembly woud try to adjourn on Friday, and contrary to an earlier notice, there would be a session tomorrow. At this session, the recent incidents in Soweto would also be discussed.

The chief whip of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Mr Brian Bamford, has confirmed that the dispute has been settled, and that Parliament, as he put it, is back on the rails. He said lessons had been learned, and relations between the legislative and executive authorities had been restored.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman has apologized to the opposition parties in the House of Assembly for having said erroneously that their party whips had been consulted about a motion that the house adjourn early on Wednesday last week. The chief whips of the PFP, the Conservative Party, and the New Republic Party have all accepted Mr Schoeman's apology.

House of Assembly To Adjourn 5 September

MB021159 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Parliament, Sept 2, SAPA — The House of Assembly would adjourn on Friday evening, the leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said today.

In a brief statement following a meeting of the chief whips of all political parties, he said:

"All parties decided that normal proceedings of the House of Assembly will continue and endeavour to adjourn on Friday evening and that there will be a sitting tomorrow.

"Further, I want to announce that the government has decided to permit a debate on Soweto."

There was no immediate indication of whether the announcement meant that Parliament would adjourn on Friday.

Commentary Notes Need To Meet Sanctions Challenge

MB030541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Meeting the Challenge of Sanctions"]

[Text] The calls for sanctions heard at the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare this week were predictable. Equally predictable was that many of those joining in the chorus have demanded that Western nations impose sanctions but do not themselves have the courage to break all ties with South Africa.

It would be unwise, however, for South Africans to take comfort from the antics of a group that is neither nonaligned nor true to its own pronouncements. The threat of sanctions — and the effect that they will have — is too serious a matter for that. Rather should the response be to get to grips with the sanctions threat and tackle it with vigor and purpose. The clarion call must be for adaptation to changing situations and innovativeness in the market place. Clearly, businessmen of vision and dedication — the entrepreneurs and the innovators — must play a vital role in any sanctions war.

For its part, the government is giving a lead. It is going out and meeting the challenge of sanctions head-on. Dr Dawie de Villiers, the minister of trade and industry, is in Taiwan this week for talks aimed at increasing bilateral trade. There is much scope for the promotion of trade between Taiwan and South Africa, more especially if others decide to decrease their trading volumes with South Africa.

Dr de Villiers will be followed by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who will also be visiting Japan. Again, the watchword will be to promote, not to reduce, the trading relationship. Nearer home, Dr de Villiers' deputy, Mr Kent Durr, was in Swaziland last week to open the South African exhibition at that country's annual trade show. His visit was preceded by that of Mr Pik Botha and, earlier in the year, that of the state president. These visits, and similar bilateral contacts with other neighboring countries such as Lesotho and Botswana, all serve to cement economic and, specifically, trading relationships.

Other visits abroad will follow — for example, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, will be attending the meetings of the International Monetary Fund in Washington this month.

Amidst all the sanctions talk — and decisions on sanctions are to be taken later this month by both the United States Congress and the European Community — such top-level international exposure of South Africa serves to keep open contacts with influential decisionmakers in major countries.

Public exposure is, naturally, augmented to an important extent by confidential discussions in boardrooms and government offices. At the same time, it all serves to demonstrate to the world at large that South Africa will not take the threat — or even the reality — of sanctions lying down, that we will seek substitution of, and alternatives to, sources of trade that are lost because of sanctions, and that we believe that we can, in the words of the state president, weather sanctions and emerge stronger from the experience.

Le Grange Responds to Priest's Torture Allegations

MB020933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa was under the control of SADF members at the time of "the alleged improper and wrongful actions against him," the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in an affidavit lodged in the Pretoria Supreme Court today. Mr le Grange also said that members of the SA police had revealed confidential information to him that Father Mkhatshwa, secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, had on numerous occasions trained youthful black activists in the manufacturing of petrol bombs. Mr le Grange made these allegations in an answering affidavit following the lodging of an urgent application last week to stop the "further assaulting" of Father Mkhatshwa, and to have his detention declared unlawful if it was confirmed that he had been assaulted.

Father Mkhatshwa alleged that he had been stripped and tortured while being interrogated for 30 hours non-stop on August 20 and 21.

Mr le Grange said he deemed Father Mkhatshwa's continued detention necessary for the maintenance of public order, or the safety of the public, or the termination of the state of emergency.

Father Mkhatshwa said in a replying affidavit, made at the Pretoria prison where he is now being held, that these and other allegations against him were "nonsense," "laughable" and "cowardly defamatory." He challenged Mr le Grange to charge him. "Not only does respondent (Mr le Grange) owe the public this duty, but it is also his legal duty to do so. In fact, if there is any substance at all in either one or more of the allegations, respondent is guilty of a gross dereliction of duty," Fr Mkhatshwa said. It seemed that Mr le Grange was trying to smear the Catholic Church by innuendo, he said. "Fortunately, the church is above such behaviour."

Mr le Grange said in his affidavit that Captain Phillippus Loots of the security police had requested a Lt Fourie of the SADF about his "undermining activities." An affidavit by Capt Loots corroborated this. A photocopy of a notice signed by him, authorising the removal of Fr Mkhatshwa from the affidavit. The site of the interrogation was written in by hand, and appears to be "V t h" (Voortrekkerhoogte).

Mr le Grange said it had been known to the security police since 1973 that Fr Mkhatshwa had actively endeavoured to overthrow the existing order in South Africa. The priest had actively supported the African National Congress and a large variety of black activist organisations which endeavoured to overthrow the existing order, he said.

Mr le Grange undertook on Friday last week that he would not, as far as it was within his means, allow any wrongful actions to be taken against the father while he was in detention.

In the affidavit lodged today, Mr le Grange also made a number of other allegations against the father, saying he played a role in financing those co-responsible for the countrywide unrest. "All the stated activities Father Mkhatshwa carried out under the cloak of being a priest of the Roman Catholic Church." He added: "Much more than what I have outlined here is known about the undermining activities of Fr Mkhatshwa, but in my opinion the publication thereof would detrimentally affect the actions of the South African police." Mr le Grange said if it appeared that a member of the security forces had committed any offence, immediate action would be taken against such a member. He would be charged in a court of law, or departmental disciplinary measures would be taken against him. Mr le Grange denied, however, that wrongful actions by the interrogation team would render Fr Mkhatshwa's detention unlawful and mala fide. The hearing continues today.

Two Trade Unions To Launch Federation

MB021255 Johannesburg SAPA in English GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 2, SAPA — A federation of the Council of Unions of SA [CUSA] and Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions [AZACTU] will be launched in Johannesburg next month, a senior trade union official said today.

The new federation will have a membership of 500,000 and is part of a long term scheme to reduce the number of trade unions federations in South Africa. The official stressed the new organisation would not be a rival to the 500,000 strong Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU].

"The workers of this country should ultimately have one federation. COSATU reduced the number of federations, CUSA and AZACTU are now in that position.

"We have to co-operate with one another, which will eventually lead to one federation," he said.

A working committee has agreed to industrial unions only and the main task facing CUSA and AZACTU is the disbanding of affiliated general unions. The disbanded unions will then joint the affiliated existing industrial unions.

Only Government Can Save Country

"It is not only the country that is going through a difficult period but the National Party as well," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 1 September . The editorial says that even though the government embarked on a reformist policy this "lifting of the aprtheid lid did not signal any joy in the townships or acceptance in the outside world." "As for the country, racked as it was by unrest and the target of disinvestment and sanctions, it could well wonder by what hypocritical standards it was singled out for punitive measures." The editorial also points out that the "radical Black organisations, particularly the African National Congress-in-exile and its fronts within the Republic, have been engaged in an insurrection that is intended to force the White Government to negotiate its own demise." The Progressive Federal Party is encouraging the "New Nats" to break away from the National Party and to add to its troubles, the government has to contend with: "The growing defection of Afrikaners to the Right-wing parties"; "deal with increasingly querulous Coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament"; "and even worse for the Government's reform plans, it has not been able to get top Black leaders to the negotiating table." However, *The Citizen* does not believe the government's position, any more than that of South Africa, "is endangered beyond recovery." The editorial suggests that the government get its own and the country's affairs in order, "for the world is determined to force the Government's capitulation and the Opposition to bring it down." Only the government can "bring about reform — and only reform can save this country."

Mugabe: 'Hypocritical'

"How embarrassing for Mr Robert Mugabe. While he was in London at the mini-summit at which sanctions were decided against South Africa — and Mr Mugabe was in the forefront fo those calling for sanctions — his country was renegotiating a trade accord with South Africa," says an editorial on the same page. The editorial says Mugabe "talks sanctions while his country negotiates trade — which is about as hypocritical as any Black African leader can be." The editorial expresses concern at Mugabe's announcement that he would withdraw consular facilities to South African visitors, but "we doubt whether South Africans will want to go to Zimbabwe, or trade with it, once that country imposes sanctions." The editorial says "the begging bowl will be out again when his country and others suffer because he has the stupidity to take on his powerful neighbors in an economic war that no-one can win. For if the sanctions are introduced on a scale that harms South Africa, the whole region will be gravely harmed."

Government 'Put Out Its Own Eyes'

"The decision of the parliamentary opposition parties last week to withdraw the co-operation of the whips has served to emphasise the most worrisome feature of government's recent behaviour: the conviction that nasty things will go away if nobody talks about them," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 1 September. "Parliament and the courts remain the two arenas in which the truth may yet be discovered, but persistent efforts are made to exclude the courts from examining the handling of security matters, and attempts in Parliament to throw the issue open to public view are frustrated — either by a refusal 'in the public interest' to answer questions, or by a refusal to debate." The editorial says that "many opponents of the government attribute its attitudes to malice or callousness, but it is much worse than that: government does not know what is happening in the country, because it has put out its own eyes. Afrikaner leaders have always been isolated from other countrymen, meeting the English community with resentful, uncomprehending suspicion, and other races with an arrogant disdain. These tendencies have for the past half-century been aggravated by the Broederbond [Union of Brotherhood] conspiracy that settles issues in the dark and makes of most public political processes a pre-arranged farce." "Government permits no light to penetrate the darkness in which it lives."

Politicizing Everyday Life

Andre du Toit writes on page 4 of *Business Day* in the "Political Perspective" column on who has been "reputed to be the intellectual inspiration of government's 'hidden agenda' of reform by stealth, the Harvard political scientist Samuel P. Huntington." In talks with staff members of the three Western Cape Universities Huntington says that with regard to the actual performance of the government over the past five years in comparison with the strategic objectives outlined in his paper, "government did not take care to lower expectations while delivering in real terms, but actually raised expectations and then failed to live up to what was promised." Huntington also says that in black communities "the most ordinary everyday acts are charged with tremendous political consequences." In this "charged and volatile atmosphere of protest and unrest government must of necessity rely on the repressive functions of the security agencies. But once 'law and order' has been restored, it cannot simply revert to 'reform' where it left off. Government may actually find that in various ways it has become the prisoner of the security agencies on which it had to rely." Du Toit however, believes that medicine and health care could also be examples of "the politicisation of everyday life and of abortive 'reforms'," since doctors in South Africa are charged with "colluding with apartheid or with the maltreatment of political prisoners." He also says that health care services have not been left undisturbed by the processes of " 'reform.' " In terms of the new tricameral constitution, health care — along with education — was designated to be administered in terms of " 'own affairs.' " "in practise this would have meant that, for example, the hospital services previously run by the various provincial administrations would be parcelled out to the various ministers councils of the Houses of Assembly, Representatives and Delegates and their respective 'own affairs' bureaucracies. Instead of the further dismantling of existing apartheid structures, we could thus look forward to the return of outmoded 'petty apartheid.' " "Perhaps we can as well do without this kind of 'reform' especially in a time of national crisis," says Du Toit.

STAR on 'Misinformation' of Bureau

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 1 September says: "When Soweto erupted last week, the bureau's [Bureau for Information] version of events hardly touched on what residents saw as the problem: evictions for non-payment of rents." The editorial says that it is unacceptable that the government should only want its perspective of situations published. It also warns that if the "government agency charged with providing news" is "seen always to tell only half the story, its political masters should not be surprised if the tag 'Bureau for Misinformation' gains greater credence."

SOWETAN on Rent Evictions

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 1 September says it believes much needs to be done to solve the rent crisis which has become countrywide. "Forced evictions will not only lead to tragedy but they will not get the local authorities their money back." "While the council may wield the big stick and think that those on the waiting list would jump into occupying houses of people evicted, they do not seem to understand the problems faced by township people. It is not an exaggeration to say where these evictions are carried out, there will be no houses and thus no rent for the councils. We know this, not as a fact, but because we have first hand feel of what is going on in our townships." The editorial suggests that the government call the nonpayments a bad debt and let the people own these houses, freely. "We think they deserve at least that."

Archbishops Against Apartheid

In an article on the same page a religion reporter says that when Desmond Tutu takes the archbishop's throne he "joins a line of 10 Anglican spiritual leaders, most whom, like him, were uncompromising critics of apartheid." The reporter says that "Anglican leaders saw the dangers and spoke out against the evil of racial prejudice long before it became enshrined in law." Among those mentioned are Archbishop Bill Burnett and Archbishop Philip Russell. "From the beginning Archbishop Russell made it clear that he felt the church could not divorce itself from politics and in 1982 offered to help the Government launch a national convention."

Cost of Apartheid

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 29 August says Professor Michael Savage of the University of Cape Town has done a public service in estimating the total cost of the apartheid policy to South Africa. "The staggering figure of R56,000 million is his tally in lost income to the nation last year alone." "The cost, including duplication of services, removals, bureaucracy, parliaments, ideological decentralization, etc, not to mention the cost in human misery and suffering, must be one of the world's classic cases of squandered resources. A lot more than the current hesitant and frequently-mothballed reform is required to put right the wrongs done to this country, its people and its economy."

CAPE TIMES on New Civil Service Posts

"If the Nationalist plan to create new highly-paid posts for assistant ministers is carried through, the government will have to convince the nation that this is not just extension of patronage," says a second editorial on the same page. "Taxpayers will want to know precisely why more people — and which people — are being offered new plum positions when the civil service is supposedly being streamlined. Nationalists might like dispensing patronage, but it is the taxpayers who will have to pay for it."

Media Coverage of Namibia

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 29 August that: "It would be of great interest to Namibians to know precisely what the policy code of the SWABC [South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation] is, for instance. While they give absolutely no coverage to the SWAPO rally in Katutura on Sunday," they "give prominence to the International Society for Human Rights, known to be a right-wing, pro-interim government institution." Lister says that the SWABC is "accountable, in the first instance, to the listeners and viewers they serve, and not to their 'bosses' in the Tintenpalast. They are funded with taxpayers money, and despite their propaganda to the contrary, the majority of those taxpayers do not share their political preference." Lister says that Namibians can "forget about true observance of fundamental human rights, and they can forget about impartiality, from the interim government and its agencies, including the SWABC. They can anticipate instead an increased anti-SWAPO campaign which will only serve to make reconciliation impossible and exacerbate civil war conditions in this country."

NAMIBIAN on Settlement Plan

"On Tuesday of this week, many Namibians celebrated Namibian Day, when on August 26 1966, the first shots were fired in a war which has already lasted 20 years," says a page 12 editorial. "Twenty years later, peace is not in sight, and the internationally-accepted settlement plan has not yet seen the light of day in this war-torn territory." The editorial says that the war was formerly waged between Namibians in SWAPO's armed wing and the South African occupation forces but now the war has been "internalised and seeds sown for possible civil war with the introduction of an 'own army' for Namibia." "It is high time that the South African authorities, and those who find themselves in the seats of power today, against the wishes of the majority of their fellow countrymen, realise that peace will not come about in this manner. Only the implementation of the internationally-accepted settlement plan in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435, could hope to bring peace to Namibia." "The onus is on those countries, who assisted in the drawing up of the settlement plan, and in particular the United States, to concentrate efforts on a Namibia settlement as soon as possible in order to prevent exacerbation of existing divisions and increase the prospects of civil war in this country."

Radicals Become 'Martyrs'

"Tuesday night's wave of violence is further proof that the revolutionary climate is still overheated," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 29 August. This shows that the radical forces are still very active and have used the rent boycott as a cover to create violence and revolt against the legal authorities." The editorial says that the radical forces "provoke security force violence by intimidation, roadblocks and violence against a peaceloving people." The editorial believes that there is no doubt that action has to be taken against violent radicals for the protection of lawabiding citizens. However, the editorial points out that in the prevailing climate every insurgent who is shot dead by the security forces, becomes "a martyr for the revolutionary cause."

Need For Greater Clarity

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 1 September says that political accommodation of the black man in the rule of the country "cannot remain in the air for much longer." "The reason that the expected important constitutional legislation does not come before this second sitting of Parliament is probably because there is no certainty about the black man's role yet. The govermment has until now not worked out a model since it does not want to dictate to the black man. The solution should be found through mutual bargaining." The editorial maintains that "a need for greater clarity is knocking hard at the door of the Afrikaner and of the government."

White Only Participation in Municipal Election

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 29 August says: "Normal people will simply not understand: We may live where we can afford to, we may marry whomever we like, but only whites may participate in the municipal elections. According to the administrator-general it is a constitutional matter which cannot be taken any further on its own." "There is an electoral law for third-level authorities. There are generally accepted land laws, codes, a handful of human rights and basic consensus about the future," says the editorial. "What 'constitutional' hinderance can there possibly be that a South West African on grounds of color or descent, may be denied a right?"

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi naval units landed on the oil-loading platform occupied by Iranian troops and liquidated all pockets of Iranian resistance on or around the platform, the Iraqi command claimed in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The Iraqi Navy and Air Force worked together to destroy the four Iranian brigades which had seized the platform and to interdict Iranian shipping bringing in fresh troops. The communique said a number of Iranian vessels were sunk, including a missile boat and a large supply ship. While the Iraqi communique acknowledged the loss of one Iraqi plane, an Iranian Joint Staff statement cited by IRNA maintained that four Iraqi planes were downed in various sectors 3 September. Regarding the situation on the oil-loading platform, Tehran radio announced earlier that Iranian forces had removed radar equipment and set the platform on fire.

In other Gulf developments, Voice of the Masses carried an Iraqi spokesman's announcement that Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 4 September. The Iranian Navy's seizure of a Soviet cargo ship was confirmed by IRNA, which noted that Iranian personnel were inspecting the vessel in line with Iran's policy of inspecting any vessel suspected of carrying war-related goods for Iraq. In Riyadh, a Saudi military source cited by SPA denied accusations from Iran that Saudi AWACS aircraft provided information to the Iraqi Air Force during its 12 August raid on Sirri Island. As for Iran's oil production, an Iranian Oil Ministry official told IRNA that Iran has reduced output to 2.3 million bpd in line with the OPEC quota agreement.

At the nonaligned summit in Harare, Iraqi delegation leader Taha Yasin Ramadan proposed that the NAM establish a committee chaired by the Zimbabwean prime minister to determine who is responsible for the Iran-Iraq war, INA reported. Ramadan challenged Iran to prove the "lies and falsehoods" contained in the Iranian president's speech at the conference.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with the leaders of the Nigerian, Sudanese, and Saudi delegation leaders in Harare, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported, adding that the talks focused on bilateral relations and the "tense situation created by the U.S. administration" in the Mediterranean. In Tripoli, the revolutionary committees' newspaper *Al-Jamahiriyah* predicted that a future U.S. attack on Libya would consist of a missile strike in conjunction with landing operations, TANJUG noted. Libya's response should include sending planes on "suicide missions" against U.S. targets, the paper stated.

Lebanon

Three French UNIFIL soldiers were killed by a landmine explosion in a village east of Tyre 4 September, Beirut radio reported. Noting that the explosion was detonated by remote control, a French officer cited by Paris radio said the attack was specifically directed against the French force.

Israel

An exchange of messages between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Jordan's King Husayn has increased the chances of promoting a political move with Jordan's active participation, according to sources close to Peres cited by *Hadashot*. The messages, relayed through U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, raised "new ideas" regarding Palestinian participation in peace negotiations, the paper asserted.

As for relations with Egypt, Jerusalem radio reported that the completion of the arbitral compromis on Tabah is being delayed because Egypt has changed its position on the marking of four border points.

DRA

The DRA Armed Forces captured "a large number of chemical weapons of the British type" during recent operations against "counterrevolutionary bands," Kabul radio reported.

Karachi radio said the mujahidin inflicted heavy losses on DRA-Soviet forces during recent attacks in Paktia.

FBIS

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Countries Cut Oil Production Per OPEC Decision

Kuwait Cuts 43.7%

LD011700 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1233 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Shamil Khayri dispatch]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 1 Sep (KUNA) — Kuwait cut down its daily rate of oil production by 43.7 percent as of today. Thus the maximum level of Kuwait's oil production will total 900,000 bpd. This is in accordance with the OPEC agreement reached in Geneva last month.

In a statement to KUNA today Mansur Muhammad al-Furayh, the executive assistant of the supplies official at the Kuwait Petroleum Company, said that Kuwait's oil production has in fact been cut as of today to 900,000 barrels a day which represents the quota allocated to Kuwait. Kuwait's oil production in the past months averaged 1.6 million bpd. By making these cuts Kuwait is implementing the word and spirit of the OPEC agreement. [passage omitted]

Al-Furayh said that the Kuwait Petroleum Company has stopped all immediate and forthcoming sales for the months of September and October and reduced the operational capacity of its oil refineries so that the total Kuwaiti oil production, whether for export or for refining, will be in line with Kuwait's official production quota.

He said that the Kuwait Petroleum Company has reduced the quantities of oil it exports to its clients abroad. However, he asserted that the company gives priority to its regular clients.

Oman Cuts by 50,000 BPD

LD011651 Vienna OPECNA in English 0954 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Muscat, 1 Sept. 86 (OPECNA) — Oman announced Sunday that it would reduce its crude production by 50,000 b/d from today in support of OPEC efforts to stabilize the oil market.

According to news agency reports, the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals said in a statement that the cutback would remain in force 'until further notice'.

The statement said Oman was curbing its oil output — recently estimated at around 550,000 b/d — to extend 'bridges of cooperation' with OPEC member-countries.

'It is a contribution to the efforts aimed at restoring stability to the world oil market, the latest of which was the agreement reached by OPEC ministers in Geneva,' the ministry stated, adding that the move was also in line with the spirit of consultations between OPEC and non-OPEC producers.

The statement expressed the hope that both OPEC and non-OPEC producers would 'respect their pledges on production so that prices regain their strength and stability'.

UAE Cuts to 950,000 BPD

JN011025 Doha QNA in Arabic 0650 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Sep (QNA) — The UAE today began decreasing its oil production in accordance with OPEC's decision to fix the organization's production ceiling at 16.8 million barrels per day. The production cut affects all oil companies on land and at sea. It will conform to the UAE production quota of 950,000 barrels per day. The UAE had demanded a production quota of 1.5 million barrels per day.

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH on Moroccan Abrogation of Oujda Treaty

LD310948 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Aug (KUNA)—A local newspaper talked here today about the announcement by Moroccan King Hassan II of the abrogation of the Oujda treaty of union with Libya. It said: "Many of those who are politically wise in the world expressed their reservations about that treaty."

In an editorial by its editor, Ahmad al-Jarallah, *Al-Siyasah* said that many questions were raised about the treaty, its circumstances and its motives, and the answer was that the Moroccan king had his reasons and aims.

Al-Siyasah expressed its belief that if the treaty had remained in force, then the Moroccan arena would not have enjoyed the trust it enjoys now, and that King Hassan when he expressed his commitment to it "was aiming to side with the Libyan popular feelings, which he did not want to lose until the last moment."

The newspaper pointed out that Hassan II has always entertained a dream about which he has repeatedly talked. It is "the dream of making the Arab world into three blocs," the first of which includes the countries of the Gulf and the Peninsula, the second includes the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, and the third includes the countries of the Arab Maghreb. Maybe this is the reason for the soft talk to the Libyan people while declaring the abrogation of the Oujda treaty.

OMAN

Minister Makes Statement, Departs for Harare

JN311556 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country for Harare at noon today to represent His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at the eighth Nonaligned Movement summit conference which will begin work in the Zimbabwean capital tomorrow, Monday.

His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah made a statement to a radio and television correspondent before leaving the country. He expressed his pleasure at representing his majesty the sultan, may God preserve him, at the conference. His excellency said the Harare nonaligned summit convenes in light of the continuation of several problems in Third World countries. These problems, he said, have not yet been solved despite discussions at previous Nonaligned Movement summit conferences.

His excellency added: This summit will be an opportunity for Movement members to consider proposals for solving the problems, particularly urgent ones, headed by the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East issue, and the Palestine question, in addition to other issues in Africa, Latin America, and South Asia, including the Cambodian issue.

His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah pointed out that from the Arab viewpoint the Nonaligned Movement's upcoming summit should take steps to lay bases for urging parties to these issues to hold negotiations on peaceful solutions. His excellency hoped the Harare summit would follow a new course for the sake of Movement unity and would work to find ways to solve problems facing member-countries.

Asked whether there is any formula which the GCC states will submit to the Harare summit on the Iraq-Iran war, the minister of state for foreign affairs said: There is no specific plan for the Iraq-Iran war. He asserted that proceeding from the objectives mentioned in the resolutions of the GCC states' sixth summit held in Oman last year, the GCC states will work to achieve these objectives, headed by the call for adopting a resolution at the summit to encourage Iran and Iraq to agree on principles guaranteed by the Nonaligned Movement which will eventually lead to negotiations on a solution accepted by the two sides.

The Omani delegation accompanying his excellency to the meetings of the nonaligned states summit comprises His Highness Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; His Excellency Ambassador Salim ibn Hasan Makki, head of the conferences and organizations department; His Excellency Ambassador 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, head of the Arab affairs department; and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

PDRY

Reportage on Armed Forces Day Celebrations

Al-Bayd Receives USSR's Smirnov

EA021429 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received Soviet Fleet Admiral Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and leader of the Soviet military delegation attending our country's celebrations of Armed Forces Day in his office this evening. During the meeting, relations between the YSP and the CPSU were discussed, as well as relations between the armies of the two friendly countries and methods for developing and strengthening them. The secretary general expressed appreciation for the multifaceted support given by the Soviet Union to our country and our Armed Forces. He stressed our country's determination to continue deepening and strengthening the relations between the two parties, peoples, and countries in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism and the causes of peace and socialism in the world.

He stressed our party's support for the constructive proposals presented by Comrade Gorbachev on the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and his announcement of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing until the end of this year to save humanity from the dangers of a destructive war, which could annihilate the human race.

For his part, the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed the firm stand of the Soviet Union on the side of the YSP and praised the developing struggle and relations which link the two parties, peoples, and countries for the good of the two friendly peoples and countries.

Smirnov Speaks at Rally

EA011425 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Speech by Nikolay I. Smirnov, deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy and leader of the Soviet delegation, on 31 August at a rally on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of PDRY Armed Forces Day at the Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism in Aden; Smirnov in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation; recorded]

[Text] Comrades, dear friends:

Permit me in the name of the Soviet Armed Forces to offer you warm and heartfelt congratulations and through you, to the men of the Armed forces, on the occasion of this great day marking the 15th anniversary of the PDRY Armed Forces. I wish you good health and happiness. I congratulate you on this day and wish you good health, happiness, prosperity, and repeated successes in defense of the gains of the revolution and the freedom and sovereignty of your homeland.

The continuing [as heard] presidence of the delegations among us at various levels, including the participation of our own delegation in these celebrations, [word indistinct] is not just a commitment to good traditions but [word indistinct] of the high level of relations between the USSR and Socialist Yemen. The 1979 treaty of friendship and cooperation must be regarded as a strong foundation and proof of this.

The (?levels) attained by the Armed Forces on the road to their development indicate that time has confirmed the wisdom of reconstructing the army. Your country's experience has tangibly demonstrated that the cornerstone of this structure is the absolute neutrality of the Armed Forces acting on behalf of the YSP, the experienced leader of the people of Democratic Yemen.

You are celebrating an anniversary at a time when [words indistinct] the consequences of the January events, the events which caused extensive damage to your country and caused painful (?echoes) in the hearts of the Soviet people. We have been and continue to be confident that the people of Democratic Yemen, under the leadership of the YSP, are capable of [word indistinct] and coming out of the crisis and [word indistinct] the gains of the revolution [passage indistinct].

Today the friends of Democratic Yemen are pleased that normal life has returned to the republic [word indistinct] and at the issuing of the general amnesty and the measures which aim to strengthen and develop the activities of the party organs and the organizations of people's authority and the (?strengthening) of economic and social progress. All this will contribute to the achievement of national stability and the strengthening of the country's internal situation.

With regard to the principled stand of the Soviet Union which is true to the Leninist principle of internationalist solidarity, it has always taken a sympathetic stand toward the efforts of the people of Democratic Yemen aimed at building a new society. It has provided them and continues to do so [word indistinct] and many-sided assistance. No one should doubt that we shall continue our stand on the side of Democratic Yemen, which has chosen the path of progressive development.

The Soviet Union has today reached a crossroads in its progress. The 27th CPSU Congress has (?activated) the life of the society in all fields, political, economic, and spiritual. [word indistinct] Social life received a new push forward [word indistinct] the political consciousness of the masses. The atmosphere [words indistinct] which prevailed in the congress directly affected practical actions. The Soviet people responded to the creative initiatives in a warm manner [words indistinct] and stood with determination [words indistinct]. The ideas of the congress are (?growing) in the consciousness of the people [words indistinct].

[Word indistinct] we need peace to achieve the projected plan. The efforts of the CPSU in the foreign policy arena and the efforts of the [word indistinct] of the Warsaw Pact aim to strengthen international peace and security.

As you know, our country has put forward a plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this century. It has declared a moratorium on nuclear testing and has renewed it more than once. It proposed that the United States join it and offered proposals for the elimination of space weapons. You know very well about the new peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to the Near East [as heard].

However, the aggressive imperialist, circles headed by the United States, which aspire to superiority in the military sphere and to breaching the balance [word indistinct] between the USSR and the Warsaw Pact on the one hand, and the United States and the NATO alliance on the other, pretend not to hear the constructive, realistic Soviet proposals and continue to escalate the arms race and heighten tension in different regions of the world, including the Middle East.

In accordance with this confirmed internationalist stand, the CPSU and the Soviet (?leadership) have continued to preserve (?international) peace by every means and to maintain its defense capabilities at the required level. The 27th congress stressed that we shall never retreat from ensuring the security both of ourselves and of our friends and allies.

Dear comrades, let me once again congratulate you on this happy day and wish the men of the Armed Forces great success [word indistinct] and people. Long live the strong friendship and continuing cooperation between our two parties and between the Soviet Armed Forces and the forces of Democratic Yemen.

Defense Minister Addresses Rally

EA011927 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1635 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, PDRY defense minister, on 31 August at a rally on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of PDRY Armed Forces Day at the Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism in Aden — recorded]

[Text] The YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the PDRY Council of Ministers address their warm greetings and congratulations to the fighters of the Armed Forces and all the country's toiling masses on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Armed Forces. This is the day that marks the defense of the homeland and the gains of the people and the revolution.

We wholeheartedly salute and congratulate you as soldiers, NCO's, and officers for your vigilance in defense of our revolutionary gains. From the depths of our hearts, we salute and congratulate all those who have served under the Armed Forces flag. We celebrate this important occasion and mention with deep respect and appreciation the martyrs who fell in defense of freedom and the independence of the country. It is our people who founded, built, and developed our Armed Forces. They left the marks of their revolutionary (?struggle) [words indistinct].

The YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers value the heroic and brave stands made by the Armed Forces since their creation in line with their revolutionary (?duties) to national sovereignty and our people's toiling masses and also their absolute loyalty to the YSP. They also value the prominent roles played by those who have given their energies, both mental and physical, to put into practice the YSP policies within the Armed Forces and to strengthen their leading role during the process of their reinforcement, development, and principled leadership. Above all [they hail] the glorious martyrs, ('Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar), (Salih Muslih Qasim), and (Ali Shayi Hadi).

As it hails these extraordinary heroic roles, the Central Committee wishes to stress that the fighters of the Armed Forces should learn from the rich revolutionary experience, and emulate their leadership characteristics, their courage, their attachment to principle, and their unlimited sincerity to the cause of the people, party, and homeland. These were the causes for which they did not hesitate to offer their lives.

The Armed Forces, which were established by the YSP, have now become a class weapon and an instrument [word indistinct] of the party [word indistinct]. Throughout all stages of their development, the Armed Forces have implemented every [word indistinct] in defense of the revolution, freedom, and national independence of the country. The Armed Forces confirmed their loyalty to the party and to the people during all the tragic events witnessed by our country on that bloody 13 January. They played a decisive role in foiling the lowly conspiracy conceived and implemented by the traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang against the party and against constitutional legality. The YSP leadership must be regarded as the firm foundation of the strength and power of our Army. The leadership created the Army and is working for the achievement of the radical issues to [words indistinct] of the Armed Forces, when the fighters have the spirit of unlimited loyalty to the homeland and ceaseless readiness [words indistinct] their honor and dignity.

In reinforcing the Armed Forces, the party's successes have formed part of our people's great revolutionary gains and for this reason, the development and the strengthening of the party's leading role within the Armed Forces is one of the vital tasks presently facing us. This is so because the party's leadership of the Armed Forces is the foundation of the whole military structure. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the [word indistinct] aid from the USSR and the other socialist countries, our Armed Forces have been transformed during the past 15 years and have developed into a modern military class force (?whose task) is the defense of the sovereignty of the homeland and of our revolutionary gains.

Dear comrades, to belong to the ranks of the Armed Forces is a great honor [word indistinct] for every citizen. At the same time, it bears a great responsibility for the preservation of the security of the country and defense of the revolutionary gains achieved under the leadership of our gigantic party, the YSP.

The requirements of the situation in the region, the future tasks of our revolution's development, the building of a new society [words indistinct] to the level of great vigilance [words indistinct] and strict discipline. In this connection, the political structures and the party and youth organizations should play an important role in the implementation of those tasks. They are required to work for their implementation on the basis [word indistinct] and activity in the Armed Forces, in implementation of the demands of the YSP and as a matter of rallying to the Central Committee [words indistinct]

The YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the PDRY Council of Ministers extend to all the men, the NCO's and officers of the Armed Forces their warm and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Armed Forces together with their good wishes for your health, happiness, and continuing successes in the implementation of the combat and political training programs and the raising of the level of the combat capacity of the Armed Forces. Long live the Armed Forces, the striking force of the YSP. Long live the YSP, the creator and educator of our Armed Forces [words indistinct] for all victories of our people's workers. Thank you.

Al-Bayd Speaks

EA021120 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1726 GMT
31 Sep 86

[Address by YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bayd at rally on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Armed Forces Day at the Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism in Aden on 31 August — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: I am happy and honored to extend warm revolutionary greetings, in the name of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau and all the militants of our Yemeni

Socialist Party, to our valiant Armed Forces — soldiers, officers and commanders in all the brigades, units and villages — on their 15th anniversary, the glorious 1 September. Valiant soldiers on the peaks of mountains and in the valleys and plains, in all positions of honor and heroism, I greet you and clasp your strong hands, congratulating you on all your achievements and wishing you more victories in the interests of the toiling Yemeni masses.

We are proud of what has been achieved in the field of the new construction of the Armed Forces in content, aims and relations. The Armed Forces have been built with the hands and brains and through the continuous untiring efforts of our comrades who are known for their courage and faith in the victory of the revolutionary cause and its exalted aims, comrades who participated in the Yemeni revolution from its inception — the glorious 26 September and 14 October — and who struggled throughout their lives for Yemen's prosperity and its progress. They were headed by the glorious heroic martyrs of the party and state. [applause] We hail the martyr leaders and all martyrs of the Armed Forces and of the revolution in all its decisive stages, and we pledge to follow their path to score new achievements and confront the difficult problems of construction.

Dear comrades, the process of building the Armed Forces [words indistinct] was not an easy operation but one that was hedged with numerous difficulties at [words indistinct] and political levels for the sake of correcting the revolution's line and achieving its aims to accomplish national liberation, reinforcing economic independence and making changes in the structure of society on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism.

In all these stages, the battle raged between backwardness, class distinction and [words indistinct] and progress and revolutionary change towards socialist horizons on the other. [sentence indistinct] Hence the process of purging the Armed Forces of those forces opposed to the revolution and their reconstruction clashed with a death-defiant resistance, machinations and coup attempts to wreck the accomplishment of this task.

In spite of these circumstances, a (?screening) took place in our country in the interests of the new forces of [words indistinct] and all types of exploitation by man of his brother and build a new society. The reconstruction of the army and [words indistinct] began after the glorious step of 22 (?June) 1969. [Words indistinct] and the Armed Forces from the sons of workers, peasants, nomadic bedouins, and all toilers. In a short time, their class level was changed so that the toilers from their positions defend their authority, interests and rights and [words indistinct] based on the patriotic spirit with flowing zeal and readiness to defend the homeland and its sovereignty and dignity and reply to the insolence of the enemies — imperialism — and their agents — and repulse attempts to interfere with our country's internal affairs and violate its national sovereignty and independence.

This is for the sake of mankind the banner of peace, freedom, security, and stability flutter. These high values planted by our party in the ranks of combatants have shown that the soldiers, who are [words indistinc] of the masses of the people and from their (?toiling classes), struggle live and are martyred for the sake of national causes and principles which they (?support) and whose banner they raise. Under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the soldiers of the Armed Forces are struggling and fighting backwardness and the tragedies of the past. They are still struggling for the sake of this. [sentence indistinct] They are (?creating) a new life and developing relations and systems. [words indistinct] they are learning new advanced skills and are continuing their scientific and (?technical) education and are training to use various modern weapons. They are studying in [word indistinct] military colleges, universities, academies and party schools so that we will have a generation of intellectuals in the Armed Forces practicing their tasks with consciousness, high discipline and efficiency commanding respect and appreciation.

Dear comrades, members of the Armed Forces were brought up on absolute loyalty to the Yemeni people and the YSP and they worked to achieve its goals with sincere perseverance. In this thick of the continuing struggle between the revolution and the counterrevolution, our Armed Forces became firm and their experience increased. In the continuing struggle, they are able, together with the broadest masses of the people, to (?find out) who the enemies of the Yemeni revolution are and who its friends are.

The YSP was able to point the gun in the right direction to foil the black conspiracies and coups and the various types of machinations against our people and revolution. Our party was able firmly to safeguard the bright face of the revolution and get rid of the flaws clinging to the body of the revolution. It was able to achieve increasingly great victories. [passage indistinct]

Dear comrades, the first congress of our party had consolidated the great slogan under whose banner we struggled and are still struggling: Let us struggle to defend the Yemeni revolution, implement the 5-year plan and achieve unity. This lays down the basic aims [words indistinct] for the sake of entrenching security, stability and peace in the country [words indistinct] and wiping out the effects of the 13 January bloody conspiracy. [sentence indistinct] In fulfilment of these goals, the general amnesty decree was issued [words indistinct].

This means that while the party condemns the planners and implementers of the 13 January conspiracy, led by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his clique, and while the public prosecutor also issued a statement accusing the elements of this clique to bring them to trial at the same time, the party calls on the misled sons of the people to return to their relatives. We truly consider them our brothers and part of our strength, the strength of these proud people and the strength of the party. We are confident that with the exposure of the conspiracy's nature and aims, they will realize that they have been misguided and deceived and have been forced to bargain over the homeland and principles (?with) the conspiring clique, thus serving their [word indistinct] interests.

Lessons are dervived from past mistakes so that the party may guarantee for all countrymen a decent living, security and stability in our country and participation in building the revolutionary experience away from fighting, harassment and provocation attempts by the enemies of the revolution.

Comrades, just as we are paying attention to the consolidation of the pillars of security and stability in our country, we are also working on the basis that will allow security and peace to prevail in our region. Regarding the Yemeni national cause, our people are yearning to achieve the unity of Yemen. The (?question) of Yemeni unity is the goal of all regions of Yemen, on the basis of sovereignty, mutual respect and understanding, discussion and dialogue and submission of constructive ideas and plans that serve the interests of the Yemeni people. Experience teaches us that the atmosphere of (?exhausting) wars does not serve the Yemen and its people. Rather, it serves the imperialists and agents of colonialism and neocolonialism and leads to the disintegration of the Yemeni people and the loss of their gains. It is a lesson that the Yemeni people know well [passage indistinct] rather the unity day draws close through sincere, persevering serious work by the Yemenis themselves in a peaceful and democratic manner and by all joint means, steps and plans to solve problems.

Comrades, all the brothers and friends know our party's firm line in its program, documents and congresses; namely, that our party does not direct the gun against the masses of the people nor against the mass organizations nor against the democratic authority. Neither does our Army direct aggression against other people; rather it strives for peace in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. [applause] Also, our Army does not direct aggression at other peoples but strives for peace according to the principles of peaceful coexistence among different social systems and internationalist solidarity.

The Army stands against the class enemies of the revolution to protect the revolution, national sovereignty and preserve the defined historic [word indistinct]. It stands to resist the conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces directed against our country. [passage indistinct] maintain good neighborliness and mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, including the right of everyone freely to choose his own way of development and own social system without outside pressure or threats.

Among our ideological and political choices is that our party is committed to the theory of scientific socialism to build a new society on this basis while taking into consideration the [word indistinct] differences and the Yemeni situation. That defines our strategic and principled alliance with the friendly Soviet Union as well as with the countries of the socialist community. Our Yemeni people value the important role played by the Soviet Union in support of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

With regard to the (?protection of) independence, the implementation of our economic plans and the Army's defensive (?capabilities), the Armed Forces appreciate the many-sided assistance, particularly the training of cadres, by the USSR and its stand during hard and difficult times on the side of our people and its offer of disinterested material and moral assistance. It is in this spirit that our Armed Forces were brought up on internationalist solidarity and love of the socialist countries [words indistinct] especially the countries with socialist inclinations and the socialist countries to serve the common interest; namely, the confrontation of imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and crimes and the common struggle for peace and the triumph of the socialist banner.

Dear comrades, our Arab region has recently been witnessing feverish activity by the imperialist circles led by the United States which is brandishing the big stick. It has embarked on a (?very) dangerous venture of direct aggression against Libyan territory, threatening aggression on several occasions. The United States is conspiring with Israel to continue the occupation of Arab territories and genocide of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied lands.

It continues to violate the sovereignty of Lebanon and its (?airspace). This aggressive policy aims at planting the spirit of surrender in the mases and at implementing imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs. [Words indistinct] of suspect arrangements such as the Camp David Accord. [Word indistinct] The Palestinian people and their legitimate rights, indeed the entire Palestinian cause [word indistinct].

On this basis, the Arab liberation (?movement) in general believes that the confrontation with the imperialist and reactionary designs against [words indistinct] the Arab peoples in general and our Palestinian people in particular requires more than ever the strengthening of the cohesiveness of the Palestinian struggle and the restoration of the unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Factors of division and disunity should be banished from the ranks of the Palestinian factions and the resolutions of the 16th Palestinian National Council and the Aden-Algiers Agreement should be recognized as a basis for the restoration of the unity of the organization and its cohesiveness. Differences should be surmounted. In this regard, we must stress the importance of the recent Algerian initiative, which we support, to provide the right atmosphere for democratic national dialogue between the factions of the Palestinian national revolution.

The unity of the PLO, which is hostile to imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs, should be restored as a prerequisite for the growth of the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, enabling them to define their goals and ensuring their right of self-determination to establish an independent state on their own territory under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

All the efforts and energies of the Arab liberation movement and the nationalist regimes must be mobilized to face up to the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary challenges, and to revive the steadfastness and confrontation front to strengthen the struggle cohesiveness of the Arab liberation movement and the friendly USSR and all the socialist countries.

Our party condemns the repeated U.S. attempts to embrace the countries opposed to the people's revolutions, espcially in the case of Nicaragua and its support for the racist regime in Namibia, as well as its policy to escalate the arms race, in particular, in the case of nuclear weapons and the militarization of space. Our party supports the constructive proposals presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in connection with the elimination of nuclear weapons and the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing until the end of this year to save humanity from the dangers of a destructive war.

The United Nations has declared 1986 a year of peace.

Dear comrades, you celebrate today the 15th anniversary of Armed Forces Day, after our party and people triumphed over the bloody 13 January conspiracy conceived and implemented by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Armed Forces under the YSP leadership, and the masses of the people came forward to teach the conspiractors hard lessons. In spite of heavy losses, which you know all about, the assassination of experienced historic leaders, al-Fattah, 'Antar, Muslih and Shayi', and the destruction of experienced cadres by assassination [words indistinct], in spite of all these losses, our people could noot be suppressed and overcome; they chased away the traitors from their ranks and are ready to bring them to trial so that the right punishment can be meted out to them for their treachery and their horrible crimes. Our people performed miracles in spite of the cruel suffering and the heroes of the people's fighters from among the commanders of the Armed Forces will direct the battles [words indistinct] to write a new chapter before the very eyes of our enemies. Due to these realities, our party triumphed in spite of malicious people and their black propaganda.

During the battles and in the course of past events, the cohesiveness of the party with the mass of the people under the collective leadership as represented by the Political Bureau and the Central Committee was demonstrated. They took numerous measures aimed at entrenching security and stability by restoring normal life and running of party and government institutions. They initiated the reconstruction process and the rebuilding of government institutions. This operation has been completed with commendable (?speed), confirming the rallying of the people around the party to defend the revolution and the regime. After a month or so, the capital regained its former appearance and the main effects of the destruction were removed. The Central Committee held its meetings and so did the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers. The party and government organs were rebuilt.

Conferences of party organizations were held with great success in the Governorates of Aden, Abyan and Shabwah. Conferences of mass organizations such as the Youth Union, the People's Defense Committees, the Women's Union and the journalists organization were also held. The conference of the Federation of Trade Unions will be held soon. Preparations have been completed for the election of the local people's councils and the People's Supreme Council. Preparations are being completed to convene the party conference which will be entrusted with the comprehensive evaluation of experiences.

In the economic field, a number of measures have been taken with the aim of correcting errors and pursuing stricter centralized economic policy. The phenomenon of extravagance, dereliction of duty, mismanagement of public funds and all manifestations of deviationist behavior will be combatted.

These are complex tasks, but we have chosen the difficult and honorable way. We must bear the burdens of responsibility and perseverance.

Comrades, this celebration is an opportunity for you to rededicate yourselves to your work in the Armed Forces in all fields. We should strive continuously to upgrade our work. We should honor and hail those who distinguish themselves or are creative, and congratulate them and express to them the appreciation of the party and state for their work.

I am confident that as we have triumphed in the past, we shall continue to achieve new triumphs in the future. Once again, comrades, we congratulate you on this occasion and wish you new successes. Long live our Armed Forces as a strong striking force in the hands of the YSP. Long live the YSP. Let the flag of scientific socialism and the internationalist proletariat fly high.

Tours Soviet Military Ship

EA011940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Secretary General of the Central Committee, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, has hailed the Soviet Union in its efforts to strengthen international security and stability in the midst of imperialist lies, defending peace and protecting humanity from destruction.

During his visit this morning to one of the ships of the Soviet military fleet which are currently on a visit to our country to participate in the 15th anniversary celebrations of our Armed Forces, the brother secretary general has said that the presence of Soviet sailors with us today was a great honor for our Armed Forces in their anniversary, and support in the struggle of our party and people for a better tomorrow, the tomorrow of socialism. During the visit on which he was accompanied by the assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad; member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man; members of the Political Bureau and commanders of the Armed Forces, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd received congratulations and greetings from the commanders of the fleet and its officers and soldiers on the occasion of our people's celebrations of the Armed Forces anniversary.

During the visit, the brother officials acquainted themselves with the sections and duties of the Soviet sea units and their role in the preservation of peace. During his meeting with the commanders of the fleet, he expressed his satisfaction with the struggle and relations which unite Democratic Yemen with the Soviet Union, and the two parties, the YSP and the CPSU, stressing that our country would continue on the road towards the desired objective -- the realization of socialism. He hailed the international support which the Soviet Union and its great Leninist party provided to our country in various fields.

For his part, the admiral of the fleet, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Soviet communist party and first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet military fleet, Nikolay Smirnov, has expressed his happiness on his visit to Democratic Yemen on this occasion. He has hailed the impressive military parade mounted by the various units of our Armed Forces which expressed the extent of their combat readiness and their high alertness for the defense of the homeland and its sovereignty.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tehran Report of AWACS Aid for Iraqi Attack Denied

LD032131 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2055 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Riyadh 3 Sep (SPA) — A responsible military source has denied to SPA a statement broadcast this evening from Tehran by what is called the radio of the Islamic revolution in Iraq, to the effect that Saudi AWACS aircraft provided information to the Iraqi Air Force during its attack against the Iranian island of Sirri.

The source says that the report is basically fabricated and totally devoid of any truth.

French Foreign Minister Raimond Continues Visit

LD021259 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1112 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn ‘Abd al-‘Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, received at his office in Jeddah this morning his excellency the French minister of foreign affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The meeting was attended by the Kingdom's ambassador to France, Jamil al-Hujaylan and France's ambassador in the Kingdom, Bernard Lopinet.

Friendly talks between the two friendly countries were held during this meeting.

Raimond Comments

LD031331 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — France's Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond has hailed the positive and major role played by the Kingdom in the Arab and Islamic region. He also stressed the strength of bilateral relations that have existed for a long time between the Kingdom and France.

He pointed out, in a press conference held in Jeddah prior to his departure from the Kingdom at the end of his official visit, that his visit stemmed from the strong relations between the two countries, and he praised, at the same time, the good hospitality he received during his visit.

Jean-Bernard Raimond also expressed his happiness with his meeting with King Fahd Ibn ‘Abd al-‘Aziz, where he delivered a message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, as well as his meeting with their Royal Highnesses Prince Sultan ibn ‘Abd al-‘Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and Prince Sa‘ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

He added that he renewed the invitation, in the name of the President of the French Republic, for his Majesty King Fahd to visit France.

Raimond pointed out that his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa‘ud al-Faysal were fruitful and useful, and enabled them to discuss international relations.

He added: "My talks yesterday with His Royal Highness Prince Sa‘ud al-Faysal were beneficial and fruitful, and allowed me to discuss international relations. I have renewed, in the name of the French President, the invitation extended to His Majesty King Fahd ibn ‘Abd al-‘Aziz to visit France." He said: "It is expected that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will visit the Kingdom either at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. I have also extended an invitation to Prince Sa‘ud al-Faysal to visit France."

He also said: "During my meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Sa‘ud Al-Faysal, I stressed that France stands with right and justice, and the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people with all the consequences that this entails. We are convinced of the necessity of the participants of the PLO in a peaceful settlement." He added that he discussed with his highness the foreign minister the complicated situation in Lebanon, and France's presence within the UN forces there, as well as France's concern in staying there. Regarding the role of Europe and France in solving the Palestinian question, the French foreign minister said: "France can be depended on to take initiatives in this sphere; we have taken European initiatives, but this stoped in February 1985 when a Jordanian-Palestinian initiative emerged." He added: "France is completely aware of this issue, and has endeavored to submit a proposal at the Hague summit for Europe to issue a resolution reaffirming Europe's interest in this issue. We are aware of the importance of the Middle East question; we proposed to our European partners to issue such a statement at the Hague summit, but our partners preferred to issue a statement on Lebanon and depended on France to take initiatives in this connection."

The French minister pointed out that during his visit to the Kingdom he met Saudi bussinessmen who pointed out to him the interest they attach to the cooperation and trade exchanges with France. He added that their assessment of the commercial and financial cooperation between the two countries was correct and that they voiced their appreciation of France's new policies.

He said that the first 6 months of this year were characterized by a trade balance between the two countries, and pointed out that the Kingdom is the No 1 supplier of oil to France. France's oil imports from the Kingdom have reached 7 million metric tons.

Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond also dwelt on France's cooperation with the Gulf countries. He said that meetings will be held in New York from 21 to 29 September between Europe and the GCC. These meetings will deal with all aspects of cooperation between the two sides. He pointed out that he acquainted himself with the problem revolving around Saudi petrochemical exports to France, and that France has approved a stance to solve such a problem.

The French minister dealt with Lebanon, and said that France is ready to shoulder its responsibilities regarding UNIFIL, and that France would like to retain its presence in Lebanon. He call on the UN Secretary General to send a fact-finding committee to Lebanon and report on how these forces will be able to perform their duties, and not find themselves isolated or unable to carry out their duties. We approve of the reconciliation between all factions; we have worked, and we will always work to reconcile the Lebanese factions.

In reply to a question about the Iraqi nuclear reactor and France's commitment to rebuild it, Jean-Bernard Raimond said: "We have had talks with Iraq which did not reach a conclusion, and these talks were within a general framework."

Regarding the attitude of the United States toward Libya, the French foreign minister said that the special U.S. envoy is now in Paris and will meet with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac. "Since 14 April, and within the framework of cooperation with the European Community, we took economic measures, and other measures with regard to the [Libyan] diplomats, and we will resolutely implement these measures. As for our policy in the Mediterranean, France has an independent policy. Since 14 April, we have clearly pointed out this independence, and have applied measures against international terrorism."

In reply to a question about Franco-Iranian relations, and France's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war, the French foreign minister said that the new French Government has endeavored to normalize relations with Iran as far as bilateral relations are concerned only [as received], and added that this does not affect the friendly relations with Iraq or the other states. He added that it is a natural thing that we should endeavor to normalize these relations. He said: "As for the conflict between Iran and Iraq, our attitude is well-known: we demand an immediate halt to the conflict, and that both sides should reach a peaceful settlement."

Raimond, Delegation Depart

LD021308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1158 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — His excellency the French minister of foreign affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond, and his delegation left Jeddah today at noon following a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Summit

LD021302 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1205 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Sept (SPA) — The Saudi minister of foreign affairs and King Fahd's representative left Jeddah at noon today for Harare to lead the Saudi delegation to the nonaligned summit conference. [passage omitted]

YAR

General People's Congress Conference Held in Sanaa

Salih Speaks

JN261205 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Speech delivered by YAR President Ali Abdallah Salih at the opening session of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress at the Cultural Center in Ta'izz on 25 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. With God's blessing we open the sessions of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress. [applause] [passage omitted]

At the beginning, I would like to welcome the audience in Ta'izz where the Third General Conference is held under the slogan: Popular participation on the road of democracy, development, and Yemeni unity. This is also held in light of the changes that have taken place in the national, Arab Islamic, and international arenas. Brother members of the third general conference, your conference is being held after the political action in our country witnessed huge developments following the convocation of the first general conference on 24 August 1982. During that conference, the popular will recorded a great victory through the ratification of the national charter. This represented the people's perspicacity. [applause] It also provided evidence of continuing national action. This was the beginning, since we set the cornerstone for a comprehensive democratic structure and for organized political action, which stems from the spirit of the national charter. [passage omitted]

We express joy and pride at the achievements we made on the road to progress and the development of political action. This is regarded as a nonpareil Yemeni achievement which stems from the situations we experienced and from the aspirations of the masses whose free will defined the sound understanding of the course of national action. The masses are the focus of the efforts exerted in the field of work and production.

After the General People's Congress was established, it began to cover all of the provinces and various state sectors. It acquired a political line for our country and a great popular dimension. It also acquired a distinguished line in the political action battle. This is the road chosen by our people in their practice of political freedom, their will, and in mapping out the changes affecting their new life. The active political action was demonstrated by the masses — in a unique and free democratic way — in the cities, the villages, and in the process of electing the members of the General People's Congress after the approval to expand its membership was made by the second general conference. We stress that all of the masses must profoundly and faithfully realize that they are responsible for directing the political action and ensuring its continuous success. The organized political action that adheres to the charter is the peoples. It does not belong to one group. This necessitates that the members of the General People's Congress seriously appreciate the masses, who are the basis of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

After the national will was freed from the social diseases that are spreading in some societies and stressed its rejection of all kinds of party affiliations, committed itself to national allegiance, and stressed that a national allegiance is a noble principle that can never walk hand in hand with obsequiousness [applause], it became ably capable of confronting the changes and the materialist views without resorting to others styles and views. Our people, who lived the experience themselves, possess a clear political view to which everyone is committed. Our people embody national unity and eliminate all other allegiances and convictions whether they stem from ideological views or selfish interests. [applause] We are confident that those who are not convinced [by our views] continue to be mistaken. Moreover, those who pretend to be committed to the national charter will arrive at a genuine conviction which states that adherence to the national charter is a need because it is the most ideal method and the ideological course which embodies the convictions of all the masses. [applause] [passage omitted]

Communique Read; Congress Ends

JN301845 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Third General Conference of the General People's Congress concluded its session in Ta'izz today under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The sessions were successful and were held in a flourishing democratic atmosphere under the slogan of popular participation on the road of democracy, development, and Yemeni unity. [passage omitted]

The conference listened to the final communique issued by the third general conference which included the resolutions and the recommendations. The communique indicated that the conference was held in Ta'izz from 25 to 30 August 1986 under the chairmanship of the leader of development and democratic progress, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, secretary general of the General People's Congress, under the slogan of popular participation on the road of democracy, development, and Yemeni unity. [passage omitted]

The conference highly praised the economic achievements of our country, foremost of which is the reconstruction of the great and historic Ma'rib Dam, oil drilling and extraction of mineral resources, and the establishment of the Ma'rib refinery since these are developments that crown the second 5-year development plan and help achieve huge social changes in the life of our people on the road of the immortal September revolution. The conference lauded the steps taken by the state in furthering oil and mineral exploration for comprehensive development. [passage omitted] The conference also stressed the need to activate the agricultural sector, the cornerstone of a strong national economy, by setting forth the scientific and practical steps which will expand the cultivated area, particularly in the eastern and western Tihamah region, where modern machinery can be used, and thus acquire agricultural products with the aim of attaining self-sufficiency, bolstering food security, and exporting the surplus. [passage omitted]

The conference praised the brother president secretary general's continuous attention and care for the armed and security forces, together with his determination to develop these forces and his desire to make them play a positive role in the national and pan-Arab fields. The conference paid tribute to the great sacrifices made by the martyrs of the national struggle to attain the victory of our people's will.

The conference stressed the continuous efforts in the field of qualitative construction and finding highly qualified military cadres to meet the needs of the armed and security forces in accordance with scientific and practical methods. [passage omitted]

The Third General Conference also stressed that Yemeni unity, which is the fate of our people, has always been the top priority of the General People's Congress. The attainment of this goal at the first opportunity is regarded as a sacred national duty. The conference discussed this urgent national issue, which our people in the two parts of Yemen look forward to, and stressed its appreciation for all the nationalist and sincere positions being adopted by our political leadership as represented by the president leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, at all times and under all circumstances, hoping that (?through sincere efforts) the unity of the homeland will be attained through peaceful and democratic channels. The conference expressed its extreme appreciation for the wise step taken by our political leadership to contain the regrettable events that took place in the southern part of the homeland in January. The conference also lauded the continuation of these sincere efforts to contain all the side effect of these painful events. The conference lauded the practical achievements to restore Yemeni unity.

The conference highly praised the unitary effort made since the establishment of the Supreme Unity Council and the achievements of the unity committees which met their basic requirements. The conference praised in particular the draft constitution of the unity state which set the bases for Yemeni unity on Islamic shari'ah, democracy and full freedom for all the sons of our people. The conference also praised the resolution adopted by the Supreme National Council which calls for people's freedom of movement between the two parts. The conference stressed the importance of this resolution in maintaining continuous contacts among the sons of our people until their desired goal of establishing unity, the fate of our people comes true.

As for foreign policy, the conference expressed its absolute satisfaction and appreciation to the political leadership for its principled, independent policy and the successful implementation of the foreign policy based on the principles and goals of the immortal 26 September revolution, the contents of the national charter, and the political action platform on the Arab, Islamic, and international levels. The conference stressed the importance of continuing this clear and valuable policy which has become one of the firm lines of our foreign policy. The conference highly praised the balanced and wise policy adopted by our country on the Arab and Islamic levels with regard to preserving the firm relations that link the Yemeni people with their brothers on the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf, and the other sons of the Arab and

Islamic nations. The conference called for the intensification of the sincere efforts which our politicul leadership is making to support the unity of Arab ranks and honor the issues of our Arab and Islamic nations, foremost of which is the Arab's first issue, the Palestinian issue. This stems from our clear view that any solution of the Middle East issue as a whole can only be attained through the solution of the Palestinian issue and endorsement of their right to establish their independent state on their national soil under their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, together with the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Arab territories.

The conference stressed the clear and stated position of our country on the Iraq-Iran war. Our position is the rejection of the continuation of this destructive war. The conference highly values fraternal Iraq's positive response to all the efforts and initiatives designed to end this losing war which is wasting the capabilities and resources of the neighborly Muslim countries. The conference called on the brother officials in Iran to respond to the efforts to end this destructive war. It also denounced all the aggressive actions to which our Arab nation has been subjected by the Zionist enemy and the imperialist power, the latest of which was the U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya. The conference appreciated the political leadership's sincere initiative to stand alongside all the brothers and adopt the national initiatives designed to confront the aggression to which the Arab nation is being subjected. [passage omitted]

At the end of the session, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih delivered an important national speech in which he thanked the members of the Third General Conference for their active and sincere role in the conference sessions. He stressed the need to effectively carry out the organized political action. The brother leader expressed satisfaction at seeing national unity well expressed as it is regarded the basis for success in political and development action. He indicated that the national charter is the cornerstone and the thinking and practical line of our Yemeni people. He added that the people chose it in a democratic way. He said that the national charter was never imposed by a group. Since it is the charter of every citizen, he said, then we must adhere to it, to its contexts, and to its political platform. He added that its violation is a departure from the people's line. He concluded by expressing gratitude to all those who exerted efforts to make this conference successful. He wished the members of the standing committee success.

Visa Requirements Imposed on Moroccan Citizens

NC031546 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — MENA has learned that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry is taking measures to ensure reciprocity by seeing that Moroccan citizens entering Egypt have obtained their visas in advance.

It is recalled that the Moroccan authorities detained a group of Egyptians yesterday at Casablanca's Muhammad V Airport as part of their stringent security measures and instructions that Arabs wishing to enter Morocco must obtain visas ahead of time.

Defense Ministry Denies U.S. Used Naval Facilities

NC040858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0826 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — An official source at the Defense Ministry has denied a report published by *Al-Ahali* yesterday which states that Egypt has provided naval facilities to the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal.*

The source said that the paper's report is unfounded, adding that Egypt has not provided naval facilities to any country.

The source also denied reports published by the same paper on 25 June and 3 September claiming there had been an exchange of gunfire between the Multinational Force Observers [MFO] and persons spying for Israel.

The source said that this report is totally untrue and that Egypt has not accused the MFO of spying for Israel [sentence as received].

AL-AHALI Reports on 'Sea Wind' Exercises

PM031316 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "For the First Time, U.S.-Egyptian Joint Exercises Opposite Libya"]

[Excerpt] Informed political circles have confirmed that the U.S.-Egyptian air and naval joint exercises which have been in progress since last Sunday under the name "Sea Wind" are taking place, for the first time, in accordance with the new amendments in the U.S.-Egyptian military facilities agreement.

These amendments were appended to the agreement and took effect 5 July.

A well informed source has stressed that the new amendments include putting a high-ranking U.S. officer in charge of the "exercise staff command," which includes Egyptian and U.S. officers of various rank in equal numbers, all headed by the U.S. commander. That command has 16 subcommittees which convey the exercise plans and programs to the field of operations and supervise their implementation. The amendments also include complete coexistence between chosen U.S. and Egyptian elements during the joint exercises.

According to the same source, the new amendments to the facilities agreement allow the exercise command to choose suitable areas for the exercises and to change them freely without referring to the Egyptian side, and also to make whatever amendments the staff command deems necessary in the field of operations to ensure maximum advantage for the U.S. troops in diversifying and suddenly changing the scope of the exercises.

The amendments also give the U.S. military command and the branch commands in the exercise area all the powers of the Egyptian military commanders of the same rank, including issuing command, security, and control orders in fulfillment of the coexistence aim.

The Washington Post has confirmed that the U.S.-Egyptian exercises are taking place opposite the Libya coast. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Receives Phone Call From King Husayn

NC032037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2034 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a telephone call from King Husayn of Jordan this evening.

Romanian Official Arrives on 1-Day Visit

NC031554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — Aurel Duma, Romania's minister state secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo today from Amman. He is scheduled to leave Cairo for home on Thursday.

Four-Point Plan Proposed To End Gulf War

JN031620 Baghdad INA in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, Sep 3, INA — A four-point Iraqi proposal for ending the Iraq-Iran war was distributed to the United Nations Security Council today.

The proposal, set forth in a letter from Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. [sentence as received]

The letter refuted a statement made on Aug. 29 by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of Iran's Consultative Assembly, in which he reiterated the fallacies and fabrications concerning Iraq and the war imposed upon it and reaffirmed that the regime in power in Iran was not ready to bring the war to an end and to enter into negotiations in order to achieve peace between the two neighboring countries, under the pretext of the absence of a guarantee.

In his letter, Mr. 'Aziz declares Iraq's sincere and serious desire to end the conflict and achieve peace through negotiations, in accordance with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. He puts forward the following proposals as a means of achieving that end:

1. Iraq declares its readiness to conclude an agreement with Iran on the basis of which each side would give its undertaking to refrain from aggression against the other, with a guarantee provided by the five permanent members of the Security Council, the agreement being concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

2. In the event that Iran does not accept the proposal made in paragraph 1 above, we propose, as an alternative, that Iran designate three states from among the states of the world, and Iraq would designate three other states, and those six states would guarantee the agreement on non-aggression between the two parties.

3. In the eve to the above-mentioned proposals, we propose that the two sides sign an agreement on mutual non-aggression under a guarantee provided by the states members of the organization of the Islamic Conference.

4. As a means of reinforcing the foregoing, Iraq proposes the conclusion of a treaty on good-neighborliness and non-aggression among the states in the region of the Arabian Gulf, including Iraq and Iran. The text of the treaty would stipulate that, in the event of an attack by any of the states parties to the proposed treaty against another state party, the other states parties would be committed to the use of all means available to them, including the Armed Forces, against the aggressor state, in order to eliminate the aggression and establish peace.

In conclusion, Mr. 'Aziz expresses Iraq's trust that these proposals will receive the attention and interest that they deserve on the part of the U.N. secretary-general and on the part of the United Nations and the states members of the world organization, in preservation of peace and security and the stability in our region and in the world as a whole in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, and in furtherance of the aspirations of all states and peoples for a better world.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,348

JN031704 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,348 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. During these immortal days and with the help of God, the wisdom and courage of the leadership, and the determination and fortitude of men, the door to final and decisive victory is opened wide for the Iraqi march toward freedom, progress, and peace behind the fluttering banner of great Saddam Husayn, the hero and knight of Arabism and the beloved leader of all. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Subsequent to our Communique No 2,347, issued today, on the great and effective contribution of our heroic Air Force in purging the oil-loading platform of the Al-'Amiq port, the number of combat missions carried out by our bold Air Force today amounted to 211 during which our pilots achieved the following:

a. Attacking, destroying, and sinking the enemy boats which were loaded with personnel or weaponry, equipment, and supplies.

b. The eagles played a memorable role in destroying the four special brigades which the charlatans' regime sent to occupy the platform.

c. Destroying a large enemy supply ship in the Arab Gulf waters.

d. Raiding the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the various operational sectors to inflict further losses.

Having carried out all these missions, our bold planes returned safely to the homeland with the exception of one plane which fell as a result of a technical fault while performing its duties. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot. Pride be yours, O brave eagles of the air and glory to our heroic Air Force.

2. Our brave naval force continues to be the honest guard of our territorial waters and the Arab Gulf. During its landing operation and liquidation of the enemy in the Al-'Amiq port, which was carried out with the strong support of our Air Force, the VII Army Corps artillery, and the bold helicopter gunships, our Navy achieved the following:

a. The liquidation of all resistance pockets on and around the oil-loading platform.

b. The destruction of a number of enemy boats and the prevention of enemy attempts to supply its units.

c. The destruction of a missile boat and a medium-sized maritime target.

God bless the hero men of the sea. Glory to our brave Navy.

3. The bold Army helicopter gunships carried out 98 combat missions today during which they contributed to the destruction of a large part of the enemy troops and boats and extended effective support to the landing force and to the other operational sectors. The cavaliers then returned safely to base, praised be God. God bless the brave helicopter cavaliers.

4. Last night the enemy tried to send groups of its knaves in a miserable attempt to approach our valiant units' positions in the heroic V Army Corps sector. The corps' brave soldiers intercepted them with all types of weapons and, splendidly supported by artillery, succeeded in inflicting massive losses in men. The rest of these groups were forced to flee.

5. The heroic VII Army Corps opened artillery fire on the enemy forces which approached the Al-'Amiq port and silenced the enemy artillery. Two enemy soldiers were kiled, another was wounded, three infantry positions were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the same sector.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded an enemy group of soldiers and forced them to flee after inflicting several losses. Three ammunition dumps and one personnel shelter were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in this sector.

7. Two enemy soldiers were killed, four infantry positions were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed in them, two ammunition dumps were set ablaze, and one machine gun emplacement was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. One raft and a quantity of ammunition were seized in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

9. The vile Iranian rulers' forces shelled the residential areas of Basra, Sayyid Sadiq, and the (Amqi) housing complex in the Halabjah district with long-range artillery last night and today. The enemy shelling led to the martydom of a citizen in the housing complex; the injury of four citizens, the demolition of three houses, and damage to four other houses, one intermediate school, and one civilian car in Basra. Two citizens were injured and one house was damaged in Sayyid Sadiq.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN040734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0728 GMT 4 Sep 86

[4 September unscheduled military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To further destroy the enemy's economic resources, our giant Air Force planes carried out a successful air raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0903 [0503 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Our planes safely returned to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 4 September 1986

Prime Minister Begins 3-Day Visit to France

For reportage on visit by Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi to France, including his talks with President Mitterandand Prime Minister Chirac, see the French section of theWestern Europe Daily Report of 4 September and subsequent issues.

Two French Soldiers Killed as Landmine Explodes

NC040744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A UN spokesman in southern Lebanon has stated that two French soldiers were killed and another was wounded when a mine was detonated in Jwayya this morning. UN sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the mine was detonated by remote control as the French soldiers were conducting routine exercises.

Third Dies; Amal Arrests Suspects

NC040937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A UN spokesman in Southern Lebanon today told AFP that two French soldiers were killed and two others were wounded, one seriously, when a landmine went off on the Jwayya road, east of Tyre, this morning. [passage omitted]

According to fresh reports, the seriously wounded soldier has succumbed to his wounds.

In the meantime, the inhabitants of Jwayya have staged a general strike and demonstrated in the town. They visited the French contingent's headquarters to denounce the incident. They demanded that the French contingent and UNIFIL in general remain in the area.

The Amal Movement's local security apparatus has arrested two suspects. A detonation device and a battery were discovered.

Israelis, Lahd Forces Fire on UNIFIL Ghanaians

NC031647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] In the steadfast south, resistance men set off an explosive charge on the Al-Rayhanah road as a Lahd patrol was passing by. The number of casualties is not known.

Other reports from the south indicate that the forces of the Israeli enemy and its agents fired on UNIFIL's Ghanaian contingent in (Wadi al-Suluqi) at dawn today. No one in the contingent was hurt.

Israeli Gunboats Fire at Fishermen South of Tyre

NC040656 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli gunboats continue to blockade the southern coast. One of the gunboats fired at fishermen off the coast of Al-Qulaylah and Al-Rashidiyah camp south of Tyre. The fishermen were forced to cut their nets and return to Tyre.

Israeli Helicopters Raid Hasbayya

NC040715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli gunships raided Hasbayya yesterday. Al-Khalwat, 'Ayn Tanta farm, and Mount Haramun Heights were raked with gunfire. The gunships chased the goat shepherds and farmers in their fields. One shepherd was wounded and some material damage was caused. This is the second raid on the same area in 3 months.

Hizballah Kidnaps Security Officers, Releases One

NC040731 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Security sources in the southern suburb said that Hizballah gunmen raided the house of Internal Security Forces Warrant Officer Junior Grade Husayn Jawhar in Harat Hurayk at 2200 yesterday. Jawhar and his son Lieutenant Walid Jawhar were abducted and taken to an unknown location. The gunmen released the father at 0200 today but they kept his son. They threatened to kill the son if Iranian national (Tarwad Shirazi), leader of the gang which attempted to rob the Bank of Beirut and Arab countries, is not freed. Exchanges are continuing, but so far they have yielded no results.

Second Set Free

NC040923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A security source has reported that Lieutenant Ghassan Jawhar [name as heard] was freed this morning by the gunmen who had kidnapped him along with his father in Harat Hurayk last night. His father, Warrant Officer Junior Grade Husayn Jawhar, was freed earlier.

Two Explosions Reported in East Beirut 3 Sep

NC031913 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] We begin our newscast with a report that two explosions were heard in Jisr al-Basha [in East Beirut] a short time ago. No additional information about these blasts is available.

Cause No Damage

NC031933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Some unidentified individuals in a car hurled three sticks of dynamite near the Lebanese-French Bank in Sinn al-Fil at 2150 today, but caused no damage worth mentioning. A similar device was thrown near the Al-Hayik traffic circle in Sinn al-Fil about 5 minutes later, but it, too, did no harm.

Area residents initially thought that some shells had fallen, but what they heard was the sound of dynamite exploding.

Amal Denies Revolt by Al-Biqa' Officials

NC031617 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The fifth section of the Amal Movement's central military bureau has denied reports that Amal officials in Al-Biqa' rebelled against the movement's leaders. A Phalangist radio this morning claimed that Abu Yahya, member of Amal's political bureau, is leading the revolt.

The fifth section dismisses these reports as utterly groundless and confirms that Abu Yahya is one of Amal's most dedicated officials and devoted to the movement's unity. Furthermore, the fifth section cautions the public not to listen to such lies, which are merely part of a systematic campaign to tarnish the reputation of the Amal Movement and its goals at a time when the movement is pressing ahead with efforts to confront the designs of Israel and its agents in the south.

AL-QABAS: Al-Asad Secretly Visited Moscow

JN021502 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Damascus — *Al-Qabas* — Syrian sources have told *Al-Qabas* that President Hafiz al-Asad paid a quick visit to Moscow last week and held secret and very important talks with Soviet officials, whose positions have recently been vague. The sources added that the Syrian president told the Kremlin leaders that the information he obtained from various sides, including Egyptians who hold sensitive positions, confirm that the United States is preparing for a large-scale military operation against Libya.

The sources also said that the Soviets believe that the U.S. hostility to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has eased and, therefore, have always called for patience although they have set up a very modern radar network in Libya after increasing the number of ground-to-air missile batteries redeployed under the direct supervision of Soviet experts. In fact, many of these experts have gone to Tripoli during the past 4 months. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad Receives Envoys, Messages in Damascus

Romania's Stoian

JN311458 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1352 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA) — At 1245 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Ion Stoian, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's envoy, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee, and secretary of the party's Central Committee, who conveyed to the president a message from the Romanian president. President al-Asad asked Stoian to convey his greetings to President Ceausescu and the friendly Romanian people. During the meeting, they reviewed international issues and bilateral relations.

Sudan's Education Minister

JN021347 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1309 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 2 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Sudanese Education Minister Bakri Ahmad 'Adil here today. The meeting was attended by Education Minister Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad. President Al-Asad received from 'Adil a message from Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and asked him to convey a reply message. During the meeting, talks revolved around bilateral relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Prime Minister Confers With Kuwaiti Trade Official

JN021220 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1000 today Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid, Kuwaiti trade and industry minister, and the members of the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus.

At the outset of the meeting, the Kuwaiti minister conveyed the greetings of his highness the amir of Kuwait to President Hafiz al-Asad. The talks focused on the brotherly relations between the two brotherly countries and developing these relations in various fields. The talks also dealt with issues pertaining to bolstering Arab solidarity against the main enemy, Israel — a solidarity which the masses of the Arab nation look forward to. They also discussed a number of issues of common interest.

Al-Ahmar, Delegation Return From Libya

JN030618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Ba'th Party delegation led by Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar returned to Damascus tonight after participating in the Libyan 1 September Revolution's 17th anniversary celebrations. [passage omitted]

Trade Unions Back Government Economic Policy

JN030707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm tonight received members of the executive office of the Syrian Trade Union Federation and presidents of trade union organizations. Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the Trade Union Federation, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, a clear, detailed discussion of the country's social, economic, and production conditions was held. The participants also discussed exports, imports, and consumption and measures that have been taken to end malfunctions in government and in the public sector, including decisions to fight parasitism and consumerism.

The participants also discussed current and future measures to tackle all issues requiring decisive action to promote positive trends in production.

The working class representatives affirmed they consider themselves one working team with the government and support measures to fight malfunctions and parasitic groups and to punish harmful elements which try to commit sabotage by indulging in speculation and smuggling. The working class noted that continuing firmly on this course means strengthening the firm, positive factors in our national economy and uniting the basic pillars of the society of progress and socialism.

Gasoline Prices Reportedly Raised 35 Percent

JN030844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 Sep (INA) — The Syrian regime has decided to raise the price of gasoline by 35 percent. In a report from Damascus, the newspaper *Al-Khalij* published here today said the cost of a gasoline jerrican, which holds 20 liters, will now cost 76 instead of 56 Syrian pounds.

TISHRIN on Bonds Between 'New' Lebanon, Syria

JN030832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Tishrin* says: National dialogue among the Lebanese does not merit the name if it is not inspired by the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement, as has been stressed by Lebanese forces and figures who care for the future of the sisterly country and are cooperating with Syria to see Lebanon through its ordeal. This means edgy Lebanese quarters should discard their insularity and see their interests as being linked with all those of the country, as well as understand the changes which have affected the Lebanese arena. These changes will sooner or later lead to the rebirth of a new Lebanon free of privileges and sectarianism, with every citizen feeling a sense of belonging to the nation, characterized by balanced community relations, justice, and equality, with all Lebanese given the opportunity to serve their country. The new Lebanon should have a patriotic army which has the task of guarding the country's borders, liberating the occupied south, and defending national soil against invading Zionists. This new Lebanon, to which all Lebanese are looking forward, must forge a distinctive relationship with Syria which measures up to the bonds between the two countries and the sacrifices Syria has made to prevent partition of the sisterly state, to halt the civil war, and to frustrate enemy schemes aimed at its fragmentation, absorption, and Zionization.

This distinctive relationship with Syria is a Lebanese demand first and foremost. This is because, after all these bitter years of wars, infighting, and sedition, the Lebanese have come to realize Syria is the guarantor; it has been the only sister country to have withheld nothing and offered everything possible, and it stands ready to do all it can to close the Lebanese file and help Lebanon stand on its feet and regain its cultural and economic role in the region.

Weizman Returns From Europe, Denies Secrecy of Trip

TA031620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned this evening from his trip to West Germany and Italy. Weizman denied that his trip was a secret one, telling our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that the prime minister asked him to brief the leaders of the FRG and Italy about the situation in the Middle East and the events expected to take place, as wall as to hear what they have to say about it. He emphasized that he did not meet Arab leaders.

Summit Snagged by Stall in Tabah Negotiations

TA040930 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Pe'erli Shahar, and news agencies]

[Excerpts] The Peres-Mubarak summit in Alexandria next week is in doubt in light of the last-minute Egyptian demands on the Tabah issue. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met last night with the U.S. assistant secretary of state and reported on the latest developments in Egyptian-Israeli relations which are clouding the chances of the summit:

— Egypt's refusal to reach an agreement with Israel over the appointment of the three international arbitrators in the Tabah dispute.

— New Egyptian demands on the border demarcation in the disputed Tabah area. The Egyptian Defense Ministry objects to the method of demarcation which had been agreed on by representatives of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The new demand involves marking the border from scratch according to another method that would increase the chances of Egypt winning the international arbitration.

— The postponement of the searches for the *Daqar* submarine. Clarifications by Israel and the United States reveal that the source of the delay was the Egyptian authorities who did not give the U.S. search teams the necessary permits.

In the talk with Murphy, Peres expressed his disappointment with Mubarak's moves. He made it clear that Israel has reached the limit of the concessions it is prepared to make, adding that Israel does not intend to reopen the arbitral compromis agreement. U.S. sources voiced their disappointment over Mubarak's moves and hinted that if Egypt goes back on its intention to hold the summit, it will be held responsible.

After his meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche reported from Egypt on a toughening of the Egyptian line in view of the lack of progress made in the discussion on the appointment of the arbitrators. The Egyptians rejected all the candidates that Israel suggested, but did not submit other candidates of their own.

The atmosphere last night in the Prime Minister's Office was one of disappointment over Egypt's moves. In addition, however, there are some people who are cautiously optimistic that the Egyptian move might be a tactical trick in a war of nerves which is aimed at extracting last-minute concessions from Israel. They believe that by the end of the week the political picture will become clearer. [passage omitted]

Peres Hopes Husayn To Agree to Phased Negotiations

TA031126 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Sep 86 pp 1,9

[Report by Refa'el Mann, Shefi Gabah, and 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Lyth]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that Jordan's King Husayn will in the next few days lend a hand to a political move, the gist of which would be agreeing to phased negotiations, including "preliminary talks," leading to direct negotiations under international aegis and without the participation of the PLO. This was stated last night by sources in Jerusalem.

According to these sources, this is the principle underlying the political proposals being discussed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in his current shuttle mission in the Middle East.

If it emerges that Husayn is hesitant to agree to the next moves, Murphy will try to formulate a declaration which would include all the points accepted so far by Israel and Jordan regarding the nature of the negotiations.

At the end of the meeting between Peres and Murphy last night it was reported that the king's position regarding these proposals is not yet clear and that contacts to glean Jordan's position would continue today. Murphy's aide, Wat Cluverius, stayed behind in Amman to hold further talks with Jordanian officials. Murphy may again leave for Jordan today but will earlier confer with Peres' advisers and with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Murphy's meeting with Peres was attended by Ambassador Thomas Pickering, Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office Avraham Tamir, and political adviser Nimrod Novik. At the end of the meeting Murphy said he had learned that Husayn "hopes to find ways to promote the peace process."

The assessment at the Prime Minister's Office yesterday was that Jordan's agreement to the proposals raised with Husayn would determine the format of the political process in the future, even after Peres has stepped down from the premiership. Political sources said that Murphy arrived in the region for his current trip after senior Jordanian figures agreed to proceed on the basis of the understandings reached in his previous tours. [passage omitted]

Energy Minister Shahal Invited to Egypt

TA040417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has been invited to visit Cairo. It is not yet clear whether this visit will take place before the date slated for the Peres-Mubarak summit.

Shamir Advocates Return to Autonomy Plan

TA031733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says one should return to the autonomy plan, the good old plan, as he put it, since nothing came out of recent talks with the Jordanian and Egyptian leaders through the Americans. Minister Shamir said this in a meeting with members of the Labor Party Young Guard. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports the meeting was held in a tense atmosphere with numerous interjections. Yitzhaq Shamir rejected the call by the Young Guard to go for new elections because, in his opinion, this would not be good for the people. He also stated his opposition to the idea of giving money to development towns rather than to settlements.

Peres, Treasury Decide To Extend Economic Program

TA031038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister and the Treasury's leading officials have decided to extend the economic program along its original lines to further decrease inflation and to create the conditions for resuming economic growth. This decision was made in a special debate held at the Prime Minister's Office this morning.

Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Mr Peres and the Treasury officials believe that economic stability continues and that the data about private consumption in the last few months do not denote the collapse of the program.

Lahd Speaks on UNIFIL, Beirut Agreement

TA031843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Army of southern Lebanon [ASL] Commander General Lahd says that if UNIFIL soldiers cannot prevent the infiltration of armed people into the region, they had better leave Lebanon. He expressed the hope that the new pact reached in Beirut this past Monday among the leaders of the various factions and communities will turn a new leaf in efforts to maintain security in Lebanon. Gen Lahd, together with several senior ASL officers, came to Israel to participate in a ceremony marking the conclusion of a series of summer camps for southern Lebanese children at the Ashqelon park. Some 450 girls and boys attended these summer camps this year.

Tax Burden Reaches Country's 'All-Time Record'

TA030711 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] The tax burden in Israel has reached an all-time record in the last few months, according to Bank of Israel figures. For every shekel worth of goods and services produced, 58 agorot are eventually paid to the government in taxes the bank found. "This is the country's all-time record, and probably a world one as well," one central bank official said yesterday.

Figures published yesterday by the Treasury showed that since the beginning of the tax year the government had collected 6.8 billion new Israeli shekels in taxes, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the same period last year. In August alone, the Treasury collected 1.4 billion new Israeli shekels from taxes.

Bank officials said the extraordinarily high tax burden, amounting to 58 per cent of the gross national product, was leaving its imprint on the economy in sluggish growth and high unemployment. [passage omitted]

TANJUG Rounds Up 2 Sep Summit Session

LD030542 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1521 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which opened in the Zimbabwean capital yesterday, continued work today with a general debate. The Political and Economic Committees also resumed work on the preparation of the summit's final document.

The morning plenary session adopted a report on the movement's activities in the past three years during which it was chaired by India. The summit's agenda, proposed to the nonaligned countries' heads of state and government by the ministerial conference last week, was also adopted.

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's message to the summit was read at the morning session. In it, Perez de Cuellar said the movement was a power that could help move international affairs towards a healthier and safer state.

The activities report, submitted by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, said that the movement can be satisfied with its achievements in spite of all difficulties which faced the nonaligned and other developing countries. We are doubtless the biggest peace movement in history, he said.

Gandhi spoke of all major problems in international relations repeating the call to convene an international conference on the Middle East, stressing the full support of the movement to the Contadora process, and admitting its failure to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In a section of the report on the world economic situation, he called for flexibility in the efforts to bring the north to the conference table but warned that it was not an invitation to compromise on principles of the movement.

The ensuing general debate was to have been opened by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The chairman informed the participants that Chadli was indisposed, and the Algerian leaders' address was read by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Algeria called on the nonaligned countries to impose broad and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria and condemned the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Underscoring the right of the people of Western Sahara to freedom, self-determination, and independence, the Algerian representative urged support for solutions which would restore the friendship between the peoples of Morocco and Western Sahara.

The next speaker, Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, set out his country's views on the problems facing the contemporary world. He also criticized the behaviour on certain occasions of the nonaligned countries and the movement as a whole.

Speaking of the Gulf war, Khamene'i strongly condemned Iraq and asked for its expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement. Khamene'i said Iran would welcome every peace initiative but that it holds that peace in the region can be restored and strengthened only if the aggressor is punished. After Khamene'i's speech, the debate was adjourned until this afternoon.

Conference sources say that the Political Committee has begun discussing issues that might cause some disagreement. Most participants are making visible efforts to adopt formulations contained in the text of the closing document prepared by Zimbabwe in its capacity as host. The committee has so far debated Chad and Cyprus and will consider the part of the draft dealing with Cambodia and the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country this afternoon. However, the impression is that ASEAN members and Vietnam are not much interested in reopening the Cambodian dossier at this summit at which the question of Cambodia's representation is solved through the "vacant seat" formula.

The prevailing impression of the work of the Economic Committee among delegates is that in this case too everybody approves of the basic text of the document put forward by the hosts. Last night's and today's debates put a strong emphasis on the need for a north-south dialogue, highlighting the interdependence of monetary matters, debts, trade, and development.

Further Details on Proceedings

LD030540 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1649 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 2 (TANJUG) — The second day of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare has been a very active one with the debate going on in the plenary session and the sessions of both Political and Economic Committees. At the same time, intensive, behind the door, consultations are continuing among leaders of more than 100 countries present at the meeting in Harare.

A dozen of speakers in today's plenary have given their analysis and views on the present political and economic situation in the world giving a quite pessimistic assessment on both counts but at the same time proposing solutions through intensive action of the nonaligned countries and activities in the system of the United Nations.

The political part of today's debate was characterised by two problems: the struggle for an end of the colonial and racist oppression in South Africa and the hotbeds of crisis especially the war between Iraq and Iran, two as it was pointed out important non-aligned countries. [sentence as received]

Non-aligned are discussing concrete actions in the struggle for elimination of apartheid or, as it was said in the speeches of some of the leaders, "all forms of assistance including the strengthening of defence capabilities of the Frontline States".

As far as Iraq-Iran war was concerned in no nonaligned meeting before there was such a unanimous and strong appeal on both sides to stop this fratracidal and sad war.

The speakers have, starting from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who delivered a report on the activities of the movement in the past three years, all insisted that both countries should sit at the negotiating table and find a peaceful solution for an end of the conflict. They have offered their good offices giving hints that they will continue efforts in that direction. The only exeption was the President of Iran Khamene'i who categorically in favour of well known Iranian demands to "punish" Iraq.

In bilateral contacts among delegations in Harare much importance is given to the question of who will host the next ninth summit. According to well informed sources, at this stage there is no chance of reaching a consensus on one of the official candidates — Indonesia and Nicaragua. Some new solutions are mentioned in these consultations with an emphasis that Latin American countries should come out with a common candidate. The assessment in diplomatic circles is that this question will pass by without major controversies in Harare and that it will be referred to the 1988 ministerial conference of the non-aligned.

A discussion in the Political Committee has started on questions assessed as "controversial". However, majority of delegations support, with minor changes and adjustments, the draft of the final document offered by Zimbabwe. This was very obvious when the Mediterranean was discussed and where the key countries of the region, Yugoslavia as well, asked for strengthening of cooperation between non-aligned countries of the region which will have a meeting at the level of ministers of foreign affairs in Yugoslavia this or at the beginning of next year. This meeting would be dedicated to an allout cooperation of these countries and the preparation of climate for talks with other countries of the Mediterranean who are not members of the movement.

Text of Castro's Speech at 2 Sep Summit Session

FL031456 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at a plenary session of the eighth nonaligned countries movement summit, being held in Harare, zimbabwe — recorded]

[Text] Comrade Mugabe: My speech is not too long, but unfortunately I have not been able to cut it back as you had so wisely asked everybody to do. [Laughter in the audience] Thus, I have no other thing to do but to remember to do that next summit, and ask all others to please excuse me. [applause]

Esteemed Chairman Robert Mugabe, distinguished chiefs of state or government, messrs members of delegations, distinguished guests: Just 7 years ago, when we held our summit in Havana, we had the honor of greeting you as a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, the heroic liberation movement of Zimbabwe, which had not yet attained independence. Today, the eighth summit of Harare, being held in the youngest sovereign state in Africa, advanced trench of the continent in the struggle against racism and apartheid, is a symbol of the strength of our movement and the unstopable march of the peoples toward independence.

When Zimbabwe was elected as the movement's forum for the eighth summit, we also elected the person who would guide the movement during this new period of time, the national hero who led the struggle of his people for liberation, Robert Mugabe. Allow me, esteemed Comrade Mugabe, in the name of Cuba, to associate myself with the atmosphere of respect and sympathy that this meeting affords us all. We are sure that under your sober and experienced direction, the nonaligned countries movement will adopt very important decisions in this summit and will make firm progress toward the future.

At this time I also wish to honor the memory of a great lady who is no longer among us, the unforgettable Indira Gandhi. She led us with wisdom and dignity during the major part of India's mandate. Her atrocious assassination moved us all. We will always remember her with profound respect and gratitude. In paying tribute to her, I must stress what the serene and intelligent leadership of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has meant to the movement. He knew how to guarantee the movement's independence and maintain our unity during difficult times. Under his sound leadership, we have advanced with success toward this summit.

Our world is facing two mortal and never before known dilemmas, peace or total self-destruction, a just international economic order or the most frightening destiny for the immense majority of the peoples on earth, who are represented in this forum, even if there were peace. The Third World countries will have to share the worst of the two dilemmas. We can be swept away from the face of earth in a war for which we will have the least responsibility and in which we will not have any participation.

We could be crushed by hunger and poverty for the sake of a world economic order which was not created by us, and which emerged and developed in spite of us and against us. Many years ago I said at the United Nations: Let the philosophy of looting end and the philosophy of war will cease. The conquering and colonization carried out in past centuries at the expense of the peoples of America, Africa, and Asia by a handful of European superpowers which violated, killed, assassinated in mass, uprooted from their lands millions of persons to enslave them, extracted all the gold and silver possible from the bowels of our soil, and processed innumerable tons of sugar, coffee, cacao, tea, cotton, and other wealth from the sweat of the slaves for the enjoyment of colonial societies were inspired in that philosophy of looting, plundering, and exploitation of other peoples.

In that manner emerged capitalism dripping blood from every pore, and later on imperialism and neocolonialism emerged.This does not have to be studied in any book on Marxism because it has been written with indelible prints on the flesh of all our peoples. What is underdevelopment if not a direct result of that historic plundering? From the philosophy of looting, from the old system of distribution, and the new attempts to distribute the world among imperialist superpowers resulted two world wars which cost humankind rivers of blood. On that same philosophy imperialism today inspires itself by unleashing the greatest arms race ever recorded by history.

The developed capitalist powers are not satisfied with our loss of natural resources, primary resources, markets, and inexpensive handiwork. They sell their products at a higher price each time and pay miserable prices for our products. They do not reject the practice of systematic stripping (despojo) of our economies. They are not satisfied with the existance of new forms of production and distribution of social riches which are not their old and rotten capitalism.

Finally, they are not satisfied with the true national independence of the old colonies and the peoples' liberation movement. In essence, there lies the cause of the enormous accumulation of nuclear arsenals, strategic rockets, long-range bombers, gigantic aircraft carriers, battleships, submarines, rapid-strike forces, and imperialist military bases everywhere.

There lies the cause of the excessive enthusiasm for using weapons in space and one day man will not be able to see the stars without his vision being shadowed by the idea of the deadly arsenal of nuclear weapons, lazers, particle beams (haces de particulas), and similar artifacts revolving all around him. No country will feel secure. Those weapons in the sky have no purpose other than to take possession of the goods of man on earth.

Also because of this, they categorically deny recognizing the rights of the sea elaboratored and agreed upon by the majority of the international community. They want all the ocean waters for themselves and all the minerals within reach of their sophisticated technologies.

No one should find it unusual to call a spade a spade. If the United States attains military supremacy in the world, to which it outrageously aspires, everyone present here knows that their oil, iron, copper, chrome, bauxite, rubber, lead, zinc, and other natural resources and raw materials would again be divided among the capitalist superpowers to satisfy their insatiable desire for consumption and we would not have a single weapon with which to defend ourselves.

This did occur at the beginning of the oil crisis simply because a new correlation of forces developed in the world when socialism emerged and more than 100 countries freed themselves from the colonialist yoke.

Cuba, member of the nonaligned countries movement, which was one of its founders, is proud of its condition as a socialist country. Essentially, socialism is foreign to war (el socialismo por esencia es ajeno a la guerra) and to the exploitation of the sweat and natural resources of other peoples.

Socialism does not need foreign investments, or bases abroad, or military bases beyond its borders, or distribution of the world. It does not need to produce arms to step up the economy and enrich monopolies. It perfectly knows that the resources can be and should be invested in factories, hospitals, schools, housing, centers of recreation and culture, and other more noble projects.

The heaviest burden imposed by imperialism on socialism is the arms expenditures. Our country, just a few miles away from the United States, knows this perfectly well. In this supreme and decisive hour for all peoples, it is precisely imperialism, and not socialism, which refuses to end nuclear arms tests and which rejects the only coherent, logical, and acceptable policy for humankind. Ceasing the arms race, prohibiting chemical arms and other means of mass destruction, significantly reducing the number of conventional weapons, and initiating a program for the total elimination of nuclear arms in the shortest time possible are the most heartfelt aspirations of not only the men building socialism, but of all responsible and sensible persons on earth.

The nightmare burdening the entire human race should cease. It is not possible to talk about security for anybody in a world whose extermination is a real possibility any time of day or night. If humankind should play any role in the events determining its own existence, then it, through the international community and including the peoples of the imperialist countries themselves, will make these objectives prevail.

Peace is one of our movement's most sacred duties. No one is exempt from such obligation. In the recent meeting held in Mexico by a group of six eminent international personalities, they said the struggle for peace is a task not only of the great superpowers, but of all nations in the world.

Humankind could and should be able to impose peace. The nonaligned countries movement, with its immense prestige and political might, could and should make a decisive contribution in that direction.

The other moral dilemma overwhelming us, the economic problem, is also threatening our survival but, in this case, all the Third World countries are almost exclusive victims. That is why we not only need peace, but that the resources used in war and for the destruction of man should be invested in the economic and social development of the world, first of all, in countries historically looted, yesterday's colonies, today's new colonies.

However, military expenses which surpassed $650 billion at the time of the 1983 New Delhi summit, in 1985 amounted to the fabulous amount of $850 billion, despite the fact that today's nuclear arsenal is equal to nearly 16 billion tons of TNT. After World War II, in almost 40 years, $17 trillion have been spent in military expenditures. This amount is many times greater than would have been required to bring all the Third World countries together out of underdevelopment.

Today there would be no hungry people, no undernourished, no illiterates, no sick people, no unemployed, of the hundreds and thousands of millions of persons On our planet. Today there would not be our countries gigantic foreign debt of almost $1 trillion which, even though overwhelmingly high, only represents 5.8 percent of postwar arms expenditures.

As I said after the sixth summit before the United Nations, the noise made by weapons, threatening language, and arrogance in the international scene should end. Enough is enough concerning the illusion that the world problems can be solved with nuclear arms. The bombs might kill the hungry, the sick, the ignorant, but they cannot put an end to hunger, diseases, ignorance. They cannot end the just rebelliousness of the peoples;and, in the holocaust, the rich will also die. They are the ones who can be hurt the most in this world.

There can be no development if there is no peace, and there can be no peace if there is no development for the immense majority of the peoples on earth. However, the reality is that we are being exploited increasingly more mercilessly. What we import from the developed capitalist world, whether a truck, a tractor, a locomotive, an industrial component, a factory, medicine, medical equipment, a small spare part, whatever, is increasingly more costly. What we export is paid at lower and lower prices. Excluding oil, the privilege of a very few countries which also have difficulties today, we have to deliver three times, four, and even six times more sugar, tea, coffee, cacao, henequen, copra, iron, bauxite, copper, etcetera for the same product we were importing 30 years ago.

Today there is more unequal trade, protectionism, dumping [word rendered in English], unfair competition, control of the markets by the transnationals, higher interest rates, capital flight toward the great U.S. and European financial centers, and more manipulation of international finances by the imperialist superpowers than ever before in history.

The price we pay as neocolonies is much higher than even the one we were paying when we were colonies. I do not want to burden you with statistics, but I ask that you allow me to cite some of them to illustrate this tragic situation.

The foreign debt, which in 1977 amounted to $373 billion, in 1985, only 8 years later, amounted to nearly three times that figure, $950 billion. Between 1981 and 1985, the Third World countries paid more than $300 billion in interest, and paid $526 billion for total debt service. In 1985, Africa spent 30 percent of its export income to pay the debt service, and Latin America spent 44 percent. Between 1980 and 1985, the Third World countries lost $104 billion because of the terms of unfavorable trade, and $120 billion because of excesses in interest rates.

The drop in price of basic products forced those countries, in 1985, to deliver 25 percent more goods than what was supplied in 1980 to obtain the same amount of imports. In 1979, 40.2 percent of the international financial flow was directed toward the Third World countries, but in 1985 they only received 10.3 percent. The United States, the richest and most developed country in the world, which in 1980 received 6.1 percent of that flow, in 1985, received 24.2 percent.

The amounts lost because of capital flight, chronic inflation, high interest rates offered by U.S. banks, and lack of stability in the countries are incalculable. The money for the colossal U.S. rearmament, "star wars", the gigantic budgetary deficits, enormous trade imbalances, the aggressive policies, and other stupidities had to come from somewhere.

The IMF, the financial gendarme of imperialism, categorically demands Third World countries to terminate fiscal deficits and trade imbalances, reduce education and health expenditures, eliminate state investments, depreciate the currency, raise prices of consumer goods and services, suspend restrictions to free importation, in other words to burden the people, already impoverished and weakened, with the weight of the debt and crisis. However, in Washington, just a few blocks from the IMF headquarters, is the White House, the residence of the U.S. Government, which has provoked the most fabulous fiscal and commercial deficits in the history of the world. The IMF has never sent a single expert there to demand the end of the fiscal deficit, trade imbalance, protectionism, dumping, high interest rates, manipulation of the dollar, and other infamous and fateful practices for world economy.

The IMF does not send experts to countries of the European Economic Community which flood the world with subsidized agricultural products in unfair competition with Third World countries with a selfishness that borders on insanity.

The United States is rearming with the world's money, and the IMF remains silent. The United States lives and spends way over its own production at the expense of the world economy, and the IMF remains silent. That is the economic order that has been imposed on us.

With the aid of mathematics, we have examined all variants that have been suggested to solve the debt problem, with current interest rates or lower interest rates, with new credits or without new credits, with payment limits tied to exports or without limits, with moratorium or without moratorium, and even in the case of a supposed sustained development at a fast pace, practically a utopia. The result of all examinations is that the debt, like an enormous and monstruous cancer whose malignant cells multiply at an accelerated rate, tends to reproduce and grow infinitely.

We decided to estimate how much time a man would need to count the Latin American foreign debt at the rate of a dollar per second and the result was more than 12,000 years. Today there is a fashionable and worrisome disease called acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Well, the Third World foreign debt is the aids of the world economy.

Based on mathematic calculations and sober reflections on the problem, we reached the conclusion that the Third World countries' foreign debt is unpayable and uncollectible. It constitutes, for those countries, a political, economic, and moral impossibility. Our countries are not debtors but creditors. Capitalism and its development was financed with the blood, sweat, and wealth of the colonies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. With the trade imbalance, they have stolen much more from us than the total amount of the debt. Protectionism and dumping are blocking our exports and bankrupting our peoples. A large part of the money lent to us fled back to the Western financial centers without providing any type of progress for our peoples.

The high interest rates multiply our already burdensome load. The debt must be erased. The governments of creditor countries should make themselves responsible for the debt with their own banks, and there would not be any need for new taxes or sacrifices for the depositors or contributors of those countries. Less than 15 percent annually of the present military expenditures suffices to pay, in a not very long time, that debt. The world economy could only come out of the crisis with the abolition of the debt and the New International Economic Order, which has already been approved by the United Nations but never implemented.

By annually raising by hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars the purchasing power of the Third World, international trade would multiply, the industries of the developed capitalist countries themselves would be in full production, and would help them to mitigate their worse tragedy, chronic and growing unemployment. To demonstrate that the resources are there, suffice to say that in 1986 the developed capitalist countries will save no less than $120 billion with the reduction of oil prices.

That amount would be sufficient to pay for the services of the Third World countries' foreign debt this year. The less than one third of the annual expenditures wasted in the military sphere, would be sufficient to abolish the debt and face up to the cost of the New International Economic Order. For that reason, peace, disarmament, elimination of the foreign debt, and the New International Economic Order are inseparable.

If the statesmen of developed capitalist countries are incapable of seeing this, they would be acknowledging the anachronism, selfishness, and all the irrationality contained in their own economic and social system as well as their total incompetence in contributing to the solution of the problems of today's world.

We cannot sit back and do nothing. We must demand solutions, because we have the right to survive the dangers threatening us, and to live with dignity and peace. Jose Marti, the Cuban national hero, one day said something which could become this meeting's slogan: 'Rights are seized, they are not asked for'; they are snatched, they are not begged for.

We represent the immense majority of humankind and should not beg for our right to life. We must be capable of snatching them. Distinguished chiefs of state and government: The young states and the national liberation movements attend these summits with the hope that their just causes will be defended. Very few times so many expectations have been brought to the attention of our meeting. From our continent have come representatives of El Salvador's FMLN, Guatemala's National Revolutionary Union, the courageous and militant people of President Allende. In El Salvador there have been more than 50,000 dead, victims of a ferocious repression.

In Guatemala, a country where there have been no cases of political prisoners, has reported 80,000 disappeared during the military regimes that followed the overthrow of the Arbenz government by the CIA in 1954. In Chile, there have been thousands of murdered persons, disappeared, a people brutally repressed but willing to win over fascism. In Grenada, a country invaded to crush a revolution which had already liquidated itself. In Puerto Rico, a piece of Latin America colonized and occupied. In Paraguay, a fascist dictatorship which has already lasted more than 30 years.

Those are some examples of the fruit of U.S. meddling in our mistreated continent. In Latin America, wherever a genocide and corrupt government emerged was the presence and support of the United States. Wherever there is a social reform, wherever the peoples want to be truly free, hostility, blockade, and the aggression of the United States are always present.

Cuba, where a piece of its soil is still occupied by the United States and where it has endured thus far more than 25 years of brutal economic blockade, is an exceptional witness to this reality. Nicaragua, however, is the most recent and eloquent example of this brutal policy of the empire. It suffered almost 50 years of Somozist tyranny, a fruit of yankee military intervention. They had the closest and most total support of the United States. The new Nicaragua, a fruit of its children's heroism, is instead enduring a dirty and boldfaced war of aggression. Its economy has been blockaded, its ports are mined. Thousands of mercenaries at the service of a foreign superpower invade its soil from Honduras, which has been transformed into a sanctuary for the counterrevolution, a foreign military base and the U.S. Government's stepping-stone for attacking a brother nation. The U.S. dirty war has cost Nicaragua tens of thousands of lives, and billions of dollars.

Latin America's efforts to attain peace in Central America through the Contadora group have dashed against the U.S. aim of mercilessly destroying the Sandinist revolution and liquidating the liberation movement in Central America. Openly and shamelessly as a slap in the face of the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world, the U.S. Government recently adopted a budget of $100 million to continue its bloody adventure against Nicaragua, tramping on the verdict of the international tribunal of Le Hague which categorically condemned such U.S. actions. But everything will be useless, there will never be a force capable of crushing the indomitable spirit and heroism of the Nicaraguan people, even if the tragic lesson of Vietnam has to be repeated there.

Nicaragua has offered its hospitable and heroic soil as the seat of the ninth summit. Supporting it would be a gesture of solidarity. Today Nicaragua is not only a symbol of the struggle for independence of a Central American country, it is also a symbol of the struggle for independence of the peoples of an entire continent, a symbol of the right of any Third World country to own its own destiny.

The British occupation of the Malvinas, a territory of the Republic of Argentina, constitutes an affront to the American peoples. Latin American blood was shed there in a struggle against a NATO superpower which, as expected, had the support of the United States. Let no one be confused over the Malvinas. No nation has emerged there, as is the case of Guyana and Belize. There is no community there that longs for independence or autonomy. A handful of British people live there, people who feel British and who want to continue being British. It is a colonial enclave, a foreign possession, an occupied territory that must be returned to Argentina.

The Peruvian people have been victims of the IMF arbitrary measures and are worthy of our most determined support. Panama expects our continuing support so that the canal agreements are respected. Bolivia demands and deserves support in its just aspiration to an exit to the sea through territory that used to belong to it.

The Latin American peoples, in their yearning for freedom, in their just causes, expect the support and solidarity of the nonaligned countries movement.

In the Middle East and North Africa, Cuba has, is, and will always support the just cause of the Arab peoples, victims of the imperialist and Zionist aggression. It firmly supports the OET [no further expansion] and makes the noble cause of the Palestinian peoples and their right to independence to its motherland and national state its own. Ignorance of their rights cannot go on forever and peace will never be achieved in the Middle East so long as such monstruous injustices still remain.

We should support the sovereignty, unity, and peace of the courageous Lebanese people, Cyprus' integrity, and the selfless and admirable struggle of the Western Sahara people for their unquestionable and undeniable right to national independence. It is difficult to explain why the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has not yet been incorporated into our movement. This country's people are fighting against the most modern weapons being supplied by yankee imperialism to the foreigners occupying its territory.

The Arab nation of Libya recently was the United States and a Nazi type treacherous and criminal lash of a claw against its people. We have witnessed how the U.S. Government is capable of using its most sophisticated arms to attempt to assassinate a chief of state and all his family. Our movement should energetically condemn such terrorist and infamous practices.

The war between Iraq and Iran, two member states of our movement, should have never begun. Unfortunately, all efforts aimed at finding a solution to this difficult and complex conflict have been useless. However, we should not stop to attain peace there because of it and we should repair as much as possible the damages and wounds caused by that fraticidal conflict.

We wish to express our determined support for an all-out effort to find a politically negotiated solution to the problem of Afghanistan, based on the strictest respect for the country's sovereignty. Likewise, we support with all our strength the DPRK in its just and sacred struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, artificially divided and partly occupied by the United States. We have said very clearly that the next Olympic Games should be shared by North and South Korea. Should it not be done this way, our country will not participate in that event, irresponsibly conceived to accredit one of the most repressive and discredited regimes in the world, totally ignoring the DPRK. Solidarity with that brother country in such legitimate aspiration should be made known.

Likewise, we join the just demand for an Indian Ocean, free of foreign naval bases and nuclear arms. I have left for the end of my speech, the issue of southern Africa.

We find ourselves here, not too many miles away from the sinister system of apartheid. On the other side of the border with Zimbabwe, towards the south, more than 25 million persons, which constitute the immense majority of the country's population, live deprived of the most essential condition of human beings. From there news comes every day reporting atrocious murders perpetrated against the people. More than 4 decades since the defeat of fascism and its racist theories, at a cost of the lives of more than 40 million persons, and on the threshold of the 21st century, a state is segregating its citizens and bases, its policies on racial discrimination. Added to that, racism is the most ferocious economic exploitation of the oppressed, discriminated against, and segregated masses. Apartheid is the direct result of the colonial system, of the brutal form with which the African peoples were forcefully deprived of their lands and natural resources, and their children enslaved and sold around the world.

Apartheid has been able to remain in power only because of the support given to it by the United States and NATO countries, which see in South Africa a strategic ally, a source of raw materials, a market for their investments and juicy profits of the transnationals at the cost of the sweat and blood of millions of Africans. The current U.S. Administration categorically refuses to accept the economic sanctions against South Africa and systematically vetoes all agreements of the UN Security Council which would affect the Pretoria regime, while it increasingly blockades with greater rage small progressive or revolutionary countries, such as Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Libya, and the DPRK.

Stimulated by the support offered by the U.S. Government's constructive engagement policy, South Africa not only challenges the entire world with continuing and hardening apartheid, but also maintains the occupation of Namibia and checks the independence of that colonized country in open disrespect for all UN resolutions and agreements.

South Africa is organizing mercenary bands to destabilize the United States and is carrying out surprise and treacherous attacks against Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Angola. By continuously supporting subversive groups, South Africa has not complied with the Komati agreement it has with Mozambique.

Now the United States uses these subversive, destablizing plans and introduces in Africa the ill-fated methods practiced in Latin America by openly and shamelessly aiding the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bands in Angola.

UNITA has a long history of cooperation with colonialists and imperialists. It was created by the Portuguese political police during the Angolan war of independence to sabotage the patriotic forces.

South Africa tried to destroy Angolan independence and dismember the country in 1975 with UNITA cooperation. During the past 10 years, South Africa has used UNITA as an instrument in its dirty war against Angola.

When we were children, they told us in school that two things — as well as a third — were equal. Upon hoisting the same flag used by the UNITA bands and giving them common support, the U.S. and South African Governments express their similarity in ideas and proposals and they are on an equal level.

What differences can there be between the Washington and Pretoria policies?

The U.S. Government considers the Palestinians — evicted from the lands they occupied for thousands of years — the admirable Saharan combatants, the brave ANC [African National Congress] fighters, the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] patriots, and the heroic Salvadoran and Chilean revolutionaries — to be terrorists worthy of extermination.

However, the UNITA bandits have destroyed entire villages of defenseless civilians without distinguishing between women, men, and children.

The mercenary Somozist bands, who serve a foreign power, are rogues who oppose any kind of peoples' and progressive process, and the imperialist government considers them to be distinguished patriots and strugglers for independence, worthy of U.S. aid. Is this or is this not facism? Is this or is this not racism? Is this or is this not cyncism?

Our solidarity with the African liberation movement and its heroic confrontations with imperialism, apartheid, and racism is not soley verbal.

In the struggles against Portuguese colonialism, Cuban revolutionaries fought together with (Mil Cal Cabral) and (Agostino Meto) in Guinea-Bissau and Angola. Some of them gave their lives to that noble cause.

When South Africa invaded Angola in 1975 occupying more than half of its territory and despite the fact that an ocean separates Cuba from Angola, Cuban internationalist combatants along with their heroic Angolan brothers struggled against racist troops and drove them more than 800 km to the Namibian border, demonstrating to the world that South African soliders, like Hitler's, are far from invincible.

Despite the enormous effort this implies for our small country, a contingency exceeding dozens of thousands of Cuban internationalist combatants have kept guard for 10 years along with the glorious Angolan Armed Forces to prevent the 1975 event from being repeated.

Our cooperation with Africa is not just military. More than 15,000 African youth study in our country without cost to them. Thousands of Cuban doctors, teachers, technicians, and workers give their services freely in this continent. More than 250,000 of our compatriots have completed missions in Africa as combatants or civilian collaborators.

This expression of solidarity, which is totally disinterested, disturbs the dreams of the yankee imperialists and South African racists. They cannot conceive that countries that were conquered, colonized, and enslaved yesterday, could today give such cooperation and raise a powerful barrier against aggression. The yankee imperialists as well as the South African racists are doing everything possible so that Cuban internationalist troops are withdrawn from Angola, making this a requirement for Namibian independence.

The Cuban and Angolan Governments have responded in joint agreement: Apply UN Resolution 435 on Namibia; cease the threats of aggression against Angola; cease the dirty war and support of the mercenary bands and the gradual and progressive withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban combatants who hold strategic lines in southern Angola will follow. The rest of the Cuban military personnel will be withdrawn only when the sovereign governments of Angola and Cuba decide it is convenient and unconditional.

The real key to the matter is that so long as apartheid exists in South Africa, so long as that country is governed by a racist and fascist government, there will be no security for Angola or any other country in southern Africa, and Namibia's independence will be nothing else but a fiction. That is why I can state categorically that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is based on principles; it is not motivated by any type of Cuba's national interest or prestige. When apartheid ceases to exist, when the fascist and racist regime of South Africa ceases to exist, no country will feel threatened.

Namibia will immediately be independent. Then there will be no need for a single Cuban soldier and the immediate and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will take place. Of course, Angola, whose sovereignty we respect and will always respect with absolute loyalty, can decide at any time if it needs our military personnel there. What I have expressed is simply our decision to maintain the troops in Angola so long as apartheid exists in South Africa. [applause]

I am sure that our summit, as an essential part of its contribution to the struggle for peace, development, justice, and our world's security, will give all its endorsement and immense political and moral support to the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and its decisive contribution to the final battle against apartheid will be recorded by history. This monstrous regime cannot be reformed, it must be destroyed. Today it finds itself in insurmountable crisis. To the African National Congress and its selfless combatants and men and women of the heroic stock of Nelson and Winnie Mandela, belong the glory of having inspired the unyielding struggle of the South African people and having demonstrated before the world that today, like yesterday, like tomorrow, and like always nothing will stop the march of history and no force in the world will be capable of chaining indefinitely human dignity and freedom. [applause] Thank you.

Algeria's Ibrahimi Delivers President's Speech 2 Sep

LD032301 Algiers APS in English 1019 GMT 3 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Harare, 3/9/86 (APS) — Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi delivered a speech yesterday at the plenary session on behalf of President Chadli Bendjedid.

"We meet in free Harare and this is a symbol. Here, some thought they could erect an impregnable citadel of domination. The accession of Zimbabwe to the presidency of the movement is a motive of pride for Algeria and honours Africa as a whole. It is an act of solidarity of which we measure the high significance and scope, at a time when our continent is facing the double challenge of peace and development that are the essence of non-alignment mission, Dr Taleb declared. It is here also that the message of freedom carried by the non-alignment is cruelly confronted with what still remains uncompleted.

The peoples of southern Africa expect a lot from our movement hence our decisions can but be oriented against apartheid. The combat of the peoples of southern Africa is ours, humanity describes the apartheid system as a crime against it and a crime cannot be amended or reformed.

Apartheid is primarily the negation of human being but also the negation of what forms the unanimous will of the international community. However, events have started to move faster in Austral Africa. The national resistance under the leadership of ANC of Namibian [word indistinct] SWAPO along with the inestimable sacrifices of the Front Line States are hastening events. Apartheid has no future. At this decisive time lived through by our region our movement has a role to play. It is our duty to turn our natural commitment and solidarity into increased political and material support. We must step up our mobilisation of international opinion against apartheid and work relentlessly toward the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, the foreign minister added.

Broaching the situation in the Middle East, the foreign minister said that in that part of the world the Arab peoples are plagued by Zionism, their lands are occupied and a people, the Palestinian people, despoiled of their homeland. Like apartheid Dr Taleb went on, Zionism lives on hegemony and domination and goes so far as to deny existence to those it dominates and wants to subjugate.

How is a just and lasting peace to be established when the rights of the Palestinian people are ignored, and claims for the annexation (?of) Arab lands not [words indistinct]?

The recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self determination including the establishment of an independant state on its homeland and the recovery of the occupied Arab territories including holy Al-Quds are the only keys to peace.

There is no force without unity and no effective resistance without strength. Hence the unity of the Palestinian ranks has become an imperative that should be further buttressed by the mustering of all Arab capacities "my Country has an abiding faith in this and works toward this end.

Is there a better example of unity than wonderful image of understanding, cooperation, and mutual aid provided by southern Africa in adversity? Dr Taleb wondered.

Moving to the Iran-Iraq conflict Dr Taleb said that Algeria which is bound to both Iraq and Iran by ties of fraternity had deplored the outbreak of the conflict from the beginning and deplores today its magnitude and developments. Wisdom and the sense of responsibility should prevail. Obligations but also virtues of good neighborliness should lead to peace in justice and honour. The cessation of hostilities is a necessity for the two warring countries. Their vocation is to build not to destroy. It is a necessity so for our movement which cannot reasonably refuse the recourse to force for [words indistinct] if it cannot banish it when it occurs within its own [word indistinct].

Dealing with the Western Saharan conflict the foreign minister reiterated the right of the Western Sahara people to self determination and independence.

The Saharan people are fighting for cause of freedom. Movement recognized it as such and lent it its support so let's hope that those still opposing it will heed the call of the international leading to peace.

Moving to the situation in Central America the foreign minister expressed concern over the growing foreign interferences which are detrimental to good neighborliness and deal a blow to the right of the states of the region to choose a political, economic, and social system on their own. Given the circumstances we must give support to the Contadora and the Lima groups, Dr Taleb said outlining the current situation in the (?world). Algeria is witnessing a grave crisis in international relations worsened by one of the most severe economic crisis ever to [be] confronted in the world. If in Africa the crisis simply assumed the dimensions of a fight for survival, elsewhere it is the processes of national development that it questions. "There is no substitute for the establishment of a new world economic order and the organisation of a genuine and solidary prosperity. The future of peace and development for humanity lies in this, the foreign minister concluded.

Gandhi Hosts Dinner for NAM Heads of State

MB020600 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Last night the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, hosted a dinner for heads of state and government who are attending the eighth summit. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, his deputy, Comrade Simon Muzenda, and several foreign dignitaries attended the dinner.

Mr Gandhi said NAM (?treasures a new) and central idea of existance and codevelopment and peace, honor, and equality. He said the success of the NAM summit will be judged by the extent to which the liberation of the South African people can be hastened along with the sovereignty of Namibia, adding that the freedom of NAM states is incomplete as long as apartheid continues in South Africa while Namibia remains occupied.

Third Day of Nonaligned Summit Opens in Harare

LD030923 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0820 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — The third day plenary session of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries opened today at the conference hall in Harare.

Peru's Garcia Speaks on Economy, Financial Apartheid

PY031911 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0040 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the Harare nonaligned summit conference on 2 September — recorded]

[Text] Mr President, chiefs of states and governments, citizens of the world: I would like to greet Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, president of the Nonaligned Movement, and through him I would like to convey the greetings of Peru to Zimbabwe, a country which, along with the other black African countries, is a symbol of the historic vitality of the people who through their efforts have become free nations, as well as an example for all of us.

Peru is pleased that Zimbabwe, represented by its prime minister, has been elected to control the destiny of the Nonaligned Movement for the next few years because it will be the dignified representative of the unity of our continents, committing itself so that Africa, which has contributed with its culture to the formation of our nations, will no longer suffer in its territory the infamous racist slavery of apartheid, which is an offense to the human race.

Peru, which last July headed the International Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa, now confirms its militant action for the elimination of apartheid and for the freedom of Namibia, and affirms its solidarity with Zimbabwe, with the other Frontline States, and with all the people and classes who are fighting for their freedom on earth. Dear Kenneth Kaunda, old master and fighter, your emotion and your tears and your sacrifice encourage us and move our spirits to commit ourselves to your struggle, and the struggle of your people, the struggle of your race, the struggle of your continent, and the struggle of the entire human race, which we accept as a commitment. [applause]

Consistent with those objectives, we have decided here in Harare to establish full diplomatic relations with SWAPO by recognizing it as the only representative of the people of Namibia. [applause]

We believe that active solidarity is the spirit and the best expression of our nonalignment. During the last 25 years this assembly of free people has fulfilled many objectives, but the first and the most important was to give impulse to the awareness of the people of the Third World for equality and to strengthen their own identity. What good is it to have freedom or emancipation without identity or self-awareness.

The Nonaligned Movement has served to show that we do not all have the same historic background and that every country, people, or continent has its own individuality, its own existence. People and groups who feel superior because they have arms, power, or money believe that the path they have opened in history is the only one, and at the same time the only possible one. People who believe that they must follow the same path or subordinate themselves are wrong. This is why the Nonaligned Movement, by rescuing the historic nature of each people, has offered an alternative path from the inevitable models of social organizations offered by the two powers.

Nonalignment has played an important role in the decolonization and the birth of new states, and a vital role in the struggle against disarmament, detente, and peace, seeking to avoid a deadly conflict between the two superpowers.

It cannot be said, therefore, that nonalignment came about as an alternative in support of either of the two superpowers. The correlation of forces was not based on the antagonism of the two superpowers. The true correlation of forces of this movement of free peoples came about in view of the looming danger of a confrontation between the superpowers.

Nonalignment today is the promoter of a new economic order that is more fair and more just. An order in which political sovereignty is equivalent to more food and freedom for those nations that today suffer hunger and poverty.

After 25 years, we cannot say that all objectives have been achieved, or that everything has been changed. The most important thing is that we still exist, that there are more of us everyday, and that despite the problems that divide us, we are here together again aware that we represent a majority that is increasingly gaining strength. This is why when we honor the fathers of this movement: Nerhu, Tito, Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah, and the late great leader Indira Gandhi, our best tribute to them is to be loyal to the original principles of the movement and to the decision of not being used by any superpower and to strengthen the unity of our countries. This is so because the worst enemies that our movement can confront are the conflicts that are promoted and fueled by those who want to divide the world.

We cannot list those facts of which we are all aware without pondering and reflecting on their influence on our history. Our loyalty to nonalignment and its principles, if it is to be real, must expand and be complementary to the ideals on which it was founded 25 years ago. This is so because when it was founded, the Nonaligned Movement was based on a definition of the war, the confrontation of the two blocs, and economic imperialism, which although real at that time, is not today a true reflection of the present situation.

Fellow members: Twenty-five years ago, the danger of war was associated with military blocs and the territorial occupation of strategic zones. Today, technological development makes strategies based on the occupation of bases and the direct presence of troops obsolete.

Today, war is progressively becoming a process of cybernetic accumulation, technological hypothesis, and mental control.

Twenty-five years ago, the concept of imperialism was still linked to productive capitalism, whose plundering actions exerted control over raw materials and extended its industrial domain to the underdeveloped world. Therefore, it associated material production and industrial transformation with profit-making. This means, although in a perverse manner, that capitalism was still strongly associated with the idea of development and the rationalist idea of exploiting resources to obtain profit and thus dominate the world.

Today, however, the relationship of capitalism with our countries is characterized by its unproductivity and is based on profit-making. This is a fact that cannot be overlooked. The nature and parasitic qualities of capitalism, are reflected in the enormous foreign debt as a means of unproductive domination.

Twenty-five years ago, international relations were still powerfully influenced by the result of the world war and this justified the veto power that was granted to five powers and which can no longer be tolerated. Changes have taken place regarding the conception of the war, the capitalist system, and world institutions which compel us to expand the purposes of our movement so as to adapt them to the present realities.

Messrs, chiefs of states and governments: I believe that this is a prospect that must be studied and which should be an issue of concern and discussion. To lose time on those issues that divide us, on those conflicts that affect us, would mean to lose our momentum and our capacity to undertake joint actions which should be our main objective.

Based on this point of view, the Peruvian Government fully identifies itself with the Nonaligned Movement. In Peru we are experiencing times of decision and changes. We are confronting similar difficulties as those affecting many countries within this movement.

When we took power 1 year ago, we strove to establish a nationalist democratic and popular government like many of the governments that are headed by those present.

We proclaim as nationalism nonalignment to foreign economic policies, defense of national production, and liberation of the country from the chains of the foreign debt. But we realize that these objectives cannot only refer to Peru, because isolated nationalism is the best way for a country to remain in poverty.

Real and profound economic freedom can only be achieved through the common action of nations to change the current situation of the world and to overcome the prevailing high interest rates in order to enter a new process of production and world distribution.

We should recall a statement Tito made that today is still valid for our governments: We have not just been fighting to occupy a better place in the modern world, we are fighting for a better world. We are fighting for a different world, and this will only be possible through the common action of our nations.

This is why we ratify the objectives established 25 years ago, but we also question the current situation and the prospects for our movement over the next 25 years. First of all, we must calmly and profoundly reflect on this issue. We must complement the concept of war and its strategy, the basis on which the Nonaligned Movement emerged 25 years ago. It should be reiterated that 25 years ago the threat of war was associated with the territorial occupation of strategic zones, with control over military bases, with the deployment of troops with conventional weapons, and with the first generation of atomic weapons.

This is why the Nonaligned Movement worked to safeguard the territorial sovereignty of states and opposed the installation of military bases. But that concept of war was the result of the positions conquered by the blocs at the end of World War II and responded to the mechanical and industrial technology of the principal countries.

Today, those societies have reached what some experts call the post industrial stage, in which informatics and cybernetics define development. Science and technology have already become direct productive forces. Therefore, the reality and concept of war have suffered a profound transformation.

It is true that territorial wars and armed conflicts between the great powers remain a threat. It is true that the struggle going on in the world can be seen through the many local conflicts. However, the technological progress of recent decades has gradually made the occupation of strategic zones, the accumulation of key arsenals, and the presence of troops and material more obsolete.

First, the appearance of strategic and intercontinental missiles and now laser beams, the high speed transmission of information, the accumulation of cybernetics, and the militarization of space, have made the technology of war surpass the territorial concept of 25 years ago.

What I mean is that although the defense of the territorial sovereignty of states, the struggle against the installation of military bases, and the repudiation of foreign intervention are still necessary, they are clearly insufficient to face the new problems and realities of the modern world. Therefore, the definition of blocs and alignments must also be complemented.

The definition of blocs is gradually becoming no longer a territorial and military reality because its equilibrium was based on the division of the world into zones. The concept of blocs is now becoming more a conflict for the production and accumulation of knowledge and for technological superiority. And this is something on which it is necessary to ponder, because today we must be just as interested in mental independence and the identity of our societies' aspirations and development models as in territorial sovereignty.

Although military bases lose importance, they are replaced by colonialist ideological and cultural principles which still prevail and the expansion of theories which state that if we do not seek protection from a superpower, the poor are traditionally inept.

In view of its technological nature, wars are increasingly connected to science and economic systems. Today, war is equivalent to a technological hypothesis that promotes the spending and deficit of the superpowers; consequently, it presupposes higher financial rates. This is why war is equivalent to debt, misery, and economic domination of our peoples.

In this regard, we must take into account the new trends in this economic domination. We cannot continue implementing old concepts to deal with the present situation. The control of trade in raw materials and the expansion of industry and the consumer model that characterized the world 25 years ago has been surpassed by a new kind of domination. This is the financial profitting system that dominates the world through interest rates, the allotment of credits, and the cirulation at the international level of a single currency that disdains its true value and adopts a speculative and parasitic nature.

Today, we are witnessing an increasingly new imperialistic situation. The wave of capitalist expansion, which started at the end of World War II, exhausted itself in the 1970's by generating protectionist policies, trade barriers, and recession. At the same time, as a result of the development of technology and science, many raw materials became obsolete, and in view of the decrease in their production, recession and crisis began to plague the majority of our countries. However, in the 1970's we also experienced an increase in oil prices which introduced a great monetary mass into the system, which promoted a deceitful credit reactivation, and established a definitive prevalence of financial interests and profit-making as a form of domination, because in an exhausted economy experiencing a dwindling production, the extraction of financial interests becomes the basic instrument of profits. However, this is not a productive or real means to exert domination because it does not generate industrial development, material production, or profits. Profit-making is increasingly equivalent to the allotment, circulation, and the recovery of money, which in turn generates more interests.

This situation is strengthened because in the new concept of war economic resources are not earmarked for production and social benefits. They are earmarked for war technology, and subsequently create budget deficits. Therefore, to collect money and to cover these deficits, interest rates must increase. This in turn increases the foreign debt, making interests the fundamental basis of domination.

Consequently, the financial-minded profit system, which was always a structural element in the capitalist system, dominates, having imposed the logic of nonproduction throughout the world.

It is important to note how and to what extent capitalist domination over us has changed. Capitalism, which years ago was associated with the exploitation of raw materials or the establishment of low and unjust prices, and later with industrial expansion, is today associated with the movement of money by itself without generating capital or generating production, without being invested, or generating material, thus dominating the system.

This is why the fetish for liquidity, that is the creation of interests based on unproductive money, has expanded and consolidates itself as the crisis develops and recession takes hold and poor countries are directly chained-down trhough their foreign debt.

Latin America is a specific example. It was first an exporter of raw materials. By the middle of the century it tried to create an industry by establishing technological models at very high costs. As a result of this, it contracted a debt that now entails an immense development. Now without investments, without development, and with increasingly less income, our countries are witnessing the growth of their financial commitments.

We must respond to this system which destroys countries with its unproductive logic. We must respond to this fetish for liquidity that has a life of its own and whose theoric agent is the IMF.

Within this framework, richer countries are strengthening their position through technology and the handling of financial decisions because they are the only ones responsible for controlling the level of credits, interest rates, and the flow of resources. In addition, in an unprecedented selfish attitude, they intend to reactivate their economy by excluding all other countries.

This entire situation was brought about by a profit-minded financial system and is a type of an economic apartheid that excludes poor nations. It is a type of world financial racism that separates creditors from debtors, and that absorbs the low liquidity of poor countries, which are receiving increasingly less for their products.

Therefore, no matter the speed in which our economies develop, the speed of the increases in interest rates and debt will always be higher. This means that we shall always be condemned to permanent backwardness.

However, based on this same logic, the process of unproductive credit rotation is about to end. Although its exhaustion will ruin debtor countries, it will later affect the powerful economies as well.

It is our duty to unite, to act, and to demand that richer countries be aware of this situation by understanding that world economic reactivation cannot be partial or discriminatory. Only a fairer and more just economic system can guarantee the possibility of achieving development and free us from the hunger and the death that many countries, particularly those in Arica, are experiencing.

However, to do this, important political decisions must be made not by the great and powerful of the earth, but by those who are gathered here today. These are decisions and actions that must be implemented, the most urgent of which, one that involves us all and not only debtor countries, is that concerning the foreign debt.

There will be no real economic reactivation by excluding the poor, by implementing an apartheid against human beings who have no right to consumption and production.

There will be no economic growth if the consumption is not promoted among thousands of millions of human beings. This will not be achieved by offering more credit and concessions as was proposed by the Baker plan because this plan will only support the logic of profit-minded financial systems and inequality.

This will only be achieved by decreasing interest rates, rechanneling resources to production, and granting better prices for raw materials. There will be development if the terms of the foreign debt are not changed; if multinational institutions such as the IMF do not change their conditions and ideas. Within the present framework, we shall only continue within the vicious circle of misery and debt.

In the last few years, in an effort to seek a solution, Peru requested new credits and loans to pay for the previously-contracted debt. As a guarantee, it signed several letters of intent with the IMF committing itself to devalue its currency, to leave salaries stagnant, to reduce its public expenditures, and to pay on time.

But inflation increased, industry decreased, salaries fell, our national currency lost its value, and as a result, democracy began to lose its credibility. The new government chose a different path. To do this it implemented a substantial limitation on the payment of the foreign debt and it left behind the IMF theory by reducing interest rates, promoting consumption and salaries so as to reactivate the economy. In so doing, to some extent we have been able to decrease the inflation rate and curb the devaluation of our currency by keeping a higher level of reserves.

Messrs, chiefs of state and government: I have dared to make these comments to remind you that it is not possible to achieve an economic recovery without restating the position that each country upholds regarding the international financial system: by abandoning the liberal theory and decreasing the flow of resources.

Mexico owes $100 billion; Argentina owes $50 billion; the Philippines owe more than $30 million; Malaysia owes $15 billion; Egypt and Nigeria owe more $20 billion.

All these countries are facing the same problem. The future of our people will depend on how we respond to the foreign debt issue because the debt, people of Africa and Asia, is not an exclusive problem of Latin America or of other large debtors.

I am not speaking of the debt from the selfish position of a country which wants to pay less. I am speaking of the debt with the understanding that it is the weakest link in a system which oppresses the people. A solution of the debt problem requires economic reactivation and a New International Economic Order. For us, the weak countries, the debt is the only real instrument we have to make our voice heard. As a debtor country this is our solidarity with the other countries of the world.

The foreign debt epitomizes the history of capitalism throughout the 20th century. The debt is the current system of alignment. As was said here before, the debt stems from the imbalances existing between the prices of raw materials and those of industrial products.

The debt has been increasing as a result of high interest rates. The interest rates are no longer the cost of money, they are an instrument for obtaining resources with which to cover the deficit and military expenditures of the rich countries. When the inflation rate of the industrialized countries reaches 3 percent, the interest rates are 8, 9 or 10 percent. This is why according to some calculations, two-thirds of the Latin American debt has been reexported to the financial centers and deposited in private accounts.

In addition, and this is a point that touches the heart of the unjust system we are experiencing, the foreign debt is measured and paid in dollars as a result of a great injustice. In 1944 the majority of the countries agreed to establish a world currency managed by an international bank, but they demanded that that currency be given a gold value in order for that currency not to become an exclusive property of any country.

However, in 1971 the United States stopped using the gold standard. Therefore, the people and countries that had dollars believing that they could exchange them for gold were left with paper money. The gold was retained and confiscated by the largest world power. Therefore, the country which had the largest debt in history refused to pay it. It was a unilateral decision which destroyed the Pretton Woods system. However, the IMF did not declare that power ineligible even though on that occasion the dollar ceased to be a world currency and became only a U.S. currency.

We do not reject the dollar as a U.S. currency. We do not advocate hate of xenophobia. What we reject is the world liquidity and the monetary system in the hands of a single country because that country benefits from its fluctuations and can issue money at its discretion. Therefore, it can increase interest rates to finance its deficit without the need to make the necessary adjustments which the IMF demands only of the poorest countries.

On this issue we should point out that the IMF has become the representative of the liquidity of a single country and we should insist on the call for an international conference on money and credit in order to democratize the participation of all countries on the issuance of international liquidity.

In addition to unfair terms of trade, high interest rates, and the use of a single currency, the imperialist economy has adopted protectionist policies to defend itself from the crisis by closing its markets and has provoked a drop in the prices of raw materials such as silver, copper, oil, wheat, and meat.

As a result of all this, the debtor countries owe increasingly more, produce increasingly less, and get increasingly lower prices for their products. In the last few years, the debtor countries have tried to get new credits to pay the debt but this merry-go-round avoids the problem, defers the solution, and contributes to maintaining a high interest financial system.

Moreover, the credit merry-go-round subordinates countries to the conditions of a colonial theory through the IMF's letter of intent.

We are not against the existence of the IMF, but we are against the hegemonic and universalistic nature of an economic theory which represents the voracious nature of the financial profiting system, the implementation of which has destroyed the economies of many nations by subordinating them to the interests of the system.

The letters of intent of the IMF demand economic adjustment practices and the limitation of consumption with the objective of assuring the resources for the payment of the debt. We are told to implement an economic opening and thus our countries become open markets and we destroy our industry. We are told to devalue our currency and thus we have to increase our work load to pay the foreign debt. We are told that domestic credit interest rates are higher than the devaluation rate thus promoting inflation to decrease consumption. The IMF says that these negative effects are the result of the high public expenditures and the government's actions; and it demands austerity and economic adjustment.

We say that this is a biased theory, because in the 1970's when it was necessary to place the bulging financial resources, the IMF encouraged indebtedness and was an accomplice to the plundering. Moreover, the IMF demands austerity only from debtor countries without saying anything about the deficit and the plundering of rich countries.

Meanwhile, the population is growing by an annual rate of 3 percent and the misery of our nations is increasing. Therefore, the government must choose between the fulfillment of foreign commitments, between banks and the people, and between the rich and the poor. There is only one path to choose. Because the truth is that under the present conditions the debt of the Third World, the Latin American foreign debt, cannot be paid by any country because doing so would submerge it in misery and violence. For example, Peru owes $14 billion and the total sum of its production of goods and services totals $17 billion. This means that to pay the foreign debt, Peru would have to work at full speed for almost an entire year and that during that year it could not eat or drink anything.

This is why Peru. like the rest of the Third World, is at a clear crossroad. We have to choose between debt or democracy; debt or sovereignty; debt or life.

Therefore, we must unite with other nations. Our strength lies in our unity. We must unite to obtain a substantial reduction in world interest rates, a historical and realistic rescheduling of the terms of our debt, the recovery of the prices of our raw materials; and a democratic monetary system. Only through unity and joint actions will we be able to truly prove our nonalignment.

However, until we achieve the unity that we have proclaimed for the past 25 years, until then, each of us must act based on what can be acheived in the future. We cannot remain idle before the voracious monster of financial imperialism because if we say we hope to take a future joint action, this is a mere pretext to obey now to the present conditions while the debt silently continues to grow. Each of us must make the proper decisions to avoid the drain of resources and the recession of production.

If we are capable of understanding the problem that is affecting us all, if we know that the great objective is to achieve a future unity, no decision will be made on a unilateral basis. On the contrary, it would be a unilateral decision to adopt a passive attitude.

In view of this, 12 months ago Peru decided to reduce the servicing of its foreign debt to 10 percent of its export revenues. This measure ties the transference of resources for the debt to the volume and prices of exports and links the problem of low prices of raw materials to the increase in interest rates. It is also a first step to more equally distributing the negative effects of the world crisis.

Of course we want more profound and drastic solutions, but the present situation compells us to start by taking the first steps. The important thing is not only to pursue the great objectives but to take the first steps because that is the way to lay the foundation for future decisions.

The Peruvian proposal was designed to guarantee our social survival and to rebuild our economy. However, since it is the decision of a poor country, it is qualified as a unilateral decision. Within the framework of the present system, when a world power makes a decision, people believe that it is a necessary, absolute and universal decision. When a poor country makes a decision it is accused of implementing a unilateral decision. I say that we cannot continue being prisoners of this colonial language and logic.

Moreover, biased opinions interested in keeping other countries from following Peru's bad example, state that Peru adopted a hasty decision and that the best thing to do is to continue the dialogue, the negotiations. But throughout many years and many governments Peru has been holding dialogues, negotiations, and paying the foreign debt in the hope of witnessing a change of the situation and the theories. And throughout these years, Peru's economy has been dramatically affected by the payment of the foreign debt and the letters of intent.

Over the past 25 years, the Nonaligned Movement has also been demanding the enforcement of a New International Economic Order, but no one has ever listened because we have never exercised our capacity to unite and to exert pressure. Are we going to wait for an entire century witnessing the increasing poverty of our people? I say that the enormous weakness of the foreign debt is that it is the greatest instrument the poor have ever had to create a more just economic order. I also say that the destiny of those countries that are the poorest lies in the hands of debtor countries and the actions and decisions they make today.

This is why we are willing to hold dialogue, willing to explain. However, we will not talk while our country and people sacrifice.

If we accepted the present conditions, in 1968 we would have paid $5.5 billion while our exports only totaled $3 billion. In keeping with our decision we have paid $340 billion, which is equivalent to 10 percent of our export revenues. This has allowed us to maintain a better level of reserves and defend our economy from the market fluctuations.

When we informed our creditors about our decisions, Peru was receiving $30 for each barrel of oil it exported. Five months later the oil price fell below $9 per barrel and other products such as silver and copper continued to experience a decline in prices.

As a result of this, this year Peru will obtain $400 million less in its export revenues. The same thing has happened to many debtor countries that export raw materials.

In conclusion, we cannot pay and it is no solution to negotiate under the present conditions of economic adjustment proposed by the IMF.

When negotiations are undertaken within the framework of these conditions, the country that signs the letter of intent knows that it will be unable to fulfill the conditions. The people are aware that their hardships will increase; banks know that they will have to refinance the debt. Everything is hypocrisy and deceit on this merry-go-round that leads nowhere.

This is why we must undertake, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, an independent and united action to break protectionist barriers, to demand better prices for our products, and to acheive a decrease in interest rates or their complete eradication. However, until we are able to achieve this, each of us must act by defending their people. We cannot continue the submissive payments. Only by acting shall we show that we the poor can change the circumstances and the hour glass of the debt will not run against us. This, gentlemen, is Peru's position.

It is on this basis that we want to build a society with more development, more justice, and more economic independence. It is a difficult path. Some say that it is an isolated path but we answer that no one who walks the path of history is alone. This is our will and our loyalty to the objectives of this great Nonaligned Movement.

We must seek to recover the original strength of nonalignment, to which the interests and strategies of the great powers are alien, by opposing political and ideological blocs.

We claim that self-determination is a right and we reassert our militant support for the cause of those nations that suffer hunger; for the struggle against apartheid; for the cause of the Palestinian people and their right to have a state and a territory; and for the cause of Central America in its struggle against interventionism.

We reassert our complete solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, to whom Peru is linked as a Latin American country and with whom it shares the destiny of continental sovereignty. We are and will continue to support the Contadora group as a resource against intervention and violence and we condemn a power publicly supplying arms and money to counterrevolutionaries who attack a sister nation.

However, we also firmly condemn the hegemonic actions carried out by the other power in its area of influence, and its military intervention in other areas of the world.

We reject war, death, and for the sake of our right to exist, we call on all powers and their allies to stop the nuclear threat and the militarization of space by noting like Nasir that peaceful coexistence is not synonymous with an armed truce but with creative and fruitful cooperation.

However, we will lack the moral authority to demand this from the powerful countries of the earth if we continue purchasing conventional arms and give our blood as profits for the merchants of death.

How can we tell creditors and banks we do not have resources if we are spending thousands of millions in arms and using them against each other?

Today, when multilateralism is denied by the powerful and the cause of the poor of the earth is not heard by the system, we promote the strengthening of the United Nations, and the use of our moral force against the arrogancy of guns and riches.

In summary, Mr President, messrs., chiefs of states and governments, and dear Kenneth Kaunda, who is a symbol for me and for all of us at this difficult time: we are still struggling, as we have been for the past 25 years, to offer a different alternative to humanity because the future is not the property of the powerful, and because no one can declare himself an interpreter or the owner of history. Poor and powerful nations alike uphold the same dignified human principles. The African from Namibia is just as human as the peasant from the Andes region, as are the men from the United States or the Kremlin.

Many peoples and races have proclaimed throughout history to be superior but this ethnocentric vanity destroyed them. Only their ruins remain.

The poor of the earth shall not allow ourselves to be blinded by pride. We represent a principle of democratic equality because we do not feel either superior or inferior to anyone.

We will not passively accept a new type of apartheid, that is, a financial apartheid. We shall struggle for justice. The powerful with their bombs and their money will continue to impose injustice but not for long. The roots of their system and of their theory are dried out.

Like the Spanish philosopher we shall tell them: You may conquer, but you will not convince us.

It has been 25 years since the world first heard the voice of the people in the Nonaligned Movement. It was the voice of justice; it was the voice of history. The Nonaligned Movement united Asia with its unbeatable spirit, the renascent Europe, the new Africa with the birth of its new nations; and later Latin America in its struggle to achieve economic independence and self-determination.

Today, at this Zimbabwe meeting we have been entrusted to continue this task of unity and decisively raise that banner for the inmense majority, for justice, and for life. We shall win this battle against hunger, and in justice. We shall win because ours is a just cause and it is the cause of humanity.

Cheers for fraternity to the Nonaligned Movement from the people of Peru. [applause]

SFRY's Hasani Calls for Disarmament, Cooperation

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[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, the president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke today in the general debate at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare. The text of his speech is as follows:

Mr President, dear friends: It is with special pleasure that I greet the heads of state and government and delegations of the nonaligned countries as well as senior representatives of friendly observer-countries and guests of the conference present.

Allow me, on behalf of the SFRY delegation and myself, to express my warmest thanks for the hospitality and attention which is being shown to us here. The efforts and enthusiasm which the government and the people of Zimbabwe have invested in the organization and successful work of the conference are worthy of admiration.

We are sincerely glad that this, our eighth successive summit meeting, is being held in Zimbabwe, which in these last 6 years since the gaining of independence, as well as during its heroic struggle for national liberation, has proved its orientation toward the original principles of nonalignment.

This is an opportunity to congratulate you once again most cordially, Mr President, on your assumption of the duties as chairman of the the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in the period ahead. We are deeply convinced that under your chairmanship, too, the movement will fully reflect the political wisdom, determination, and courage which you demonstrated so powerfully in the struggle for the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe. In performing these responsible duties which are of importance to all of us, you can count on the full support and cooperation of Yugoslavia.

I would also like to pay the greatest tribute to friendly India and I express my thanks, in particular, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for his efforts to strengthen the unity and action of the nonaligned. It is with the greatest respect that we evoke the memory of the great stateswoman Indira Gandhi, whose place in the overall development of the policy of nonalignment remains indelible.

Mr President, the policy of nonalignment has deep roots in Africa. Grown up in the fire of anticolonial revolution, African countries have, precisely in nonalignment, found support for the preservation of their difficultly acquired independence, and for full social, political, and economic emancipation, giving them impetus and power.

This is a continent of great human and natural potential. But poverty and hunger continue to be a heavy burden on it. In the immediate neighborhood of this country, Zimbabwe, a battle is being waged for human dignity, freedom, and truth. This summit of ours here, in the south of Africa, is an expression of the greatest support and solidarity with the oppressed population of South Africa, the people of Namibia, and the Frontline States.

Violence strengthens the thirst for freedom and repression increases the desire for truth. Racist terror, mass murder, the persecution of the majority of the population, and the aggressive policy of the regime in Pretoria have made the region of South Africa one of the most explosive crisis flashpoints. Yugoslavia's stance is clear and unamibiguous. The international community will realize its obligation to humanity if it uses all means for the final liquidation of the system of apartheid as a crime against humanity. We resolutely advocate comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.

Special responsibility here lies with Western countries. We condemn the on-going attempts to evade these just demands of the international community and the democratic public of the world. The political, material, military, and every other help of our movement to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa must be more effective.

At the same time, Yugoslavia is constantly involved in implementing as urgently as possible the UN plan for the complete independence of Namibia. We do not accept any conditions whatsoever on its freedom and independence. Support and assistance to the armed struggle of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the peoples of Namibia, continues to be our primary task.

With a policy of force and aggression, South Africa is attempting to destabilize independent neighboring countries and endanger their territorial integrity. It continues to occupy part of Angola. The nonaligned countries are justified in demanding of all foreign forces that they cease to support the separatist movement, UNITA, and make a practical contribution to the solution of the crisis in South Africa. Also, we are obliged to continue our concrete assistance to the Frontline States. We are fully supporting the declaration on South Africa submitted by the African group of nonaligned countries.

Dear friends, since the Delhi summit and up to today there has not been a significant reduction of tensions in international relations. Crises, bloc policy, and action from a position of strength, pressures, aggression, and intervention — all these continue to be characteristics of the times in which we live. The independence and secure development of many countries, particularly nonaligned countries, has been endangered. In the aspiration for dominance and influence in the world, confrontation is not ceasing.

As early as at the first conference in Belgrade, the nonaligned have been appealing to the good sense and maturity of humankind, and for complete nuclear and conventional disarmament under international control. Stockpiles since then have increased many times and their destructive power has been perfected. A balance of fear is not, nor can it be, a guarantee for peace and security. It is understandable that the voice of humankind is speaking out more powerfully than ever before against armaments. As the largest force for peace in the world, the Nonaligned Movement is obliged to make this voice effective — to demand resolutely the urgent cessation and banning of all nuclear tests, the banning of the extension of the arms race into space, and the reaching of an agreement on the radical reduction, with the aim of complete elimination, of strategic medium-range and tactical nuclear armaments and all other systems and means of mass destruction as soon as possible. Yugoslavia supports all constructive initiatives which lead to disarmament.

On this occasion, too, we express our principled support for dialogue between the big powers for overcoming this unfavorable situation. It is essential, however, that this dialogue lead, as soon as possible, to concrete, positive results.

Peace, security, and disarmament are portentous questions of the world. They cannot, therefore, be the monopoly of the big powers. Detente can only bear fruit if it is a universal process, and if it is a field for the involvement and responsibilities of all countries. There can be no stable peace and security if they are exclusively dependent on the decision-making and agreement of the big powers and their bloc organizations. Real, comprehensive detente should encompass all countries and all regions of the world. In this process, we must continue to insist resolutely on the military disengagement of the big powers and blocs from the nonaligned areas of the world.

It is justifiably expected of the nonaligned countries that they be involved to the full in, and come up with their own concrete and realistic proposals for the solution to the vital problems outlined above.

There is not one nonaligned or any other developing country which has not been affected by the current unfavorable situation in international economic relations. The dramatic increase in the gulf between north and south is threatening to erupt into unforeseen instability. It is a worrying fact that the growth rate in the greater part of the southern hemisphere has, for a long time now, been below the level of the population growth rate, particularly in Africa. How can development be ensured in conditions of profound inequality and the constant outflow of wealth from the developing countries to the developed countries, which has taken on enormous proportions recently? Last year and this year, solely as a result of the fall in the price of raw materials, including oil, a further redistribution of income has come about to the benefit of developed Western countries, to the tune of over $130 billion.

The burden of the debts of the developing countries is a reflection of the most drastic form of this outflow and not only imperils their economic development but also brings into question the process of world reproduction. Despite all the internal efforts and renunciations of the indebted countries, their indebtedness is increasing. The conditions on which the ability of the indebted countries to meet their obligations depend are worsening — protectionism is on the increase, interest rates continue to be high, foreign exchange rates are unstable, and there is a reduced inflow of financial funds for development.

Partial measures which are offered as a solution to the problem of debts, although they temporarily mitigate the burden of payments, lead to the further exhaustion of the indebted countries. The problem of debts is also used for the imposition of a specific system of development which represents an unacceptable interference in internal affairs.

It must be clear today that debts are the joint problem of both creditors and debtors. Therefore, they have joint responsibility for their solution. At present it is shifted solely on the shoulders of the debtors. Debts cannot be solved without a dialogue between the creditor government, the debtor, and international financial and banking institutions. The repayment of debts is only possible in conditions of rapid economic growth in the indebted countries and with a greater influx of foreign exchange funds.

While the developing countries are still fighting to overcome the difficult legacies of the past, science and technology are conquering new fields. Unless the developing countries are involved in these trends in time they will lag behind permanently. That is why we must insist on equal participation in the results of technological progress and on the obligation of developed countries to cooperate with developing countries. At the same time, it is essential that in this exceptionally important area, too, we improve the mutual cooperation between the nonaligned and the developing countries. The recent meeting of a number of developing countries on Brioni in Yugoslavia on the topic of the "Technological Revolution and the Developing Countries" represents a significant initial step in this direction.

We are still a long way from establishing a New International Economic Order. We must be persistent in our struggle for these new relations and rely increasingly on our own efforts, while at the same time strengthening cooperation with developing countries, particularly those prepared for this. In a world of increasing interdependence, it is a misconception that the north can exist without the south, just as the south cannot exist without the north. As a result, international cooperation for the development of all is an objective necessity.

In many declarations our orientation has been for the mutual cooperation of the nonaligned and the developing countries. In practice, certain steps have been taken, but they are not on a level of our needs and possibilities. It is necessary to integrate our economies more soundly on long-term bases and strengthen the awareness of reciprocal reliance and the unity of our action in all areas of international economic relations. This will strengthen our economic power and our positions in negotiations with the developed world. I am convinced that the formation of our permanent ministerial committee for economic questions will certainly contribute to this.

Mr. President, world crisis flashpoints are permanent sources of instability, tension and the danger of the expansion of conflicts. Almost all of them, as a rule, are in the areas of the nonaligned countries. We simply cannot reconcile ourselves to such a situation. It is essential that we make more energetic joint efforts to find a permanent and just solution to the crises which are burdening international relations.

I have already spoken of how Yugoslavia views the crisis which is shaking South Africa. In the Near East the expansionist and aggressive policy of Israel and the support which it is offered from outside are frustrating any sort of progress. This crisis has, for decades, been one of the most serious hotbeds of world instability. It is our duty and obligation to continue the active operation to influence all responsible factors to achieve the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people to form, under the leadership of the PLO, their own state. We advocate the convocation of an international conference on the Near East as soon as possible, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the equal participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We express full support for the unity and independent action of the PLO.

We believe that there is every reason for the mandate of the committee of the nonaligned countries for Palestine, led by the chairman of our movement, to be extended. There is an objective need for such a body, with its initiatives, to make a contribution to the common action of the nonaligned for a just and comprehensive solution to the Near East crisis and the Palestinian question.

The tragic development of events in Lebanon, caused by Israeli aggression and fratricidal war, requires our still more resolute support for efforts to renew national unity, the implementation of full sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of nonaligned Lebanon.

Nonaligned Nicaragua continues to be exposed to coarse pressures, interference, and intervention with the intention of destabilizing it and of changing its internal system. Assessing such behavior as impermissible, on this occasion, too, we express our broadest solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and their struggle for the defense of their independence and their own path of development. Yugoslavia fully supports the action of the Contadora group and support groups for the just solution of the crisis in Central America.

As hitherto, we resolutely advocate the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and the respect for the legitimate rights of the peoples of these countries to determine their own future freely and independently. We fully support the efforts of the UN general secretary to solve the Afghanistan problem. Also, Yugoslavia sees a constructive initiative which deserves our support in the recent eight-point proposals of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The DPRK proposals for the peaceful unification of this divided country and the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea enjoy our permanent support.

On this occasion, too, Yugoslavia stresses its full support for the preservation of the independence, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. We resolutely oppose attempts to divide this nonaligned country and are for the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory and an agreement between the two national communities.

Supporting the right of the Saharan people to self-determination, we are convinced that the only way to solve this problem is through negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario and in a referendum on the basis of the appropriate resolutions of the OAU and UN General Assembly.

Unfortunately, this is the second summit we are holding in conditions of the blood-letting in the Iraq-Iran war which, with the huge number of victims on both sides, is seriously imperilling peace and security in the whole region. We resolutely repeat the demand that there be a cessation of hostilities forthwith and that the Nonaligned Movement invest fresh efforts which would help these two nonaligned countries come to a political, equitable, and honorable solution for both sides by political means. The war between these two nonaligned countries once again warns of the need for most favorable methods to be found to solve all disputes between nonaligned countries peacefully, as required by the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and the principles of the UN Charter.

As a Mediterranean country it is logical for Yugoslavia to be concerned with the development of events in this region. In the Mediterranean region there are existing and potential dangers for new crises. For decades now, military forces, fleets, and armed bloc forces have been concentrating there. In recent times threats and the use of force against the nonaligned countries of the region have become more frequent. All of us on the shores of the Mediterranean sense this danger. The recent violent armed attack and the constant threats and pressures on Libya are the best illustration of this.

Yugoslavia believes that all this requires the broadest cooperation and involvement of all the nonaligned countries and particularly members of our movement from the Mediterranean area to overcome the existing situation and open up a process which would lead to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and military threats. To this end we attach great significance to the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean.

On the European continent, despite the most profound divisions, a dialogue, within the framework of the process of CSCE, has been maintained in even the most difficult conditions. Through negotiation and cooperation a collective awareness in Europe is developing and being strengthened on the necessity of mutual cooperation. The nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe play a very significant role in strengthening this consciousness. Through their independent action the policy of nonalignment is affirmed and its contribution to the overcoming of the unfavorable situation in international relations is confirmed.

Yugoslavia has always started from the standpoint that the United Nations is an irreplaceable international forum for the maintenance of peace and security, for the solution of all world problems, and for the implementation of the goals and tasks which we, as a movement, have set ourselves. The nonaligned countries have made a major contribution to the growth of the United Nations into a universal democratic forum, in which all its members participate equally in consideration of the vital problems of the day. We are, however, deeply concerned by the fact that the United Nations and multilateral cooperation in general are exposed to premeditated pressures and attempts on the part of big powers to diminish and limit its role and significance. We expect that at this summit, too, we agree on joint action for the preservation of the democratic character of the world organization, the strengthening of its role, and its more efficient functioning.

Mr. President, the complexity of international relations and the need for the more effective involvement of the nonaligned requires of us that we constantly perfect the forms and roads of our action and that we always assess our experiences critically. In all questions (?which) we solve, at this summit, too, we must be guided only by that which ensures the unity of the movement, which its future requires, and which ensures the implementation of the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment.

Our movement is in all questions orientated toward the interests and goals of the policy of nonalignment and not toward the standpoint of one or other power. It has not had, nor does it have, prejudices against anyone, but has assessed the value of everyone's policy according to its results. The Yugoslav delegation is also guided by this at this summit.

At this conference there is a powerful and convincing reverberation of the voice of concerned humankind, concerned that in a time of huge, epoch-making achievements in many fields of human endeavor, there is still insufficient unity and creative effort for a world in which every nation is to live peacefully and go about its business freely. Only free and equal nations can put the finishing touches to the building of world peace.

This is a crucial time for all of us. The extent to which the Nonaligned Movement will adapt its action successfully to it depends very much on us ourselves. It is, therefore, essential that the nonaligned countries today, more than before, through carefully worked out and concrete proposals, actions, and initiatives, involve themselves more actively in overall processes in the world. Hence the task of all of us to make this summit a summit of the true unity, action orientation, and close cooperation of the nonaligned in all fields.

Ghali Reviews Egypt's Commitment to Nonalignment

NC032005 Cairo MENA in English 1842 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3 (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali described today the Non-Aligned Movement as a non-precedent movement in history which forms a major moral power which aims at confronting attempts made to the partition of the world into contesting pacts and blocks.

Addressing the eighth session of the non-aligned summit, Dr Ghali, chairman of Egypt's delegation to the summit, praised efforts exerted by former chairman of the movement, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandhi and hailed the people of Zimbabwe and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, current chariman of the movement.

Dr Ghali reviewed Egypt's role and her commitments to principles of non-alignment, particularly as a founder member-state, noting that the battle of Suez, Egypt has celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, few weeks ago, was a natural preamble for inaugurating the policy of non-alignment in the sixties of this century the repercussions of which have spread worldwide. [sentence as received].

The Suez has become a symbol of the courageous struggle, the national dignity and steadfastness of the national struggle for realizing political and economic independence, he said.

Dr Ghali underlined the need for adopting a comprehensive framework for handling the world economic problems to avoid a set back of the world economy.

The developing countries have continued, during the past years, to call, particularly during its dialogue with the developed countries, for deepening the reciprocal dependent and international integration between economies of the developing and developed countries, Dr Ghali said, pointing out that the rate of economic development has retreated in a big number of developing countries, particularly in Africa.

He affirmed anew Egypt's adoption of the proposal calling for the setting up of three funds for realizing stability of basic commodities, for furthering financial and monetary cooperation, and for stepping up development.

Dr Ghali asked the developed countries and the international monetary institutions to understand the economic, social, and political sides of the problems of debts in the developing countries.

He underlined the need to start an international dialogue to discuss ways to handle the issue of debts, means to set up a more equitable and more stable international monetary system through joint efforts of both the developing and the developed countries.

He announced Egypt's adoption of the proposal calling for convening an international conference to discuss monetary and financial issues, reminding the session of the critical economic situation in Africa.

Dr Ghali condemned the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa, expressing Egypt's support of adopting compulsory sanctions against the Government of South Africa.

Dr Ghali called on the Arab countries to work for realizing a joint formula for genuine Arab solidarity, affirming that the Palestinian question is the key for realizing the aspired, comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The first step, he underlined, for realising a settlement will be adopting a unified Arab stance among the concerned Arab parties.

Egypt's support of the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the crisis including the PLO means that it should be a serious conference during which dialogue and negotiations should take place directly between the parties concerned with a reconciliatory role to be played by the other parties to this conference.

In this respect, Dr Ghali expressed Egypt's welcome of the proposal made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he called for the participation of the five-permanent member-states of the UN Security Council in a preparatory conference for realizing peace in the Middle East.

Dr Ghali said Egypt supports the legitimate government in Lebanon and seeks an end to the current circumstances imposed upon Lebanon and calls as well on the different factions in Lebanon to agree together to a unified stance and to end foreign intervention.

He also called for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of Lebanon.

On the Gulf war, Dr Ghali, chairman of Egypt's delegation to the Harare non-aligned summit, pointed out that the Gulf war affects the development process not only in the Gulf region but also in the developing countries. The escalation of this war threatens security and stability of the Arab nation and interests of the Iranian people, he said.

He affirmed Egypt's support of all efforts exerted to bring to a halt the Gulf war, asking Iran to respond positively to the efforts for realizing a settlement.

Dr Ghali also asked the summit to issue a clear cut resolution calling for halting fighting, withdrawal of both parties to the international border lines, to start peaceful talks for realizing regional and international security and stability.

Dr Ghali called on the non-aligned countries to adopt Egypt's proposal on holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to confront the phenomenon of terrorism.

He (?also) spoke about Egypt's concept on security, peace, and cooperation in the Mediterranean area and on the respect of the unity and independence of its littoral states.

Malaysian Prime Minister on Kampuchean Proposal

LD031213 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1122 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — Speaking at the plenary session of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare today the Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamad said that the continued presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea makes it impossible to establish a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in South East Asia.

He supported the eight point peace proposal made by Kampuchean leaders in exile and asked that this represents an important milestone in the search of a framework for a comprehensive and durable political solution to the problem. Malaysian prime minister strongly urged Vietnam to carefully and seriously reconsider this proposal in the interest of ending peacefully their long drawn-out occupation of Kampuchea.

Guyana's Hoyte Urges Permanent Nuclear Test Ban

LD031359 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1202 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 2 (TANJUG) — The President of Guyana Hugh Desmond Hoyte has proposed to the eighth summit now in session in Harare that the non-aligned make an appeal to the two super powers to proclaim a permament moratorium on nuclear tests and start a dialogue which would lead to an end in the arms race.

He spoke on various other world problems and supported an active assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa and the countries of the Front Line. According to Hoyte this assistance should be practical as to speed up the elimination of racism and apartheid.

Mozambique's Machel Outlines NAM's 'Key Role'

LD031212 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1033 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — The President of Mozambique Samora Machel said today in Harare that the Non-Aligned Movement has a key role in the struggle against polarisation of the world, in the process of decolonisation in Africa, and the awakening of the world conciousness on today's problems.

Addressing the eighth summit of the non-aligned President Machel devoted much of his speech to the situation in South Africa and demanded that the movement introduce collective mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He disclosed that armed bandits supported by the South African regime have caused damages to Mozambique worth more than 4 billion dollars or two times more than the whole external debt of the country.

Machel at the end of his speech gave support to the candidacy of Nicaragua to host the next, ninth summit of the non-aligned.

Minister Denies Al-Qadhdhafi To Leave 'Suddenly'

LD032325 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1703 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — Information Minister of Zimbabwe Dr Nathan Shamuyarira denied tonight reports that President Al-Qadhdhafi [title as received] of Libya was planning to leave Harare suddenly.

"This is not true", Dr Shamuyarira told a press briefing here.

Speculations were spread in Harare that Libyan president could leave the eighth summit and stories about that were published by some media.

Zimbabwean minister urged journalists not to be sensational or write rumors and asked them to verify what they write, because "we do not censor anything".

PANA Reports Libyan Demonstrations Held

MB031751 Dakar PANA in French 1405 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (PANA) — About 200 Libyans demonstrated this morning around the international conference center where the proceedings of the Eighth Nonaligned Movement Summit are presently taking place. The Libyans, who shouted anti-imperialist slogans and displayed portraits of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, demanded a strong leader like Al-Qadhdhafi to head the Nonaligned Movement. The demonstrators, who wanted to gain access to the conference hall, were prevented from doing so by the Zimbabwean security forces. They then dispersed.

Al-Qadhdhafi To Continue To Aid 'Liberation' Forces

MB031109 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1054 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — The recent bombing of the Libyan capital, Tripoli, by the United States was a calculated move aimed at intimidating Libya to stop assisting "liberation" movements all over the world, the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said last night. In an interview with the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Coporation, Col al-Qadhdafi said the attack on Tripoli was unjustified, adding that Libya would retaliate should another invasion occur, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported.

He pointed out that despite its small size, Libya repelled and destroyed a number of American planes during the bombing raid.

Col al-Qadhdafi said Libyan troops shot down 15 American planes and destroyed strategiec communications sites of the U.S. 6th Fleet when Tripoli was bombed.

He stressed that his country would continue to assist "liberation" forces in Africa because they were fighting for a just cause.

SWAPO's Nujoma Holds Press Conference at Summit

MB031609 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — SWAPO is prepared to negotiate with South Africa but not with the "puppets" of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC), SWAPO president, Mr Sam Nujoma said today at a press conference.

Mr Nujoma, who is attending the non-aligned summit, said SWAPO had written on three separate occasions to the United Nations secretary general expressing readiness to sign a ceasefire with South Africa as laid down in UN Security Council Resolution 435, according to a report from the semi-official ZIANA news agency.

"We are still ready to sign such a ceasefire with the occupying forces, but not with the MPC puppets, who have no power, and are just tools to be used in the manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the minority regime."

He denied that SWAPO had ever negotiated with the MPC. The abortive talks in Lusaka in 1984 "were between SWAPO and racist South Africa's administrator general in Namibia, who brought along with him the puppets of the MPC."

The Lusaka talks failed, said Mr Nujoma, because of the South Africans insistance on linking SWA/Namibian independence with the question of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

Mr Nujoma denounced the introduction of such "extraneous and irrelevant issues" into the negotiations.

The "criminal policy of linkage" had been responsible for the deaths of many SWA/Namibians, and this was the "direct responsibility", not only of Pretoria, but also of the United States Government, he added.

He also condemned the "complicity" of the West German Government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl with the "aparthied occupation of SWA/Namibia," said the ZIANA report.

He said a high-ranking West German judge had been present at the inauguration last year of the "illegal transitional government" installed by South Africa in Windhoek, and that subsequently MPC figures in "the puppet regime" had gone to West Germany to draw up a constitution for SWA/Namibia.

"We are not fighting to liberate Namibia from South African oppression just so that we can become a West German colony," said Mr Nujoma.

He said SWAPO had taken the opportunity of the NAM summit to hold bilateral talks with various heads of state and officials present in Harare, and had been encouraged by the "positive response."

These NAM delegations "have expressed a readiness to increase their political diplomatic and material assistance to SWAPO to enable it to carry out an effective war of liberation."

He praised those countries which had decided to accord SWAPO full diplomatic status. Peru had announced this decision last night, said Mr Nujoma, thus adding its name to a list which already included, among others, India, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, Gabon, and Pakistan.

Claims RSA Using Chemical Weapons

MB040457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2132 GMT 3 Sept 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — South Africa was now using chemical weapons against the SWAPO forces in SWA/Namibia, the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, alleged in Harare today.

He told a press conference this afternoon in addition to chemical warfare, South Africa was allegedly now employing "Nazi-type hit squads to massacre civilians who support SWAPO," according to a report by the ZIANA news agency.

In Pretoria a defence force spokesman described the allegations as "predictable."

A senior SWAPO official later told ZIANA his organisation allegedly had evidence of South Africa's use of chemical weapons, especially bombs in the rural areas and camps.

"After every bombing incident, the victims bodies start to swell and they generally develop sleeping sickness. "It has since been confirmed that this is a result of chemical weapons," alleged Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, the SWAPO secretary for information and publicity. He alleged South Africa was now using the tactics which were also used by the Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa towards the end of the bush war in Zimbabwe.

It was also employing "gangs" like the Rhodesian Selous Scouts to move around the rural areas pretending to be SWAPO cadres, ZIANA reported.

Harassment of the civilian population had increased, he alleged, adding an interim "puppet regime has been set up."

Mr Nujoma said despite the latest offensive, his soldiers had downed four military planes and three enemy helicopters last month.

They also attacked several South African military bases inside SWA/Namibia scoring "major victories."

The SADF spokesman said the statements from Mr Nujoma and

Mr Hamutenya were predictable because of the Non-Aligned Movement summit currently in progress.

"SWAPO could not lose this opportunity to gain as much publicity as possible from the congress and this is the result," he said.

"South Africa's policy concerning terrorists and the countries which actively support terrorist organisations is well known.

"SWAPO's allegations about the use of chemical weapons is sick propaganda and is an obvious attempt to divert attention from press reports recently that the Angolan Government itself has chemical weapons, which they received from the Soviet Union," he said. [passage omitted]

Iran's Khamene'i Discusses 'Punishment' of Iraq

LD031746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Harare say that within the framework of meetings between the leaders of the non-aligned leaders, Mr Khamene'i, our country's president, this morning met with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

According to the report Mr Khamene'i said: In the meetings I had with heads of state in the past few days most of them confirmed that Iraq started the war and that it was the aggressor. Now the thing they talk about concerns what form the punishment should take and who should implement it against the aggressor.

The president of Islamic Iran also said: In this connection we are prepared to let others do the punishing. But if they fail in this regard we will do the job ourselves.

During the meeting the Ugandan president said: Your revolution is a popular and historic revolution. For this reason, imperialism was shaken by it. He went on: In Uganda we shall endeavor to emulate you.

Castro Interviewed on Nicaragua, Apartheid

LD031829 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Meetings held by Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with leaders of different countries, are continuing in Harare. Our president today, met and conferred with the leaders of Cuba, Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, and Uganda. In his meeting with Cuban leader Fidel Castro, which lasted for more than an hour, various issues including topics of interest to both countries, the international situation, the threats of imperialism against Third World countries, and the situation in South Africa were discussed.

Fidel Castro, today also took part in an exclusive interview with the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He stated that, in his opinion, nations that are preparing themselves to fight imperialism cannot be defeated, be they small or large. He added: In Cuba, we prepared thousands of men and women to stand in the face of these threats, and imperialism knows this very well.

In connection with the situation on the borders of Nicaragua and the U.S. threats against that country in the Carribean region, he stated: Nicaragua's situation resembles that of Cuba, which has, in the process of the past years, made great efforts to strengthen its positions. Nicaragua too, as a revolutionary force in the region, has tried to stand against imperialism. He added: I have confidence in the power of Nicaraguan forces to cope with this confrontation; if a country is ready to fight and wage battle with imperialism, whether it is a big or a small country, it cannot be smashed, and this reality is also applicable to South Africa. In his interview, Fidel Castro added: The apartheid regime is in the process of falling and it has no way of returning or surviving.

In connection with the talks he had held with the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Fidel Castro stated: In our meeting we discussed issues of mutual concern; the present situation of the Nonaligned Movement and various issues, especially the problems associated with South Africa and southern Africa.

Zimbabwe's Shamuyarira Reacts to U.S. Aid Suspension

LD040512 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1905 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Harare, September 3 (ZIANA) — The United States position against the Non-Aligned Movement has been consistent and Zimbabwe was not surprised by Tuesday's attacks at a White House press conference, journalists were told here today.

Minister of Information Dr Nathan Shamuyarira told an eighth summit press briefing that, while recognising that aid givers have the final say over their money, Zimbabwe will not be moved or intimidated into adopting an "unacceptable" policy or posture.

The Reagan administration spokesman announced that disbursement of U.S. dollars 13.5-million of the U.S. dollars 20-million aid pledged to Zimbabwe for 1986 has been suspended.

"From the very beginning the United States has been against NAM. When the movement was first launched in 1961, John Foster Dulles rejected it as immoral", said Dr Shamuyarira. Since then, he said, the U.S. position has been "consistent".

Meanwhile messages of support are pouring in from delegates in response to the American attack and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, now chairman of the movement, is expected to react to the State Department move later this week.

Dr Shamuyarira said the eighth summit was expected to be a turning point for the NAM, not only because of the focus on southern Africa, but a host of other issues. [passage omitted]

"This summit will make a strong impact on the history of NAM and will be a turning point for the movement", he said.

Political, Economic Committees Work on Documents

LD032124 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1204 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — Parallel with the plenary session at the conference center in Harare work in the Political and Economic Committees is continuing. The two committees are working out the final version of the draft of the document of the eighth summit. According to diplomatic circles discussions are going on in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere.

The Political Committee has not met this morning as intensive behind the scene consultations are going on on the wording of the part of the final document on Iraq-Iran war. Zimbabwe has proposed the formulation about the "deep regret of the movement for the starting and continuation of the war".

Economic Committee has continued its work almost throughout the night in working groups which are deliberating the resumption of north-south dialogue and cooperation of south-south.

The group discussing the south-south cooperation is concentrating on an action programme for economic cooperation among non-aligned countries approved at the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi. It is widely expected that this document will be, with minor alternations, adopted.

The main item in the discussion of the working group on north-south relations was the search of realistic ways to open a dialogue between the developed nations of the north and the developing ones from the south. Negotiating position of the developing countries was discussed. Consensus was reached on foreign debt, trade and raw materials, and on UNCTAD.

As far as foreign debt is concerned — the main economic problem of the non-aligned and developing countries — the draft text of Zimbabwe was adopted which says that debt is not only an economic problem but a political one. Debtors must — says the draft — repay their debts but the donators must have in mind the repayment possibilities and economic growth of debtor countries.

According to diplomatic sources, two new amendments have been incorporated into the economic declaration. There were some opinions that this two amendments should have gone to the political declaration.

One of the amendments is a Libyan proposal that economic sanctions of the United States against Libya be condemned and a proposal by Nicaragua on realisation of the verdict of the international court in the Hague on invalidity of American economic sanctions against this country.

Political Committee Discusses Afghanistan Issue

LD032005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Political Committee of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit reviewed the issue of Afghanistan yesterday afternoon.

During the session, our country's representative [not further identified] made a speech in which he noted that although the subject was raised and various resolutions were being issued, the Soviet Union had not left Afghanistan yet.

He added that the Geneva talks on this subject have dragged on. This has become an excuse to continue the occupation of Afghanistan.

He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for the immediate evacuation of Soviet forces, for the people of Afghanistan to determine their own fate, the return of Afghan refugees to their own country, and that another force should not replace the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Iran believes that the issue of Afghanistan is a regional and not an international matter. It is necessary for the Nonaligned Movement to endorse the struggles of Afghan revolutionaries to liberate their country. Furthermore, the United Nations should review the issue of Afghan refugees and take serious steps to improve conditions for them.

TANJUG Rounds Up 3 Sep 'General Debate'

LD040047 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2216 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 3 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned and other developing countries must persist in their struggle for new international economic relations and be more self-reliant, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani said today, taking the floor in the general debate at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare.

At the proposal of the chairman of the movement, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the general debate today goes on without recess in order that all those who have applied to speak could take the floor. In the past two days, only 12 of the more than 90 heads of state or government who have applied to speak took the floor.

The general debate was today addressed also by Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, who said that the strength of non-alignment lies not in military and political power, but in the equitable character of its struggle and the unity of all member-states. He pointed out the urgency of establishing a New International Economic Order, and stressed the importance of promoting south-south cooperation and collective and individual self-reliance.

Mozambican President Samora Machel stressed the important role of the Movement of Non-Alignment in the struggle against poliarization of the world, its support for the process of decolonialization in Africa and orientation to the true problems of today.

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa condemned big powers' interference in the affairs of small states, be it in Asia, Central America, or the Caribbean. He asked the summit to examine the proposal to found a standing peace commission to help settle conflicts, particularly armed conflicts, between non-aligned countries.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed stressed the fact that the movement today rallies more than one hundred members, which indicates a growing wish on the part of countries and peoples to free themselves from the interference and domination of the Eastern and Western power blocs. He condemned the superpowers' rivalry in the production of nuclear weapons and praised the efforts of India, Pakistan, Argentina, Yugoslavia, and Tanzania which, together with some non-members of the movement, managed to prevent the disarmament problem from becoming the exclusive property of the superpowers.

Guyana's President Hugh Desmond Hoyte proposed that the eighth summit call on the two superpowers to impose a permanent moratorium on nuclear tests and to open a dialogue which would be conducive to curbing the arms race.

The Political and Economic Committees, which are coordinating stands for the final document, held their sessions parallel with the general debate. Intensive consultations are underway among the delegations on that part of the closing document which relates to the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The Economic Committee is working in two groups which are discussing the restoration of the north-south dialogue and the development of south-south cooperation. The first group has already coordinated stands for the final document relating to foreign indebtedness, trade, and raw materials.

Delegation circles inform that the draft economic declaration includes two amendments — Libya's proposal for the condemnation of U.S. economic sanctions against Libya and Nicaragua's proposal for respecting the ruling of the International Court of Justice in The Hague on there being no grounds for the U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragua.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni stressed the need for the non-aligned to help in every way the liberation movements in southern Africa and the Front-Line countries in their struggle against apartheid and to enable the attainment of independence for Namibia. Africa should be united in this struggle, just as Europe was united in the struggle against fascism, he said.

Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the Israeli regime is the twin brother of the racist regime in Pretoria. He stressed the symbolism of the moment — 25 years since the first conference of the non-aligned in Belgrade — and added that the movement cannot be efficacious without being committed to the principles of its policy.

Zairean Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo called on the non-aligned to exhibit political and economic solidarity based on the authentic principles and goals of the movement and proposed the convention of a world conference on indebtedness.

Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad condemned the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and proposed that a special top-level committee of non-aligned countries be formed to visit both countries and stimulate talks between the two warring sides.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos condemned in the sharpest terms the "cowardly aggression" which the racist regime in Pretoria growingly often resorts to against independent African neighbours, particularly against Angola and Mozambique.

Malian President Moussa Traore said that north-south dialogue is not enough to resolve the present economic crisis, but that it is necessary to find new mechanisms of cooperation among the non-aligned countries, themselves, and the other developing countries.

We must help each other if we wish to achieve better results, said the king of Bhutan, Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuk, in the general debate at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit today. He called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia, and expressed Bhutan's support to the Namibian people's liberation struggle and its full solidarity with the Frontline States in their opposition to the racist regime in Pretoria.

President of Burkina Faso's Revolutionary Council Thomas Sankara focused on Africa's economic development. Droughts, storms, and locusts affect us regularly but we are not fighting only these calamaties, instead of offering long-term development programs, the developed countries treat us in Africa in a way which is far from friendly, he said. Sankara urged the elimination of colonialism in Namibia and the condemnation of apartheid in South Africa,

Devoting the greater part of his address to the Gulf war, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan urged the non-aligned countries to clearly and energetically stress the necessity of ending the Iran-Iraq war on the basis of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Charter and international law. He also proposed the setting up of a committee comprising leading members of the movement and chaired by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to investigate which party was responsible for violating the 1975 agreement signed by Iraq and Iran in Algiers.

The peoples of Africa are prepared to fight until colonialism and apartheid are eliminated on the continent, Benin's President General Mathieu Kerekou stated. He expressed full support to the Frontline countries' in their resistance to Pretoria and urged solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who are oppressed by the ruling white minority.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali urged the convening of an international conference on Palestine with the participation all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Ghali called on the Mediterranean countries to strengthen their cooperation and appealed to Iran to accept mediation and negotiations for ending the Gulf war, a conflict which he described as a threat to the whole Arab world.

Indonesian Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah said the conflict in Cambodia was at present the only obstacle to transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. He upheld the efforts for a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian problem, called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country and supported the right of the Cambodian people to decide on their own future.

Wirahadikusumah confirmed Indonesia's candidature to host the next, Ninth Nonaligned Summit in 1989.

The last speaker in today's debate, Lebanese delegation head Dr Kahlil Makkawi, urged the nonaligned to render full support to the endeavours for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and for the country's revival.

The general debate resumes tomorrow.

3d Plenary Session Ends After 12 Hours

LD040507 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1953 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — The 12-hour non stop plenary session at the eighth summit ended tonight at 9:55 local time.

Argentine, Senegalese Presidents Depart 3 Sep

LD040509 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1552 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 3 (ZIANA) — Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin was one of the first heads of state to depart early today as the Eighth Non-Aligned Movement Summit entered its third session.

CDE Alfonsin arrived here on Monday for the summit leading a 40-man delegation which included his country's foreign minister, Mr Dante Cabinto.

CDE Alfonsin was later followed by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf who was seen off at the international airport by President Banana.

Messages Sent Welcoming Convening of NAM Summit

UN Secretary General Sends Message

MB020604 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2301 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 1, SAPA — The United Nations secretary general, Dr Javier Peres de Cuellar, has begun consulting the international community on helping the Frontline States overcome the effects of sanctions against South Africa. In a special message to the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement meeting in Harare, Dr de Cuellar said the international community should act to strengthen the independent countries in southern Africa which were victims of apartheid, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, reported.

"The demand for additional measures, including sanctions, to dismantle apartheid has gathered a new momentum and the NAM countries, acting in unison and with the power of the human conscience behind them, can exert a very strong influence towards eradicating apartheid. The international community must act to strengthen the heads of the states of this region which are victims of South Africa's acts of destabilisation. They need to be helped to overcome their vulnerability and reduce their economic dependence.

I have begun a process of consultations in this connection," he said.

Dr de Cuellar said the SWA/Namibian independence question should be solved on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. "We must on no account relax our efforts towards that end."

He said though the sense of outrage against apartheid was now universal, the system has yet to be dismantled and replaced by a policy of racial equality. "No situation calls more urgently for such action than the situation of massive suffering and bitterness, bloodshed and conflict in this region," said Dr de Cuellar.

He said the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East had an "explosive potential" with serious implications and repercussions. "It is increasingly urgent to find a way to overcome the present stalemate and revive the negotiating process with the participation of all concerned as soon as possible," he said. He believed UN machinery could be used effectively to seek a solution to the problems in the Middle East.

On Afghanistan, the UN secretary general said the world body was engaged in intensive efforts towards a negotiated settlement.

He said the situation in Central America had deteriorated because of the increasing intrusion of conflicting ideologies attempts to impose unilateral solutions and the use of force.

"It is an immense tragedy of our time that many of the states of the Third World are engaged in violent, fratricidal conflict with one another. Such conflicts spell ruin for the parties immediately involved and they also weaken the influence and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole," he said. The UN chief said in addition to the regional problems, the whole world faced the "scourge of terrorism" and drug abuse and trafficking.

He said though most of the countries in the NAM had fought for their independence, some abused human rights. "I would appeal to the leadership of the NAM to exert their immense influence in promoting trends which will ensure a better and more observance of human rights in all the countries which profess adherence to the movement."

Dr de Cuellar praised the new NAM chairman, Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for his statemanship. "The torch has now been most fittingly handed over to Prime Minister Mugabe. The process which led to majority rule in Zimbabwe ... constitutd a decisive victory of international statemanship in our time," said Dr de Cuellar.

Gorbachev Greetings Reported

MB010549 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, has praised the Nonaligned Movement an irreplaceable factor in international affairs, adding that his country will always seek friendly relations with its members. Comrade Gorbachev made the statement in a message released by the Soviet news agency, TASS, to the Nonaligned Movement. He said the Soviet Union regards the Nonaligned Movement as a strong force standing in opposition to war and aggression, imperialism, colonialism, and racism. Comrade Gorbachev expressed the hope that participants to the Nonaligned Movement summit will appreciate the extension of Moscow's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January next year.

GDR's Honecker Sends Message

MB011232 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the German Democratic Republic, GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker, has described the Nonaligned Movement as an important and constructive force in international relations. In a message to Comrade Mugabe, Comrade Honecker stressed the deep respect of the GDR for the movement's work for peace and progress.

The message said the GDR is working vigorously to end the arms race on earth and welcomes the initiative of NAM countries in this direction. He said the GDR demands the immediate removal of the apartheid regime, and also demands comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria apartheid regime.

Romania's Ceausescu Greets Summit

MB020541 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2315 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 1, SAPA — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today condemned apartheid. He condemned "the repressive steps undertaken ... in South Africa against the majority population of that country" in a message of solidarity to the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported. He said he was confident the summit would take "important steps towards strengtheining the unity and solidarity within NAM member states and promoting peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation among nations."

Mr Ceausescu said: "The present conference is held at a time when tension continues to prevail in international affairs and people in all continents are faced with grave and complex problems." The fundamental task of our times was to halt the dangerous course of the nuclear arms race and set out terms for disarmament, he added. The president called for the Balkans to be turned into a zone of peace, free from nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases.

ALGERIA

Abdelghani Meets Libyan, Syrian, Saharan Officials

LD031355 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Algeria was represented at the 17th anniversary of the Libyan 1st September Revolution by a substantial delegation led by Mr Abdelghani, member of the FLN Politburo and minister of state to the presidency of the Republic, accompanied by, among others, Mr Khaldoun and Zouaten, members of the permanent secretariat of the central committee. During their talks with Libyan leaders, including Mr 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the FLN delegation reaffirmed Algeria's support for the Libyan people, a target of imperialist provocations. The Algerian delegation also received in Tripoli Mr Abdullah al-Ahmar, the deputy secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party as well as the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. During these talks with Libyan, Syrian, and Saharan authorities, the commitment and constant stand of Algeria toward these countries in the bilateral field as well as on crucial issues of concern to the Arab world was reaffirmed.

LIBYA

Jallud, Rafiqdust Mark Links, Seek Saddam's Demise

LD031751 Tehran IRNA in English
1737 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Sept 3, IRNA — Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdust told member of Libya's leadership council Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud here Tuesday [2 Sep] that Libya will certainly emerge victorious in its fight with the U.S.

Rafiqdust, here at the head of a delegation to participate in ceremonies marking the 17th anniversary of the victory of the Libyan revolution, stressed that Iran will continue to stand by Libya's side against U.S. threats.

The IRGC minister also briefed Jallud on the successful Iranian offensives in the northern sector of the Persian Gulf and in Hajj 'Imran and said that Iran's defensive war against the agents of imperialism and Zionism, and among them Saddam Husayn of Iraq, is not separate from Libya's fight with the U.S.

In response, the Libyan official said that Libya considers the Islamic Revolution as well as the Iranian struggle against imperialism as its own. He noted that the Tripoli government has been and will continue to be a staunch ally of the Islamic Revolution. Jallud described Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn as the cause of tension in the Persian Gulf and called for a quick toppling of the Iraqi regime. He noted that the elimination of Saddam Husayn will be in the interest of all revolutionary people and countries in the region.

Jallud, Rafiqdust Meet Again 3 Sep

LD031854 Tripoli JANA in English
1739 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received today Mohsen Rafiqdust, the Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps and his accompanying delegation who are joining the Libyan Arab people in its celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Rafiqdust Departs

LD031903 Tripoli JANA in English
1805 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mohsen Rafiqdust, the Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this afternoon.

The Iranian minister gave a statement praising the deep-rooted relations that bind the two peoples of Great Jamahiriyah and Islamic Iran.

In his statement, he indicated that he and his accompanying delegation have come to Great Jamahiriyah as envoys of the Iranian people and government to join the Libyan Arab People in its celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

He also praised the courageous confrontation of the Libyan Arab people to the U.S. imperialist attack confirming the standing of the Iranian people by the side of its brothers in Great Jamahiriyah to repulse any new imperialist aggression.

Jallud Receives Sudan's Al-Banna, Delegation

LD031924 Tripoli JANA in English
1744 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, received today Idris al-Banna, the vice president of the State Council in the Republic of Sudan and his accompanying delegation who are joining the Libyan Arab people in its celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The reception was attended by the Sudanese ambassador to Great Jamahiriyah.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud also received the popular Sudanese delegation which is joining the celebrations of the people of Great Jamahiriyah of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The head of the Sudanese popular delegation affirmed Sudan's standing with Great Jamahiriyah's people against the imperialist threats of the U.S. terrorist administration. He greeted the brave standing of the Libyan Arab people in the face of the colonial plots, confirming that the Great Jamahiriyah's people is building the Arab nation's glory.

Receives Palestinians

LD032204 Tripoli JANA in English
1738 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received at noon today a delegation from the Palestine National Salvation Front which is joining the Libyan Arab People's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

People's Committee Seeks Proof of U.S. 'Claims'

LD301348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; date not given — announcer-read]

[Text] Within the framework of its series of aggressive and terroristic actions against the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary command, the U.S. Administration has been trying to delude world public opinion with flimsy pretexts aiming at influencing it and creating favorable conditions for aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah. It claims that it has definite proof and information about terrorist actions which Libya will carry out against U.S. citizens and targets.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison categorically denies these false claims. It also wishes to make clear to the international community that the Jamahiriyah has no information or knowledge of persons carrying out or intending to carry such actions.

We ask the U.S. Administration to present the proofs and evidence and name the persons the U.S. Administration claims to be entrusted with carrying out such actions, their places of stay and any other specific and true information it may have so that they may be exposed and arrested and their identities determined and thereby abort their actions before they commit them and bring them to trial in front of world public opinion.

With our proposal, we are providing the world with an opportunity to abort the terroristic actions alleged by the United States and at the same time save the world from the dangers of the destructive U.S. aggression which threatens world peace and security and that of the Mediterranean.

Out of its responsibility as a permanent member of the UN Security Council for the safeguarding of international peace and security, the United States should cooperate with the international community to achieve this objective.

In this regard, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is anxious to show world public opinion that the Jamahiriyah rejects terrorism outright, on the basis that the Libyan Arab people are the first victims of terrorism, particularly state terrorism, and that the human losses and devastation they suffered as a result of these terrorist practices give them a vital, direct interest in the elimination of all forms of terrorism, including the state terrorism.

In view of this, we challenge the U.S. Administration to produce any true proofs or information about any terrorist actions it claims Libya is planning. Likewise, if the U.S. Administration fails to produce such convincing proofs and information, we would ask the international community to bear witness to the attitude of the U.S. Administration and to its false claims. We ask international public opinion to bear witness to the organized state terrorism being practiced by the United States against the Libyan Arab people and to pass sentence on the terrorist practices of the U.S. Administration which conflict with all international laws and norms.

In affirmation of this, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau hopes that the Western governments and states will reply to the note from this bureau which was delivered to them earlier concerning the U.S. allegations and the accusations against the Great Jamahiriyah concerning terroristic practices. We adhere to this demand of ours, because the full truth will become clear to public opinion and it will also become clear who is the one that practices organized state terrorism.

Let it be clear to the international community, if the U.S. Administration fails to provide proofs and certified information about the acts it unjustly and wrongly accuses Libya of, the matter will then become one of inflicting punishment by the U.S. Administration on the Libyan Arab people because of their ideological and political beliefs — a matter which makes one understand that this administration has no committment to international entente nor respect for political systems and creeds, and peaceful coexistence among peoples.

In the face of these facts, it should be clear to world public opinion that the U.S. terroristic practices against the Libyan Arab people are no more than a U.S. act of imperialism and that Reagan is no more than a 20th century Hitler [as heard] who wants to destroy the world.

Unless the international community shoulders full responsibility for checking the practices of the U.S. Administration and its threats, the Libyan Arab people will have no alternative but to decide on confrontation and preparedness to accept death.

The Libyan Arab people cannot live forever under the threat of organized state terrorism which is directed against it from the U.S. Administration. Finally, we cannot permit the continuation of this situation, however far matters may go and whatever the results and whatever threat faces the world, particularly the peoples of the Mediterranean and of the region. In this case, the United States and the international community will be held fully responsible for the actions of the U.S. Administration which violate all interantional laws, conventions and norms.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, while explaining all these facts to world public opinion, firmly demands that the international community shoulder its responsibility to check the aggressor and punish it so that peace and security will prevail for all world peoples in general, and for the peoples of the Mediterranean in particular.

JANA Editor: NATO Norway Action Targets USSR

LD021000 Tripoli JANA in English
0825 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Oslo, Dulhija 28, Shahr al-Fatih 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Forces of NATO yesterday performed a landing on the northern coast of Norway and carried a dummy assault in an attempt to repulse any supposed attack from the Soviet Union.

NATO officials claimed that the basic aim of the Soviet Union will be preventing the U.S. supplies from reaching Europe via the Nordic countries. JANA's international affairs editor commented on this anti-Soviet Union attitude by saying:

"The military preparations and manoeuvres of the administration of child-murderer Reagan confirm that the U.S. Administration has completed its dangerous strategic plot which is aimed only to strike at world peace and security through the direct heading towards hitting Moscow and the socialist system's states".

JANA's international affairs editor confirmed that the repeated attempts from U.S. Administration that come in the form of military manoeuvres all over the world and the provocative statement the U.S. officials make are [words indistinct] to attempt to drag the world into a nuclear war in which the catastrophe falls in the first place on the West European states which keep the U.S. nuclear arsenal on their territories.

JANA's international affairs editor called on all peace-loving forces to stand with all force against the terrorist provocative plots of child-murderer Reagan against the peaceful nations that build their glory and future and which mad dog Reagan want to turn into a land defined by the American professional [words inditinct] in crimes they committed against the Libyan Arab people, the peoples of Vietnam, Nicaragua, Grenada, Angola and others.

Decries Maneuvers in Denmark, FRG

LD040709 Tripoli JANA in English
1750 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Around 65,000 troops from NATO states — headed by the U.S. — will begin huge naval, air and land manoeuvres in Denmark and West Germany at the middle of this month.

These manoeuvres come at the end of a series of other manoeuvres the U.S. forces and the forces of NATO held in many areas of the world adjacent to the borders of the socialist system states.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on the new military manoeuvres by saying:

This new escalation in military movements of the U.S. forces and those of its NATO allies comes within the framework of a military programme set by the U.S. Administration's militarymen and aimed at hitting at the Soviet Union and the socialist system states. This dangerous NATO military escalation has coincided with the Soviet Union's initiatives calling for the banning of nuclear tests to remove the phantom of war which threatens humanity.

The international affairs' editor added that the new war strategy endorsed by Washington is the beginning in the implementing of a terrorist programme prepared in the U.S. "black" house, the U.S. war department and the CIA the aim of which is to create tension spots, striking Moscow and realising of the American dream of world Americanisation.

He warned about the seriousness of this new strategy which will lead to a universal war that threatens the world with destruction. He called on all states and peace-loving nations to unify their ranks to resist this imperialist danger and to save mankind from a universal war.

Further on Departures of Visiting Delegations

Bulgarians Leave 3 Sep

LD040523 Tripoli JANA in English
1737 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Service* — This morning Mr. Andrey Lukanov, the first deputy of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli after taking part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

GDR's Kleiber, Delegation Depart

LD031906 Tripoli JANA in English
1742 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Guenther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in the German Democratic Republic, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they joined the Libyan Arab People in its joy celebrating the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mauritanians Depart 2 Sep

LD031426 Tripoli JANA in English
0830 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mohammed Ould Sidi, the member of the Military Council in Mauritania and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening after taking part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Polish Delegation Ends Visit

LD031925 Tripoli JANA in English 1736 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning Mr. Kazimierz Barcikowski, the member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party and the vice-president of the Council of State, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli after taking part in the Libyan Arab People's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

SRV Delegation Departs 3 Sep

LD031922 Tripoli JANA in English 1735 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, the Vietnamese vice president of the Council of State, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at an early hour this morning at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they celebrated with the Libyan Arab People the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Syrian Delegation Departs 2 Sep

LD031437 Tripoli JANA in English 0831 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Abdullah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary-general of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening after a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they took part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

MAURITANIA

New Ministers, Chief of Defense Staff Appointed

AB311455 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the CMSN announces: By decree dated today, the following have been appointed:

Minister of interior — Lieutenant Colonel Djibril Ould Abdallah
Minister of commerce and transport — Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly
Minister of water supply and energy — Soumare Oumar

The chairman of the CMSN announces: By a decree dated today, the following have also been appointed:
National chief of defense staff — Lieutenant Colonel Diallo Mohamed
Deputy national chief of defense staff — Major Mohamed Ould Lakhla

MOROCCO

Press Comments on Hassan Break With Libya

LD012035 Rabat MAP in English 1200

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Rabat, Sept 1 (MAP) — Today's major newspapers in Morocco devote their comments and editorials to King Hassan's decision to renounce the treaty of union concluded between Morocco and Libya on August 13, 1984.

"Morocco-Libya: Beyond the Rupture"..."A Logical and Perfectly Justified Decision"..."Let's Be Confident in the Future"..."The Moroccan People Cannot Accept That Its Sovereignty Be Trodden Down"...

These are some of the headlines of these newspapers, two of them publish the full text of the speech delivered Friday evening by King Hassan II as well as the text of the letter addressed to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announcing Morocco's decision to cancel this treaty, also known as the "Arab-African union". [passage omitted]

For *L'Opinion* , daily newspaper of the Istiqlal Party (Nationalist-opposition) "Morocco could not and should not accept being accused of high treason by a country with which it was united by a treaty". The daily alludes to the wording of the joint communique released following Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya and accusing Morocco of high treason in the wake of King Hassan's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Ifrane late in July.

"Morocco, in organizing the Ifrane meeting has made a decision that it viewed as just", the daily says, adding "this decision did by no means harm whatever Arab country.

L'Opinion blames Syria for exerting its influence on its allies by making them "adopt positions that caused the greatest damage to the Arab cause". [passage omitted]

Al-Bayane, daily newspaper of the Communist Party, "the party of progress and socialism", while regretting this decision calls on both countries' to avert anything that would aggravate things or cause an additional deterioration and instead endeavor for the revival of the Moroccan-Libyan alliance". Despite these painful circumstances", the daily says. "The Moroccan and Libyan peoples remain brothers and solidary".

Al-Ittihad al-Ishtiraki of the Socialist Party "Socialist Union ofPopular Forces" carries the communique released by the USFP Politburo in which it regrets this rupture while stressing that "the Moroccan people cannot accept that its sovereignty be trodden down and be accused of high treason".

It also voices its confidence in the "common destiny of all Arab states and peoples and their determination to continue the struggle for unity and for the liberation of Palestine."

Al-Ittihad al-Ishtiraki also carries the different reactions on the Arab and international level following Morocco's decision to cancel the treaty of union with Libya.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Plans Iran Visit, Tehran Embassy Opening

JN021801 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Sudan and Iran have agreed that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Iran will take place in November, the Sudanese Embassy in Tehran will be opened before the prime minister's visit, and that the two countries will exchange oil and commodities on mutually beneficial terms. This was contained in the press statement issued in Khartoum and Tehran today on Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Madibu's visit to Tehran which ended yesterday. The statement says the visit took place to strengthen political, economic, and social relations between the two countries. The following is the text of the statement:

Sudanese Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Mahmud Musa Madibu visited Tehran leading a high-ranking economic and political delegation comprising Faruq 'Abd al-Rahaman, under secretary of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry, and a number of senior officials in the economic, financial, energy, and mining sectors.

The delegation held talks with Iranian officials to strengthen political, economic, and cultural relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sudan. The delegation was received by Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the mines and metals minister, the petroleum minister, the heavy industry minister, the economy and finance minister, and the acting foreign minister and held with them talks in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

During the talks, the two sides agreed that Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran will take place during November this year in response to the invitation of the Iranian Government; that the Sudanese Embassy in Tehran will be opened before the visit; on the formation of a joint ministerial committee that will meet in Khartoum in January of next year; that the Islamic Republic of Iran will help the Sudanese Government in oil exploration and drilling for crude oil by sending Iranian experts and specialists; and on exchanging oil and commodities on mutually beneficial terms.

The Sudanese side explained the developments in southern Sudan. The Islamic Republic of Iran condemned the imperialist conspiracy and world arrogance against Islam in Africa and expressed its support for the Sudanese Government in confronting the rebels, affirming Sudan's independence and territorial integrity.

SPLM Spokesman Says Dialogue 'Sole Avenue' to Peace

EA301529 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the SPLM/SPLA again today criticized the decent decision by Khartoum to break off peace talks with the movement. Talking to a Radio SPLA correspondent, the spokesman said that Khartoum's decision was an impulsive move which had been taken on the spur of the moment and should therefore be reconsidered if Khartoum was genuine in its desire for peace. Peace, he said, was the only option Sudan has. The war, he continued, could never be in itself a solution to the conflict. It merely served through the hardship and misery it inflicts on the country to steer the warring factions towards dialogue, which is the sole avenue towards peace and reconstruction, he added. In conclusion, the spokesman expressed the hope that Sadiq's government would speedily review its present stand on peace to allow the restart of what he described as a constructive dialogue.

Al-Mahdi Confers With U.S. Senator Kassebaum

JN021126 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 2 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met here yesterday — Monday — with visiting U.S. Senator Nancy Kassebaum who is the chairwoman of the Senate sub-committee for African affairs. The meeting discussed the situation of refugees in the Sudan and means of boosting the American-Sudanese developments in the Middle East. The premier briefed the senator on democracy in Sudan and outlined that Sudan hosted a great numbers of refugees in spite of its deteriorated economic situation.

On the same day Senator Kassebaum conferred with finance and economic planning minister Dr 'Umar Bashir. In a press statement, following the meeting, the minister said that he discussed with Senator Nancy [Kassebaum] the government policy towards maintaining peace in the country, Sudan's economic policy and the American aid to Sudan.

Kassebaum Denies Support for Garang

JN021835 Khartoum SUNA in English 1620 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 2 (SUNA) — The visiting U.S. Senator Nancy Kassebaum, who is the chairwoman of the U.S. Senate sub-committee for Africa, has denied that her country has presented any support to the rebels of Col. John Garang.

In a press statement here today, she said that the U.S. believes that Sudan can play an important role in the region and that the U.S. is keen to boost bilateral relations with Sudan.

The American aid to Sduan has been decreased according to the decrease in the American foreign aid in general but the U.S. did not transfer any aid concerning Sudan to another country, she said. Senator Kassebaum stressed that her country will support Sudan to overcome its current economic and security problems.

It is to be recalled that press reports said recently that the U.S. has assisted the rebels of Col. John Garang, a claim denied by the U.S. senator in her press statement.

Al-Mahdi, Officials Discuss Relations With Uganda

JN031543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has discussed the situation on the Sudanese-Ugandan border, the contacts being held with the Ugandan Government in this respect, and the diplomatic efforts being exerted to this end. This came during his excellency's meeting this morning with State Council members Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik and Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin. The conferees affirmed that understanding prevails in the current contacts between Sudan and Uganda and that the situation will be completely settled soon. The conferees also reviewed a number of issues in the Sudanese political arena and the appointment of new governors in the regions which will take place soon.

Official Views Visit to Chad, Libyan Involvement

JN011529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — State Council member Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik said today Chadian President Hissein Habre asked the Sudanese delegation which visited Chad recently, and which was led by State Council members Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din and Dr Pacifico Lado, to convey a message to the Libyan president explaining his country's stand toward peace with Libya. Dr Pacifico added Sudan will begin contacts in this regard.

Dr Pacifico said Chadian officials explained to the delegation that solving the Chadian problem lies in the withdrawal of Libyan forces from northern Chad, after which a peace agreement with Libya can be signed and the internal problems in Chad can be solved with the various parties.

Dr Pacifico explained that the Chadian president expressed his appreciation for Sudanese efforts to end the Chadian problem. He pointed out that the joint Sudanese-Chadian committee on following up the progress of the Sudanese initiative will begin work within the next few days. His excellency said there is a program by the two governments to implement and follow up the results of the visit in all fields, particularly in the security and economic fields. He said officials of the Foreign, Interior, and Trade Ministeries will begin contacts with their Chadian counterparts to discuss promoting bilateral relations. His excellency added the delgation affirmed to Chadian officials the importance of a stable border security situation in bilateral realtions. He pointed out security problems ont he Sudanese-Chadian border have been contained.

Radio SPLA Reports Military Operations in South

Forces Kill 50 Government Troops

EA011550 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] More than 50 government militiamen based at Fangak have been killed and more than 60 others wounded in a battle with the SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion under Commander Oyai Deng A k on 9 August 1986 just 1 km away from Malakal at (Ajang and Lelo). Three army Magirus trucks were destroyed.

Meanwhile, our correspondent says there has been sporadic gunfire in Malakal town by the Khartoum forces, lasting for about 10 hours. According to our correspondent, a number of buildings were damaged in the town. Hundreds of citizens fleeing from Malakal town are reported to have arrived in the countryside and are being resettled by the SPLA forces.

Ambush Kills 17

EA021557 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Seventeen enemy troops were killed and several others injured when they walked into an SPLA ambush between Marial and (Motyongo) village on 18th August, 1986. The ambushing unit of Wolf Battalion task force under the command of First Lieutenant (Majekjow) subsequently pursued the fleeing the enemy to (Fariyang), which it then shelled the same day. The enemy force had left (Fariyang) for the surrounding area in search of goods. [passage omitted]

Shell Terekeka

EA012334 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] SPLA forces of Zindiyyah and Hadid Battalion heavily shelled the enemy positions in Terakeka town 26th August 1986. The correspondent accompanying SPLA forces to Terakeka town says the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and material. The operation was conducted by Captain Ruben [second name indistinct] of Hadid Battalion.

Increase Waw Activity

EA301458 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Positions of the Khartoum armed forces in the town of Waw have come under fresh attack as SPLA forces stepped up theiroperations in and around Waw. Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says two consecutive attacks were launched against enemy positions this week. On 27 August 1986, enemy positions at (Dagalina) Grinti, which is the army's GHQ, and the railway station were heavily shelled and raided. Fifteen enemy soldiers were killed in this attack and many wounded. Two Magirus trucks were also completely destroyed and five (?tanks) burned to the ground. According to the correspondent, this operation was followed up by another the next day on 28 August 1986, when an enemy combat outpost manned by both police and army at Nazzarah primary school and the market was completely wiped out, following a massive attack by SPLA task force. Then enemy soldiers were killed and all the installations of the outpost seized. Two Land Rover cars and a lorry were also destroyed. The remnants of enemy troops fled west to Batri, where, our correspondent said, a search for them is still going on. However, before the enemy could escape, a police major by the name of Digango Adolongo and Sergeant-Major Muhammad Mawlid Deng had been taken captive by the SPLA. [passage omitted]

Shell Ayod

EA021622 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] SPLA forces of Battalions 104 and 105 shelled Ayod town on 30 August 1986, destroying one building at (Taak) and an enemy anti-aircraft gun. Our correspondent has said that following the heavy shelling the police force at Ayod fled to the enemy garrison to seek refuge. [passage omitted]

In a related development seven government soldiers were killed when an SPLA mortar shell landed on the house they were occupying on 25 August 1986 at Bentiu Airstrip. An ammunition dump nearby was also destroyed. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Defense Ministry Confirms Lazraq Execution

LD031235 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1153 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (TAP) — The National Defense Ministry has issued a statement saying that "an execution by firing squad took place yesterday, Tuesday, 2 September 1986 at the civilian prison in Tunis of Mohamed Ben Mohamed Ben Ammar Ben Lazraq following his conviction by the Permanent Military Court on 29 August 1986, under Case No. 49687, on the charge of committing the two crimes of joining a group of corrupted elements and positive participation in an act of premeditated murder, coupled with (?other acts) specified by the national security center at (words indistinct).

The Permanent Military Court of Tunis had sentenced him in absentia on 10 July 1986 in case No. 49510. When he was arrested, however, he pleaded against the sentence. Thereupon the same court tried him in his presence. The convict then appealed to the military court of cassation, which rejected his appeal. The president of the Republic also refused to pardon him.

N'uman Named To Defense Council Position

LD012310 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba has signed an order charging Major General Ahmad N'uman with the task of permanent secretary of the National Defense Council in addition to his present tasks. The council meets regularly under His Excellency the president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces and it includes the prime minister, the minister of the civil service and administrative reform, the minister of planning and finance, the foreign minister, the minister of interior and the minister of national defense.

KUNA: Former PM's Son Freed After 1-Month Detention

LD011905 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 Sep (KUNA) — An informed source here said today that Tunisian authorities have released Mukhtar Mzali, eldest son of the former Tunisian premier, after having been found innocent of the "mismanagement" charge made against him. Mukhtar Mzali has been in detention for nearly a month following the aforementioned charge made against him in his capacity as the director general of the Tunisian dairy and milk company. it is not known yet if Mukhtar Mzali would retain his post.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: 20 Moroccan Troops Die in Saharan Attack

LD031332 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Twenty Moroccan soldiers were killed and a great many injured in an operation by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on 31 August against the monarchist forces at (El Ferguen) in the Guelta region.

ETHIOPIA

SUNA: Eritrean Front Attacks Asmara Military Airport

JN021943 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1732 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Special forces affiliated with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] stormed Asmara military airport last night and destroyed a number of military planes at the airport as well as three military positions and fuel tanks and ammunition depots in the airport area. This was announced by responsible EPLF source to SUNA.

The EPLF source noted the operation lasted 45 minutes, after which the special forces returned safely to base while the airport area was on fire. The source added that this is the third operation carried out by the EPLF inside Ethiopian territory this year. He added that this operation coincided with the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the Eritrean armed struggle.

TANZANIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Begins 2-Day Visit

EA031114 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed arrived in Dar es Salaam today for a 2-day visit to Tanzania. Dr Mohamed was received at Dar es Salamm airport by Ndugu Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president; Ndugu Damian Lubuva, acting foreign minister and minister of justice; and other cabinet ministers. Dr Mohamed is expected to have a closed-door meeting with the party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, tomorrow morning before holding formal discussions which will be attended by officials from both sides. The Malaysian prime minister leaves for Zimbabwe tomorrow afternoon for the nonaligned summit which opened in Harare today.

Meets With Nyerere

EA040451 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, has accepted the proposal to appoint him as chairman of the commission for cooperation among developing countries, aimed at bringing about development and seek ways of eradicating poverty in these countries. This was proposed to Mwalimu in Dar es Salaam by the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, who arrived in the country on Monday from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended the opening session of the Nonaligned Movement summit. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday that Mwalimu, who strongly supports cooperation among developed countries and who is fighting for a new world economic policy, has agreed to be chairman of the commission. Dr Mohamed left for Harare yesterday after holding talks with Mwalimu.

UGANDA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Thomas Sankara Due in Kampala 4 Sep

EA032010 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] It has been announced from the office of the president that Captain Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso and the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will pay an official visit to Uganda tomorrow. The two leaders are expected to arrive at Entebbe Airport at 1100 am and will later proceed to Kampala city. The public is hereby asked to give the two visiting heads of state a rousing welcome by lining up at [word indistinct] road side.

NRA Confirms Trial for Officials in Shooting Incident

EA031318 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The National Resistance Army [NRA] Council meeting under the chairmanship of President Yoweri Museveni has discussed the report of the commission of inquiry into the Wakiso incident and resolved that officials involved be tried under the NRA operational code of conduct.

A statement issued by the president's office stressed that the accident, which was accidental and due to lack of coordination and seriousness on the part of some officials, cannot be taken lightly in view of the fact that it resulted into loss of lives. However, the meeting noted that there was no motive on the part of any or all the NRA officers and NRM [National Resistance Movement] officials who were involved.

The statement said there was lack of coordination between the NRM secretary and the NRA headquarters before and after the movement of the school from Namugongo to Wakiso and between Bombo Barracks and the Army headquarters before the attack on the school at Lagenda forest near Wakiso. In the meantime, measures have been taken to reinforce and improve upon established procedures of communications and heighten the degree of seriousness in carrying out the duties and obligations.

BURKINA FASO

Decree Announces Members of New Cabinet

AB291955 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Decree issued by the CNR 29 August on the appointment of new Burkina Faso cabinet — read by Comrade (Yen Timite)]

[Text] Decree on the composition of the Revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso:

The president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the CNR decrees;

Article 1. The following persons have been called upon to assume duty as members of the Revolutionary Government in order to serve the militant people of Burkina Faso and to work at any time and at any place in conformity with the supreme interests of the people:

Minister of state, delegate to the presidency of the republic and minister of justice
Captain Blaise Compaore

Minister of popular defense
Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani

Minister of economic promotion
Captain Henri Zongo

Minister of higher education and scientific research
Valere Dieudonne Some

Minister of sports
Major Abdul Salam Kabore

Minister of territorial administration
Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo

Minister of external relations and cooperation
Leandre Bassole

Minister of peasants affairs
Leonard Compaore

Minister of planning and popular development
Youssouf Ouedraogo

Minister of water resources
Michel Kouda

Minister of agriculture and livestock
Jean-Marie Somda

Minister of information
Basile Laetare Guissou

Minister of national education
Sansa Da

Minister of health
Azara Bamba nee Lougue

Minister of commerce and people's supply
Mamadou Toure

Minister of environment and tourism
Beatrice Damiba

Minister of equipment
Moussa Michel Tapsoba

Minister of family affairs and national solidarity
Josephine Ouedraogo

Minister of transport and communications
Alain Koeffe

Minister of culture
Bernadette Sanou nee Dao

Minister of labor, social security and civil service
Fidele Toe

Minister of budget
Adele Ouedraogo

Minister of financial resources
Talata Eugene Dondasse

Secretary of state for justice
Antoine Sambo Komi

Secretary general of the government and the council of ministers
Ogtinga Congo Kabore

Article 2. The present decree, which supersedes all previous provisions, takes effect from the date of its signature and will be published in the official gazette of Burkina Faso.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 29 August 1986

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

GHANA

Commentary Denounces UK Government Visa Decision

AB031558 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Hamidu Chodi commentary]

[Text] In a decision aimed at clamping down on what is described as illegal immigration, the British Government has decided to impose visa control of visitors from Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan, all Commonwealth countries. Quoting figures, a spokesman for the Home Office is reported to have said that there has been a 50 percent increase in the number of visitors from the affected countries in the last year, which places a strain on immigration desks at the airport. As a result, there have been long queues and delays in screening visitors to make sure that they do not intend to stay in Britain. Britain has been found guilty of practising discriminatory immigration policies by the European Court on Human Rights in Strasbourg, so that what Gerald Kaufman, the shadow home secretary of the opposition Labor Party said that the latest measures are racist in character, is nothing new.

From outside, the injection of such crude discrimination into Britain's immigration laws, was (?found) in the 1979 Conservative Party election manifesto. Also, 2 years ago, the exposure of the secret Home Office guidance to embassies and high commissions overseas, revealed that the system was biased to refuse entry. A report published last year by the government commission for racial equality after a 4-year investigation said racial discrimination still existed in Britain, 20 years after the introduction of legislation designed to eliminate it. In fact, in some ways race relations have worsened, with persistent violent attacks on Asians and Afro-Caribbeans. The level of discrimination in employment, housing, education, and elsewhere remains high, the report added, despite some encouraging signs. The commission also looked at a survey done by the Home Office at Heathrow Airport Terminal 3, and found derogatory remarks about Ghanaians, Moroccans, and Nigerians, and concluded that with the type of training given to immigration officers the result was flagrant racism. No wonder the release of the report coincided with the spate of attacks on immigration laws and procedures by various communities and organizations, and even dissenters within right wing policy-makers.

In a *West Africa* magazine investigative report on the alarming influx of Nigerians to the United Kingdom this summer, the Home Office was dismissive of any talks of political revenge that the introduction of compulsory visas for visitors from Asia and West Africa has anything to do with the decision of the governments of the five countries to boycott the Commonwealth Games.

Despite questioning and harrassment by immigration officers, custom and excise maintain that West Africa is not known to be a port of the traffic of heroin and cannabis entering Britain. What is certain however, is that the cost of detaining visitors who are refused entry is borne by the national carrier who, in the first place, has to ensure the admissibility of the passenger. The British authorities also make no distinction between inmates serving custodial sentences, those awaiting to be deported or being detained at establishments where all nationalities are held under prison regime while their cases are being considered.

As matters stand now, the number of immigrants entering Britain each year will be kept down and the climate of racial harmony, already in a bad state, will steadily worsen. Together in their different ways, Bangladesh, Ghanaians, Indians, Nigerians, and Pakistanis will continue to bear the burden of what Britain's imperial legacy was and continues to be. Any prospects for changes in the injustices under the present Conservative government remain highly unlikely.

Termed Administrative Move

AB031906 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Britain's decision requiring visitors from five Commonwealth countries to obtain visas before entering Britain continues to be criticized. The latest countries to do so are India and Bangladesh, both affected by the new measures. [passage omitted]Ghana and Nigeria however see the move as administrative and not political. According to an official of Ghana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kofi Asante, the British Government is only insisting that visas be obtained outside Britain instead of at British ports of entry. This will reduce the embarrassment of deporting people in such large numbers.

The second secretary of the section of the British High Commission in Ghana, Derek Fisher, said more than 25,000 Ghanaians entered Britain last year, not only from Ghana, but from other countries as well. He said all categories of Ghanaians will require visas, but the High Commission proposes to give priority to bona fide businessmen and travellers so that they are not unnecessarily restricted.

PNDC Announces Libya To Reschedule Oil Debt

AB031850 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Libya has agreed to reschedule Ghana's oil debt of $26.47 million. It has therefore instructed its central bank to work out the detailed mechanism and advise the government accordingly. This was disclosed by a member of the PNDC and chairman of the committee of secretaries, P.V. Obeng, in Accra today. He said under the proposed new deal, Ghana will pay $1.5 million of the debt in the last quarter of this year and spread the balance over a 2-year period. He explained that the installment for the first year will be small, but will increase in the next year. Mr Obeng disclosed that the original interest free payments are still valid.

Ghana imported 360,000 metric tons of crude oil, and as of 30 November 1983, Ghana's indebtedness to Libya stood at $95.86 million. Under the agreement, Ghana was granted a year's moratorium. Each lifting was to be paid for a year afterwards. Mr Obeng said even under these liberal terms, Ghana paid only $7.68 million as of 8 July 1983. As a result of this, a PNDC delegation went to Libya to arrange a rescheduling of the outstanding debts. According to Mr Obeng, the Libyan authorities, in a further show of solidarity and economic support, rescheduled the balance to be paid over a 24-month period, beginning from June 1984. Repayments were made by the Bank of Ghana, according to these new terms, from June 1984 until December 1985 when it discontinued payments without any notification to the Libyan central bank. He said following repeated reminders to the Bank of Ghana, the PNDC decided to take the matter up. Mr Obeng stated that recognizing the tremendous goodwill and support the Libyans have shown as well as the continuing balance of payment pressures, the PNDC decided to send a delegation last week to discuss ways of rescheduling the debt.

World Bank Representative Arrives To Assess Economy

AB031619 Dakar PANA in English
1546 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, 3 Sept (GNA/PANA) — The director of Country Programmes Department of the World Bank, Mr C. Koch-Wesser, arrived in Ghana last night from Freetown, on the second leg of a three -nation fact finding tour of West Africa.

He told newsmen that he was in the country to assess the second stage of Ghana's economic recovery programme and to find out how best the bank could help achieve the long-term objectives of the programme.

During his five-day stay in Ghana, Koch-Wesser, who said the bank's association with the country had been very productive, will hold discussions with government officials and meet farmers and small-scale industrialists as well as inspect some of the bank's funded health facilities and agricultural projects.

Malta Agrees to Trade Links; Delegation Will Visit

AB021912 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Ghana and Malta have agreed in principle to establish trade links in pursuit of south-south cooperation. The agreement followed talks in Tripoli between P.V. Obeng and the Maltese prime minister, Karmenu Bonnici. In line with the agreement, a Maltese delegation is to visit Ghana to determine suitable areas of cooperation. Mr Obeng welcomed Malta's interest in Ghana, which favors the country's export drive.

Earlier, Dr Bonnici told the *Ghana News Agency* that Malta is a potential market for Ghana's diamonds, timber, and gold. Malta buys her timber from South America and gold from the London market, and exports textiles and electrical goods. Dr Bonnici said Malta is building a transshipment center which could be used by Ghana for exports to the Mediterranean and Gulf countries.

GUINEA

Conakry Assesses Edouard Benjamin's East Bloc Tour

'Friendly' Sofia Visit

AB021640 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Within the framework of technical and scientific cooperation between Guinea and Bulgaria on the one hand, and Guinea and Romania on the other, a government delegation led by Edouard Benjamin, minister of plan and international cooperation, has visited Sofia and Bucharest. Listen to our special reporter, Ousmane Camara, reporting on the visit to Sofia:

[Camara] In Sofia, it was a working and friendly visit at the invitation of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic. On 20 August, Minister Edouard Benjamin was received in audience by Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and then held discussions with the various members of the State Planning and Commercial Committee. During these discussions, (Toya Dulev), vice chairman of the committee, briefed the minister on the Bulgarian economy, its prospects as well as its problems. The centralized planning system of the Bulgarian economy, its organization, its various structures, and how it functions were also explained.

Minister Edouard Benjamin briefed the Bulgarian committee's officials on the Guinean economy by laying emphasis on the recent reforms carried out in Guinea. He also explained at length the new decentralized contract planning system established by the Guinean Government and pointed out the role and the importance of private investments as the basic means to speed up the economic and social development of Guinea. [passage omitted]

In the statement issued at the end of the visit, the two sides expressed their common desire to exchange inforamtion on their respective planning systems and to reactivate trade between their two countries. In this connection, they noted that Bulgaria can supply Guinea with agricultural and irrigation techniques, power and telecommunications equipment, fertilizers, chemical and pharmaceutical products, canned foods, fruits and vegetables. As for Guinea, it can sell its coffee, [words indistinct] cattle cakes, and palm kernels to Bulgaria. Concerning what Guinea owes Bulgaria, the Guinean side once again reiterated our government's desire to pay the former regime's debts. It, however, stressed the difficulties currently confronting Guinea.

The two sides agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries by establishing contacts at the level of the organizations, enterprises, and chambers of commerce of both countries. They also agreed to hold the fifth session of their joint commission for cooperation during the second quarter of next year either in Sofia or Conakry. [passage omitted]

In the various interviews he granted the Bulgarian newsmen, the head of the Guinean delegation, Edouard Benjamin, expressed satisfaction with his working visit and particular optimism concerning the materialization of all the pledges made by the two sides. [passage omitted] On behalf of the Guinean Government, our minister of plan and international cooperation invited the chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaira to make a working and friendly visit to Guinea. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channel. [passage omitted]

Talks in Bucharest

AB022140 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Edouard Bengamin, minister of plan and international cooperation, has returned to Conakry after visits to Sofia and Bucharest. Yesterday, our special correspondent Ousmane Camara reported on the trip to Sofia. Today, he reports on the visit to Bucharest:

[Camara] The trip to Bucharest was mainly devoted to the holding of the eighth session of the joint commission on technical and scientific cooperation. This session, from 26 to 28 August, took stock of the realization of objectives defined in the protocol of the seventh session, and examined its legal framework. Other issues of common interest such as financial issues and trade were also discussed during the session.

In a joint statement, the Guinean and Romanian delegations noted with regret that pledges made during the last session have not yet been implemented. In this regard, they feel it is necessary to initiate efforts to promote cooperation between the two countries.

The two parties agreed to take the necessary measures in this direction, notably the exchange of experts. It was agreed that before the end of this year, the Guinean side will submit to the Romanian party concrete proposals on projects in the mining, energy, building material, transport and industrial sectors. The two parties expressed their common desire to successfully implement the (Messerbi-Nimba) project. The Guinean party informed their Romanian counterparts of measures taken by the Guinean and Liberian governments to accelerate the implementation of this project. They agreed to do everything to ensure that the exploitation of the mine begins in 1989 as planned. I must recall that Romania owns 2.17 percent of the capital share of the (Messerbi-Nimba) company.

Examining the present level of trade, the two parties observed that this does not correspond to the possibilities offered by their respective economies. Concerning the payment for tractor spare parts supplied in 1985, the Romanian delegation stressed the urgent need for payment of the outstanding sum as soon as possible. The Guinean delegation promised to solve the problem between now and the end of October.

The Guinean side informed their Romanian counterparts of the participation of Guinean economic operators in the 12th Bucharest international trade fair in October 1986. The two parties agreed that the ninth session of the joint commission should take place in Conakry in the last quarter of next year.

Outside the deliberations of the eighth session, the minister of plan and international cooperation made contacts with Romanian Government officials. Edouard Benjamin was received successively by the ministers of foreign affairs, external trade and international cooperation as well as the chairman for the state planning committee. It can be deduced from his contacts that the Romanian Government is willing to maintain good cooperation relations with our country. [passage omitted]

The visit of our delegation to Bucharest took place in an atmosphere of frank cooperation and in a spirit of understanding and friendship.

LIBERIA

AFP Cites Report of Security Forces Alert

AB041406 Paris AFP in French
318 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Sep (AFP) — Liberia's security forces have been placed on the alert following rumors of a coup d'etat or an imminent invasion, the independent newspaper *Suntimes* announced on Thursday quoting Justice Minister Jenkins Scott. While observers have noted the effective setting up of barriers and checks in the capital and its suburbs in recent days, the newspaper reported that the minister has suspended all leaves of members of the security forces. Mr Scott, quoted by the newspaper, stated: "We are taking the maximum preventive measures because the government cannot react to these rumors which jeopardize state security."

Still quoted by the *Suntimes*, Mr Scott added that the citizens must accept these checks which have been made necessary by these rumors. In recent days, vehicles have been searched at various checks in Monrovia and its suburbs by security forces who were looking for weapons. The minister also called on the citizens to cooperate with the security forces in order to avoid a repeat of the 12 November event, in reference to last year's coup attempt led by former Army commander General Thomas Quiwonkpa. "There are problems and differences," Mr Scott agreed, "but I believe that dialogue, discussion and the search for solutions must be preferred to confrontation."

Opposition Leaders Claim 'Mass Graves' at Prison

HK040136 Hong Kong AFP in English
0125 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, Sept 4 (AFP) — Leaders of three Liberian opposition parties, released last Saturday from the country's inland maximum security prison at Belle Yella, said Wednesday they had discovered "mass graves" there and that prisoners had told them of random secret killings at the camp. William Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party, Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party and Edward Kesselly of the Unity Party told a news conference that Justice Minister Jenkins Scott should spend a day as a prisoner there to experience the harsh conditions.

They also called on Amnesty International, the Liberian Council of Churches and the Liberian Bar Association to investigate "blatant violations of human rights" in Liberia and urged the closure of Camp Belle Yella and improved prison conditions generally.

The opposition leaders said the 24 days they spent in jail for refusing to pay Supreme Court fines for contempt of court for illegal political activity were "unjust."

Mr Kpoleh said the ruling National Democratic Party of President Samuel Doe should be charged with high treason for allegedly bringing in thugs from neighbouring Sierra Leone to harass peaceful citizens and destroy property.

He charged that Justice Minister Scott's order putting security forces on the alert since the politicians' release last Saturday was a plot to kill opposition leaders.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court said it would issue a restraining order against Information Minister Momolu Getaweh to stay his "banning order" on the independent *Standard* newspaper here. Mr Getaweh fined the paper 1,000 dollars last week for publishing a rumour that Mr Kpoleh had died in jail. He threatened to ban the paper until the fine was paid.

Justice in Chambers at the Supreme Court Patrick Biddle said the ministry had no power to "punish or impose fines."

MALI

Labor Leaders Meet Prime Minister Over Grievances

AB031629 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Executive Bureau of the National Union of Malian Workers, [UNTM] led by its Secretary General Bakary Karambe was received in audience this morning by the prime minister, Professor Mamadou Dembele. The audience, which took place in the conference room of the Central Executive Bureau, falls within the framework of making contacts and putting forward workers' grievances.

After congratulating the prime minister for the trust reposed in him by the head of state, Mr Karambe assured him of his movement's support, and his desire to establish a fruitful dialogue with him in the interest of workers. On his part, the prime minister gave assurances of his constant readiness and understanding, especially since the government and the UNTM share the same concern, namely, to give workers a standard of living commensurate with the demands of dignity.

At the conclusion of the audience, the UNTM secretary general briefed Amadou Sidibe on the discussions he had with the prime minister:

[Begin Karambe recording] We pointed out the problems confronting workers of our country, namely, delays in the payment of salaries, the level of salaries, our concern about the situation which prevails currently in the state sector, and the possibility of increasing salaries of workers of our country, because this possibility exists and we have the means to increase salaries. We discussed measures to be implemented to enable the government to increase salaries. These are the problems we discussed with the prime minister. We also discussed general issues affecting our country domestically and internationally. We discussed all these things with him, and we have the feeling that he understood us, because the prime minister gave us assurances. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ANGOLA

Savimbi Leadership Reaffirmed at Congress Close

MB020736 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 2 Sep (KUP) — Dr Jonas Savimbi was on Monday overwhelmingly returned unopposed as the leader of UNITA movement in a vote of confidence at the end of the sixth congress, during which Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda, former secretary for external relations, was nominated vice president of the movement. Speaking at a mammoth rally after the voting, UNITA's president stressed the importance of unity at all levels and at all times among those who aim to become free. Dr Savimbi then exhorted all participants to implement the decisions adopted during the congress.

LESOTHO

PRC Embassy Announces Donation of Corn

MB291243 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Embassy of the People's Republic of China announced today that the Chinese Government has donated maize to the Lesotho Government. An embassy spokesman, Mr (Chen Legan) told Radio Lesotho today that the 1,000 tons of maize are estimated at about $200,000. The presentation will be made this afternoon by the Chinese ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Tian Changson, to a member of the Military Council, the Honorable Khetang Mosoeunyane.

In the past, the Chinese Government has assisted Lesotho to meet drought relief programs. In 1983, it gave a loan of $4 million to develop vegetable production in the country. The Embassy of the Republic of China [as heard] currently has 30 agricultural experts working in a number of places in the country, including Leribe, Mafiteng, and (Majametalae).

MOZAMBIQUE

Minister Claims Aid Offers Against MNR Received

MB311102 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said in an interview with *Agence France-Presse* in Harare that many countries are offering to fight side by side with the Maputo government against the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR. Mr Chissano, who is in Harare for the conference of the Nonaligned Movement, said the offers had included the provision of fighting men and arms as well as other assistance. Mr Chissano said he could not confirm reports that India in particular had offered to send troops to guard the strategic road, rail, and oil pipeline linking the Mozambican port of Beira to Zimbabwe and other landlocked southern African states.

USSR Shipping Line To Begin Cargo Service

MB291304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 29, SAPA — A Soviet state shipping line is introducing a regular cargo service between Europe and the Mozambican port of Beira, Zimbabwe's only ocean outlet independent of South Africa.

The Leningrad-based line Besta is reported by *The Herald* to have made the decision in July when Mozambican wharfage charges were revised. According to local agents Besta operated a service from 1983 to 1985 but it "fizzled out" when South Africa undercut Mozambican wharfage rates. Under the new arrangement, Soviet freighters will call at Beira once a month for containers and light bulk traffic.

Shipping agents in Harare have denied that all Zimbabwean cargo for Europe shipped through Beira currently goes to South Africa.

The conference lines and a Swedish company, Transatlantic, noted that they operate a "roll-on roll-off" (ro-ro) cargo service which calls at Beira every three weeks. Some 200 cargo containers can be loaded or unloaded at each stop.

All regular freight is taken from Beira to Durban where it is transhipped. Freight companies hope the situation will change by the year end when increased volumes of goods going via Beira will justify direct general freight.

Only eight per cent of Zimbabwe's trade went via Beria last year, the rest being railed to South African ports or Maputo over the South African transport system.

Since Mr Robert Mugabe's government threw its weight behind the campaign for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa, local businessmen have made urgent reappraisals of Beira's potential.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Commander Says SWAPO Membership Drops

MB281237 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The officer commanding the SWATF, Major General George Meiring, says he believes that SWAPO will not be able to fight for 20 years more. Interviewed in Pretoria, Gen Meiring said SWAPO's attampts to recruit members from the local population of South-West Africa/Namibia was unsuccessful. He said the organization's membership had dropped from 16,000 in 1966 to 8,000 at present. Since the establishment of SWAPO 20 years ago, the security forces had killed many insurgents. In that period, not more than 600 South African troops were killed in the war against SWAPO.

SWAPO Spokesman Says 580 RSA Dead in 7 Months

MB301215 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] SWAPO guerrillas have killed 580 South African soldiers in fighting over the past 7 months. This was disclosed by a spokesman for the Namibian liberation movement at a press conference in the Angoaln capital, Luanda, yesterday. In addition, four South African transport planes and five helicopters were shot down.

SWAPO Kills 5 Civilians in Ovambo Attack

MB281330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1327 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek Aug 28 SAPA — SWAPO insurgents shot dead five civilians and seriously wounded five others in an attack on an Ovambo village in north-eastern SWA/Namibia on Monday, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement in Windhoek today. The insurgents were on a recruitment mission for SWAPO's military far east detachment, the statement said. They opended fire with AK47 assault rifles when the residents declined to accompany them to Angola, it added.

The dead were Mrs Nampula Haikondo, Mrs Naufika Haioo, Mrs Estela Naitembea, and two children, Enoike Abraham and Nagual Naukongo.

The SWATF said the number of civilians killed in SWAPO actions this year was 55, while the latest fatalities brought to more than 1300 the number of civilians who died in the 20 year old SWA/Namibian bush war. The number of insurgents killed this month totalled 40, which brought to 515 the number of insurgents who have died in action against the security forces to date this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ban on Reporting 'Security Action' Reissued

MB031711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, September 3, SAPA — The commissioner of police today reissued orders banning reporting of "security action." General Johan Coetzee ordered that no journalist may be on the scene or "within sight" of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action.

Previous orders by him banning unrest coverage had not been properly promulgated, counsel for the minister of law and order conceded in the Natal supreme court recently.

The court action was brought by the country's English-language newspapers challenging those sections of the emergency regulations covering reporting of unrest. The case resumes in Peitermaritzburg tomorrow when judgement is expected.

Today's orders were published in Government Gazette number 10429, however, and were issued in terms of Emergency Regulation 7 (1).

The orders prohibit reporting — or commenting — on any security action without written consent from the commissioner or a commissioned officer of a force.

Security action was defined as:

— Any action to terminate, or which contributes to the termination, of any unrest;

— Any action to protect life or property in consequence of any unrest;

— Any follow-up action after any unrest had been terminated or ended, including any pursuit or tracking down of, or any other action taken against a person who participated or who is suspected of having participated in, unrest; and

— Any action taken under emergency regulation 2.

Regulation 2 empowers force officers to order people to proceed to a place and to apply force if such order is not obeyed.

"Security action" was further defined as any action involving the arrest of a person;

— On a charge of having committed an offence under the emergency regulations or the Internal Security Act;

— In connection with an offence committed during the course of any unrest or any incident arising therefrom or connected therewith; or

— Under a provisin of the emergency regulations or of the Internal Security Act.

"Security action" was further defined as any action by a force or a member of a force which on reasonable grounds apeared to be actions such as referred to above, or any deployment of a force, or of any vehicles, armaments, equipment or any accessories, for or in connection with any action referred to above or which on reasonable grounds appeared to be for or in connection with any such action.

The commissioner ordered that any journalist "gathering news material" on the scene or within site of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action leave the scene or remove "himself to a place outside sight of that unrest, gathering or action within such time as is reasonably required under the circunstances for such purpose..."

However, the provisions of this order should not prevent a person from being in his residence or from being on his way to or from his residence.

"Restricted gathering" meant any gathering in respect of which a condition had been determined under Section 46 (1) (II) of the

Internal Security Act, or a restriction or condition had been imposed or determined under Regulation 7 of the emergency regulations.

'Trouble' Erupts in Soweto as Mass Funeral Banned

MB040849 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0848 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Trouble erupted in Soweto today, the day on which the township planned to bury 24 people who died in last week's riots in White City, Jabavu, last week. The government has banned the mass funeral.

A stayaway was being enforced by youths who stoned trains carrying commuters to work and burnt, hijacked and stoned PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses. All entrances to the townships have been sealed off. Groups of youths gathered on street corners and erected barricades of rocks and burning tyres.

The people of Soweto last night decided to defy the ban on the mass funeral today after an urgent application brought by an Anglican priest, Father David Mdwe [name as received], to have the ban set aside was dismissed with costs.

The government, in an extraordinary government gazette published last night, reimposed emergency clamps to control press reporting on the funeral. The situation was tense today.

A spokesman for PUTCO, Mr Pat Rogers, said their service was only 50 per cent utilised. He said the company began operating normal services early this morning despite a 15 per cent staff stayaway and a 50 per cent drop in passenger loads.

"At about 6am trouble started in deep Soweto. The windows of a number of buses were broken by stone-throwing. One bus was burnt at Protea and another was hijacked," he said.

As a result, PUTCO pulled out of Dobsonville, deep Soweto and Meadowlands. Mr Rogers said the situation was being monitored, but it was likely that only a limited service would be in operation today.

Last night vigils were held at the homes of the dead and hundreds of people, mainly relatives and youths, were told that there would be no funerals today and that they should disperse. The mourners ignored the warnings and continued holding the night wakes.

In Mofolo South, youths blew whistles and barricaded the streets with rocks and refuse bins. By midnight some of the roads were impassable.

Streets leading to the homes of the deceased in White City, Jabavu, were completely barricaded.

The defiant stand was taken at a two-hour meeting held at the Ipelegeng Community Centre, in White City, Jabavu, which was attended by members of the bereaved families, priests, undertakers and members of the Soweto Civic Association.

It was reached hours after angry members of the bereaved families emerged from a meeting with senior police officers at the divisional police headquarters at Protea.

Family members had gone to Protea where they had been summoned by the police follwoing Tuesday night's ban on the funeral by the divisional commissioner of police for Soweto, Brigadier G.P. Laubscher.

It was the second time that the families had been to Protea, where earlier they had been told that a senior police officer who was to sign their applications to hold funerals, was away and would return at 1pm.

The ban published in the government gazette, is in terms of the Public Safety Act.

Members of the families told pressmen who had been waiting outside the gates for three hours, that the police had said no funerals were to be held today. They were also told that they could start burying their dead as from tomorrow — and could bury four people a day, excluding weekends. Police told them that each family should restrict mourners to 200 and that the funeral service should not last longer than three hours. They were told to apply two days in advance if they wished to hold a night vigil.

Copies of the government notices were delivered yesterday morning by police in plainclothes, to the homes of the deceased, to the undertakers and to three priests who are in charge of funeral arrangements.

The country's biggest black labour grouping, the Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU], had called on employers to begin to intervene "concretely" in the conflict between township residents and the local authorities, even at a cost.

"We would like to remind employers that the townships were created as dormitory ghettoes to house employers' labour force. They cannot pretend to be aloof," said a COSATU spokesman. It called on employers not to victimise workers who stayed away to attend the funeral.

"We call on employers to use their considerable clout to call for the scrapping of the black local authority system. We urge all concerened to recognise the Soweto Civic Association as legitimate representatives of the people of Soweto," said COSATU.

Staff and students of the Soweto College of Education were told not to attend classes today and tomorrow because of the expected unrest in the township. Headmaster Mr M.M. Morapeli told staff earlier this week that the college would be closed today and tomorrow.

Suzman Calls for Soweto Investigation

MB040545 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1844 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Sept 3, SAPA — The government should appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the causes and effects which led to the deaths and injuries in White

City in Soweto on August 26 this year, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today.

Speaking in support of her motion calling for an investigation of the incidents in Soweto which led to the death of 21 people, she said it was necessary to find out what the situation was in the area and the relationship between the community and officials. It should be established whether the police had over-reacted and why residents had believed there were to be wholesale evictions.

She said the official version of what had happened that day differed greatly from the accounts of eyewitnesses. According to the Department [as received] of Information police had fired on the crowd after a handgrenade attack but residents said police had fired at them at random.

Mrs Suzman said she and Mr Rupert Lorimer, a former MP, had spoken at length to residents in the area. They had done so in different areas and at different times so there was no possibility of collusion and had been given a similar account of what had happened.

They had all said there had been no stonethrowing or petrol bombs but admitted that they had heard a loud bang which they had been told was a hand grenade. This had been heard three hours after the police had first opened fire. There had also been reports of a youth firing with an AK47.

She said residents had told of teargas being fired into houses and streets blocked off by police Casspirs. No warnings to disperse had been given and shots were fired from police vans.

"The people we spoke to were very bitter about the shootings and we heard over and over again they are killing our people, why do they kill our people. Many people were taken to a private clinic in Diepkloof where it was alleged that police or soldiers had pulled kids out of vehicles and beaten them. Many others refused to go to hospital because it is the practice to place persons shot in unrest related situations under arrest."

She said Soweto residents were caught in a terrible dilemma because if they paid their rent they were threatened with arson and if they did not pay they were threatened with eviction. Evictions should stop immediately and the government should arrange discussions with the leaders of the Soweto community, like the residents association. People had no faith in the council which was elected in a very low poll.

"Decades of neglect and of basing policy on totally unrealistic dreams of blacks as temporary sojourners in the urban areas have resulted in well nigh unendurable conditions which will take many years and untold millions of rands to eradicate.

"Meanwhile, shooting blacks in the townships will not bring the new hope to the African Continent talked about by the state president at the Free State National Party congress," she said.

Heunis Turns Down Probe of Soweto Events

MB031727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the government cannot accept a proposal from the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] calling for a commission of inquiry into the recent events in Soweto. Mr Heunis said during the debate on the motion in the House of Assembly that legal procedures existed in terms of which events in Soweto could be judged. They included an inquest to determine whether somebody could be held legally responsible for the death of a person and normal judicial processes which could be initiated independently or could follow on the findings of a judicial inquiry.

SACC Criticizes Restrictions on Funerals

MB031601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA — The state president, seems not to have heeded an appeal by the SACC [South African Council of Churches] to allow Soweto residents to attend the mass funeral tomorrow of 22 people killed in the township last week, the SACC said in a statement released in Johannesburg today.

"The restrictions by the government on the funeral in Soweto, which were announced on Sept 2, are an indication that the government is not prepared to respect the feelings, the mourning and the pain of the people of Soweto," the statement said.

The 22 people were shot "after pitched battles erupted when council law enforcement officers attempted to evict rent defaulters."

"Arrangements had been made by the Soweto community to hold a mass funeral. The SACC urged the government to allow the people of Soweto to bury their dead in accordance with their customs, traditions and religious feelings. Recognising that burials are a communal and religious responsibility for the entire community, the SACC urged that the full dignity of such an event be respected by no police and SADF presence at the funeral.

"In a statement dated September 2 the South African Police Driectorate of Public Relations isseud details that banned the mass funeral and imposed severe restrictions on the funerals of persons who had been killed because of security force action in Soweto. The restrictions applied to funerals in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville.

"The Soweto community has indicated that they are determined to bury the dead in the best way they deem fit. The restrictions by the government on the funeral are an indication that the government is not prepared to respect the feelings, the mourning and the pain of the people of Soweto. The government will have to bear the full responsibility if this disrespect of human dignity results in further unrest.

"The restrictions are in contradiction to the principles of religious freedom which was celebrated and proclaimed only recently as a human right respected by the South African Government on the commemoration of the arrival of the Huguenots in South Africa."

Attempt To Overturn Funeral Restrictions Fails

MB040526 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0149 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA — An urgent application by an Anglican minister to overturn the ban on mass funerals of unrest victims in Soweto, failed in the Rand supreme court tonight.

Handing down judgement, Mr Justice B. O'Donovan said whether or not one agreed with the desirability or reasonableness of the regulations which prevented a funeral planned for 10am tomorrow the matter could not be dealt with by the court unless it could be found that the divisional commissioner of police who issued the orders had acted in bad faith or had applied his mind [as received] to the matter. The judge said he was constrained to dismiss the application, with costs.

The application was launched by Rev D.C.T. Nkwe, an archdeacon of the Church of the Province of South Africa and the rector of St Paul's Anglican parish White City, Soweto.

Mr Nkwe, was one of 50 ministers coordinating a mass funeral for people killed in Soweto on August 26. In papers he said there were 24 deceased, but counsel for the police said there were 20.

The planning of the funeral began on Friday. On Thursday the divisional commissioner for police in Soweto, issued orders preventing funerals for more than two people, attended by more than 200 mourners or held out of doors.

Mr Nkwe said he and his fellow ministers would obey the word of God in performing a proper burial at the graveside.

Mr Denis Kuny, SC, [Senior Counsel] for the applicant submitted the order was invalid because it was not clear, overreaching, and so grossly unreasonable that Parliament could never have contemplated giving the power to the divisional commissioner to issue the orders.

The judge said opinions may differ markedly on the desirability of the order which the commissioner enacted by the court could not rule on that, — the court could only interfere if it could be shown the commissioner acted with malice or failed to apply his mind [as received] to the matter.

Minister's Power To Ban Publications Invalid

MB040842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Emergency powers which allow the minister of law and order to seize and ban any publication which he feels contain a subversive statement have been declared invalid by a full bench of the Natal supreme court.

Regulation 7 (1) (D) which allows the commissioner of police to make orders prohibiting anything which in his opinion is necessary to maintain public order or terminate the state of emergency was also declared void.

The full bench consisting of Mr Justice R.N. Leon, Mr Justice M.E. Kumleben and Mr Justice P.M. Nienaber also found that regulation 10 (B) which prohibits the possession of a subversive statement was also void and without force and effect in law.

Further on Court Ruling

MB040927 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sept 4, SAPA — The emergency regulations which allow seizure and closure of newspapers for publishing statements that the minister of law and order considers to be subversive, were struck down today by a full bench of the Natal supreme court. The court also struck down the regulation that prohibits possession of a subversive statement.

The action, brought by several newspaper groups, challenged the validity of regulation 7 to 12 of the emergency regulations that came into force on June 12. Today's judgment, describing some of the regulations as oppressive and horrendous, declared invalid regulations 7(1) (D), 10(B), 11 and 12.

The full bench of Mr Justice Leon, Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Nienaber, did not overturn the regulation forbidding pictorial coverage of unrest.

A lawyer who specialised in newspaper law, Mr Peter Reynolds, said it also appeared at first sight that the judgment did not affect the validity of orders issued by the commissioner of police yesterday in terms of Regulation 7 (1) prohibiting the publication of news and comment about the actions of security forces in unrest situations.

Court Explains Ruling

MB040956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Emergency powers that allow the minister of law and order to seize and close down any publication he feels contains a subversive statement have been declared invalid by a full bench of the Natal supreme court.

In a judgment handed down today by Mr Justice van Heerden, the full bench consisting of Mr Justice Leon, Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Nienaber found Regulations 11 and 12 to be void and without force and effect in law.

The judgment described emergency regulations related to the press as "objectionable" and "unduly excessive."

Regulation 7 (1) (D), which authorises the commissioner of police to make orders related to anything which in his opinion is necessary for maintaining public order or terminating the sate of emergency, was also declared void.

The full bench also found that Regulation 10 (B), which prohibits the possession of a subversive statement, was void and without force and effect in law.

The urgent application challenging Emergency Regulations 7 to 12 was brought last month by South African Associated Newspapers, the Argus Company, Natal Newspapers and the Natal Witness against the state president, the government, the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police.

In the 54-page judgment the judges said regulation D contained the phrase "in his opinion."

They said that the phrase was coupled with a reiteration in substantially similar terms of the powers and purposes of the enabling section. This meant that the state president in effect vested the commissioner with the discretion to decide for himself what was necessary and expedient for the maintenance of public order, public safety and the termination of the state of emergency.

The judges said the commissioner was also given a free hand to decide for himself what form and in respect of what matters action ought to be taken.

The range of matters on which he could issue orders was not restricted provided he considered it expedient.

The judges said they had considered whether the phrase "in his opinion" could be legitimately removed from the section, but had concluded that it could not be.

Dealing with Regulation 10 (B) the judges said this subregulation had to be struck down.

They said the consequences of its application were so far reaching and horrendous that Parliament could never have intended or countenanced it. "The impact of Section 10 (B) is particularly severe for newspapers in view of the fact that such newspapers have archives and libraries in which no doubt there are old copies containing reports which were lawful at the time but now contained subversive statements."

The judges said regulation 11, which allowed the minister of law and order or a person authorised by him to seize a publication if in his opinion it contained a subversive statement, was objectionable and unduly excessive. They said that the minister's right to do so was not determined by any objective yardstick. It was sufficient that he was of the opinion that a publication contained a subversive statement.

The judges said it also entitled him to seize any publication which in his view contained any other information which might be detrimental to the safety of the public.

"One readily accepts that it may be necessary to take prompt action to avoid the publication of subversive matter and that suitable regulations to permit this may be necessary. This regulation, however, goes much too far."

The judges said regulation 12 went far beyond press censorship because it introduced catastrophic consequences far out of proportion to the act involved and to the interests of public safety which the measure was intended to secure.

The judges said regulation 12 was far more drastic in its consequences than regulation 11, because, if the minister found one issue of a newspaper or publication to contain what he believed was a subversive statement, he could seize all future issues and thus close down a newspaper permanently.

Orders issued by the commissioner of police in terms of regulation 7 on June 16 and 21 which prohibited the media from reporting on any unrest matters except with his permission, were also found to be void and of no force and effect in law.

The state president and his co-respondent were ordered to pay the costs of the application.

The judges said they found regulation 12 ultra vires because the minister of law and order was given greater powers than the state president himself had under the Public Safety Act.

They said the regulation was also void for uncertainty.

"We cannot believe that Parliament could ever have intended or could ever have countenanced such a regulation. It involves such oppressive or gratuitous interference with the rights of those subject to them that one can only conclude with confidence tha Parliament never intended to give authority to make such a regulation."

ANC Suspect Held, Arms Cache Found in Durban

MB031124 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johanensburg, Sept 3, SAPA — A suspected ANC terrorist has been detained and a large cache of arms found by police in the Durban area, according to the SABC radio news.

The report, quoting police, did not say in what circumstances the man was detained.

It said the arms included limpet mines of a type similar to those used in an incident in Durban at the weekend.

Liberals Win Easily in Cape Town By-Election

HK040358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT
4 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 4 (AFP) — The liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) scored a runaway victory in two Parliamentary by-elections fought in the Cape Town area Wednesday, with no ruling National Party (NP) candidate contesting either seat.

In the Claremont constituency, the PFP's Jan van Eck polled 4,689 votes to 885 for Antony Liesegang of the Moderate New Republic Party (NRP), and in the Pinelands constituency, the PFP's Jasper Walsh won with 5,422 votes, defeating Norman Barrett of the NRP who scored 3,618.

Both seats had been vacant since February when former PFP and opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and one of his deputies, Alex Boraine, resigned from Parliament because of the government's slow pace in reforming apartheid.

Neither result came as a surprise, although the NRP's poor showing appeared to indicate further loss of ground for this maverick of South Africa's white politics. With its small electoral base now mainly in Natal Province, the NRP finds itself sandwiched politicallly between the NP and the PFP.

Colin Eglin, who succeeded Mr van Zyl Slabbert as opposition leader, said after the results that the PFP, which has 27 out of 178 seats in the white chamber of South Africa's tricameral Parliament, was "back in business in a big way."

'Massive Voter Stayaway' Noted

MB040609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0211 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Escerpts] Cape Town, Sept 3, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) Mr Jan van Eck was headed for a runaway victory in the Clarement Parliamentary by-election over the New Republic Party's [NRP] Mr Anthony Leisegang when polls closed at 9pm tonight.

The election day was marred by a massive voter stayaway and the returning officer, Mr Ignatius Keyser, said shortly before counting started he expected a poll of under 35 per cent.

Earlier, despondent NRP workers at polling booths around the constituency admitted Mr Leisegang was "going to lose" but the candidate himself refused to concede defeat until the final result was announced.

The NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, allowed that "it's looking a bit uphill" for his man in Claremont.

One NRP worker was more frank and said he had "told Tony to put Polich on his face because he is really the dark horse in this race."

Voter apathy was so marked that by early evening PFP workers resorted to scouring popular watering holes in the constituency in a bid to get reluctant voters to cast their ballots.

Candidates and party workers offered widely differing explanations for the poor turnout.

Mr van Eck ascribed the tremendous apathy in the constituency to the lack of a serious opponent.

"It is impossible to fight against a shadow because voters don't take non-candidates seriously. People felt the elections would be a walkover so they simply didn't bother to come and vote," Mr van Eck said.

Mr Leisegang had other ideas: "The mass stayaway is a clear protest vote against radical PFP politics. Also, it is not fashionable to be associated with the NRP in this constituency.

The NRP machine will get going and win seats in the western Cape in future regardless of tonight's result," Mr Leisegang said. [passage omitted]

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said while touring the constituency that the voter turnout was shocking "especially in a country where most of the people are denied the vote."

SABC Commentary Says Africa Offered Lifeline

MB040549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The strident rhetoric against South Africa in Harare this week was as predictable as was that against the other favored bogeymen of the Nonaligned Movement — Western imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

For many of the participants at the summit it also serves much the same purpose, that is, a resort to the age-old tactic of governments with acute domestic difficulties, of rallying popular support for opposition to an imagined external enemy.

It is no coincidence that it is from the most deeply troubled countries, particularly in Africa, that the angriest and most far-fetched denunciations have been heard.

South Africans, the target for most of the vitriol at this years gathering of the Nonaligned Movement, might have been excused for reacting with similar emotionalism. That by and large they are not doing so is of more significance than critics appreciate.

Those critics seem to be unaware that black Africa's plight, after years of steady deterioration, is now such that cool and rational responses have become imperative — for the survival of the continent itself, and for the maintenace of strategic interests that fundamentally affect global power relationships.

It is in these circumstances that a renewed offer of cooperation from State President P.W. Botha is especially noteworthy. Speaking in Bloemfontein he said: Let us, as the leaders of the continent, come together, here in Africa, to reflect on our own problems and seek solutions.

He was making the offer, he said, after a surpising response form African states to his earlier invitation to Western leaders for discussions on security and development in the subcontinent.

And he repeated South Africa's willingness to make available its technological skills and experience, its agricultural, economic and industrial help, towards the reviving (as he put it) of our dying continent.

Among Third World experts who have been warning with growing urgency in recent years that Africa has reached a survival crossroads, probably none is more respected internationally than Rene Dumont, writer of a standard Western reference work on the continent. His latest assessment, expressed in a book just published, is bleak indeed. There is no hope for black Africa, Dumont states.

The situation is a disaster. Neither independence, nor aid, nor progress, nor years of prosperity seem to have brought to the black continent the slightest chance of emerging from its misery and escaping its slow suicide... selfishness, incompetence and the waste of natural resources effectively end any further hopes... the black continent is threatened with death.

It is only the African leaders themselves who can avert that prospect. Only they can take the decision to turn away from the politics of personal advancement and blaming scapegoats for their troubles, to begin the long and difficult tasks of rebuilding their countries.

Outsiders can at most offer a lifeline — stand ready to assist if there should be a reversal. South Africa has made such an offer. But it is up to them to choose between accepting the lifeline, or continuing with the trivialization of their situation that has marked the proceedings in Harare this week.

Top Businessman Comments on Sanctions, Education

MB030739 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1810 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Interview with Mike Rosholt, chairman of the Barlow group of companies, by John Bishop in Johannesburg on the "Network" program: date not given]

[Text][Bishop] Aaron Michael Rosholt — the name, by the way, is Scandinavian — is a 66-year-old Johannesburg-born South African. He went to school at Michaelhouse, studied chartered accountancy, and during the last war served as a lieutenant in the Natal Field Artillery. After the war, he entered the South African business world, and he is now chairman of Barlow-Rand. That is the largest listed industrial conglomerate in the country. By the way, it employs over a quarter of a million people, and has an annual turnover of some R12 billion. Chancellor of Wits [Witwatersrand] University, he is committed to the value of education, and he is behind the creation of the New Era Schools Trust [NEST]. And among his many portfolios, he is a director and governor of the Urban Foundation. Well, I spoke to him a few days ago.

[Begin video recording] [Bishop] Mr Rosholt, I must ask one of the country's great captains of industry the question about sanctions first. One presumes they are coming, but the two-part question is: Will they be punitive and will this country survive them?

[Rosholt] Well, they are certainly coming. I do not think anyone has any doubt about that. Whether they are going to be punitive or to what extent they are going to be punitive, we will know in the next few months. And we shall certainly survive them, but I am not one of those people who seems to think that because Rhodesia was able to survive for 15 years, we will be relatively unaffected. We are bound to be affected. I think in short term — provided always we can export a reasonable quantity of goods at reasonable prices — then we may even see a slight revival in the economy due to import substitution, due to the urbanization program which we are now embarking upon. But long term — I think if you remember this country is an international trading country — it is bound to have an effect. I cannot see us ever using our resources, which are material, both material and human, and which are considerable, without some measure of overseas capital, and certainly technology. I would think that one of the ...[changes thought] whereas we all have to buckle down, fight sanctions, get around them as best we can, I think that we must never lose sight of the fact we cannot afford to become permanently within the laager. I think that we must always bear in mind that we will have to reenter the international arena at some stage, and of course that will mean considerable political movement and reform.

[Bishop] But realistically, and pressing you on that, would not there, the day after sanctions are imposed, be countries queuing up to do the deal under the counter? You mentioned Rhodesia, and I think it is fairly general knowledge now that its tobacco crop was largely bought by a third party for export to Eastern Europe, among other places. What I am saying is, if we are so well developed, will the attrition not also go the other way?

[Rosholt] Well, again I say, short term we certainly will get through. But we must remember that Rhodesia was taking a terrible hammering in prices. And one does not know how much longer it could have gone on. I believe very strongly that in the long run we have to have some sort of accommodation with the international community.

[Bishop] Mr Rosholt, I think a couple of years ago, I think Barlows bought heavily into Britain. Now, there was some criticism about that, at least from the grapevine, if not out in the open. What did you do exactly when you went into a British company?

[Rosholt] Why, how do you mean what did we do?

[Bishop] Well, — was it a structure, a sort of flight of capital — what was it?

[Rosholt] No. You know, this is a relatively small economy here and any large company gets to the stage, at some stage, when its growth possibilities in an area are pretty well nullified and if you have a strong, young, keen management that is looking for growth you have to look away from here. So that it is by no means a flight of capital. In any case, I think our total overseas assets are only about 10 percent of our business, so that it is an exciting area, it is one which we hope will grow, but we are basically still South African and we always will remain. In fact, the constraints now against overseas investment with the rand at the value it is, exchange control, and the difficulty of selling South African scrip on any market overseas are such that it is very difficult to see how anything meaningful can be done in the future.

[Bishop] In one of your recent speeches, you mentioned the redistribution of income. Now, some people, I think, have got that mixed up with the redistribution of capital. Would you take this opportunity to explain what you meant?

[Rosholt] Some of the media did not actually read my speech. But, anyway, what I was saying was that already in this country we have a very mixed public and private sector — in my view, too much in the public sector — and that when, eventually, the time comes when blacks participate in the central decision-making process, inevitably the balance will swing more towards the public sector. Now, the point I make is that, rather voluntarily than compulsorily, we should be looking at redistribution of income, but not just our present level of income, but an increased income, because I think it would be very wrong to demotivate the entrepreneurs and young people who are producing that income. What I certainly never said was that there should be a redistribution of capital, because that, after all, is pure socialism, and that can only lead inevitably towards a diminished income.

[Bishop] That leads us to — indeed, we are already with — black advancement. You come out strongly against a socialist system for this country, do you?

[Rosholt] Very much so.

[Bishop] But I think you are aware that many blacks, if we understand them correctly — perhaps sometimes led by some of the students at Wits University — believe that a socialist system is the one to have here. Now, how do you answer that?

[Rosholt] Well, it is very difficult. The truth is it is the wrong system. But how you persuade people is a very different matter. I mean, the proof is in every country to the north of us, where some degree of, and in most cases, total socialism has been introduced, to disastrous effect upon the economy. The problem is that black people are equating capitalism with the apartheid system. They are, they have been brought up in a totalitarian way, and they think that the free enterprise system is the equivalent of the capitalist system [as heard]. They have to share more in the fruits — they have not shared sufficiently in the fruits of the system in the past — they have to see that it is working, which it is not, at the moment, in this recession. We have to communicate that to them. But most of all, they have to see some success. They have to see themselves advancing to managerial positions. They have to see a lot of black entrepreneurs succeeding and making money for themselves. And until that happens, I think we have a great problem in selling the free enterprise system.

[Bishop] Yes, well, we have had the declaration that apartheid is outmoded and we have reforms in operation at the moment. Are they not true reforms?

[Rosholt] Oh, yes, on a socioeconomic basis, there is absolutely no question in my view that the government has moved a long way, and has given the private sector considerable opportunity to pass on those benefits to all population groups. The political area, of course, is a different one. It has not moved to the same extent. And I am afraid the two are now so interlinked that the one problem cannot be solved without the other.

[Bishop] You are used to solving problems, Mr Rosholt, in your distinguished career. Can this major problem be solved, the one of protecting minorities — that means the white people and others — in the future, vis-a-vis the advancement of blacks? I mean, can that be solved?

[Rosholt] Are you talking socioeconomically or politically?

[Bishop] Yes, socioeconomically and politically, if you like.

[Rosholt] Well, I am more competent to talk about the socioeconomic situation. For very many years, it will, and the very simple reason for that is that the two educational systems are so completely different [sentence as heard]. It will take a great deal of time for the able black child to be competing on an equal basis with the white child. But in the end — and I believe this is right — they will be competing on merit. It will be quite a few years yet. But at that stage it will be free competition.

[Bishop] Let us talk education, then. You are chancellor of Wits University, and you are a leading light in the New Era Schools Trust, which has been given some publicity on the SABC, among others. Just tell us about that NEST system for a moment.

[Rosholt] Well, you know that up to now the government has obviously not allowed any integration in the public school system. Very understandably, I think politically it will be completely unacceptable to most South Africans. But they have allowed a certain measure in the private schools, but not much. Up to 5 or 10 percent of any private school has been able, up to now, to admit black pupils. That has had a certain amount of success, but it has been limited. Now, what the government has enacted, in the last few months, is the ability of private schools to be fully multiracial. And NEST has been started on that basis. It is following the example — the proved example — of two external schools, that is, Maru-a-Pula in Botswana and Waterford in Swaziland which, from the start, have had completely integrated boards of governors, teaching staff, students, families. And they have had considerable success. Academically it has now been proved that the results are the equal of the best private schools here. In fact, the first woman Rhodes scholar in the world has just come from Maru-a-Pula, and she is a black girl.

[Bishop] Now these schools will be of a high standard, open to everyone. Those who can afford will pay, and they will have, I think, scolarships offered. and there will be no lowering of standards — because that will be the first charge levelled against you, the lowering of standards. And how do you answer the other charge — if it is there — that you are breeding elitism, that this is not a real situation?

[Rosholt] Well, it will be very difficult to deny that. I think that the fact that we will be allowing one in four pupils to come in absolutely free — and I think possibly it will be more in the final event — partly goes to disprove that. But they are experimental schools. The children will be picked, they will be academically bright, but the whole experiment is to prove that you can teach and allow children to grow up together and eventually not only to achieve academic excellence but to produce moderate, well-balanced kids who can take their place in any mixed society. The elitism, I am afraid, will be an automatic (?label). They are small. These schools will only have 300 or 400 children. So they can only be looked upon as a proving ground.

[Bishop] Now an integrated society is Wits University, of which you are chancellor. And you know, of course, in the last few years, Wits has had a pretty rocky ride, as far as publicity is concerned. And that centers, I think, on trouble at Wits. And that centers at the door, really, of interracialism, some people would say. Black students have predominated, there has been violence on the campus. What has been going on there?

[Rosholt] I am glad you are wearing a Wits tie this evening. You know, I think in looking at it, you have got to accept that Wits is a microcosm of South African society. We are going through it, we are going to continue going through this turmoil. And Wits is just another scene. I think it is wise to get into perspective the fact that not all black students are radicals. And in fact we have problems, too, with some of our rather more conservative white students.

[Bishop] Yes. Can I just come in for a moment. You see, there is also a perception that the administration at Wits is soft on the black students, that they seem to get away with things. I mean, you know these accusations. Comment?

[Rosholt] Yes. I do not think it is fair. Let me just go on there. I think that Wits takes the line that it disapproves strongly of anything that inteferes with its primary role of teaching and research, that it disapproves strongly of any group of students preventing another group of students with whose views they differ or outside people with whose views they differ, speaking on the campus. In fact, they disapprove of everything that brings the name of the university, the good name of the university, into disrepute.

[Bishop] Are you selling that view? I mean, is that being put across widely

[Rosholt] I think it is, but whether it is accepted, I am not sure. But in saying that, I think one has to make allowance for the difficulties of the black students themselves. They come academically bright enough to gain admission. But they come from a very deficient educational background, and they are very well aware of that. They go home in the evening, most of them, to the township problems that we all know about, where study facilities are absolutely nil. They find it very difficult, under those circumstances, to absorb the culture and ethos of a white university. And they have another great problem, and that is that, being a student at Wits, they are considered to be elitist. They are considered almost to be part of the system. And I think they have to prove that they are really part of the liberation struggle. So, I have — whilst I get annoyed as anyone else — I have a great sympathy for the underlying problems that face the black students.

[Bishop] We have very little time left, I am afraid, Mr Rosholt. We could talk all night. Moving on to your management philosophy now, I have read something of that in one of the forewords you contributed to in a brochure. And I was very interested to read that you have firmly established that there should be decentralization of management, as I take it, that you should look at the creative skills of the staff, whoever they might be, and use those skills if you can. The only centralization that really figures is the money. You keep a tight hold on the distribution of the money. Now, this philosophy obviously has made Barlow-Rand big, and powerful, and successful. But could you spread that philosophy to other seemingly disparate organizations? I mean, is it a transportable thing?

[Rosholt] Oh, yes. Oh, I think so. I think that any organization, even a university, which has a spread of activity will never be run efficiently once it gets to any reasonable size if it is in a centralized situation. Tnat is the theory. I mean, anyone would prefer to run a business himself. But you get to a size and complexity where you have to delegate authority, you have to pick the right people to run those businesses or whatever the institution may be, and you have to rely on them. You have to watch them, naturally, but you have to rely on them. And only in that way will there be growth within those areas. Now, the finances, I think, are a different matter. With finances, there are priorities. One of your business decisions at the center is: Where should the money be spent first? Because there are a number of people looking for it. And only one body or one person can decide where the money should go. And that is the reason we have not decentralized our finances. [end video recording]

Minister Comments on Low National Productivity

MB020716 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1733 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, September 1, SAPA — South Africa was at the bottom of the productivity ladder compared to its most important foreign trading partners, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in Johannesburg tonight. "There are countries producing five or six times more per worker than we do," he said at a National Productivity Awards function. Mr du Plessis said South Africa's lower production levels were jeopardising its competitive position on world markets. In many economic sectors wage increases had risen faster than productivity, he said. From 1965 to 1984 productivity rose on average by only 1.5 per cent per year, compared with an annual increase in wages of about 12 per cent, a survey by the Bureau for Economic Politics and analysis of the University of Pretoria had shown. Improving productivity was a government priority, Mr du Plessis said.

P.W. Botha Approves Pop Song Commissioning

MB021827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, September 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today that he had approved the commissioning of the pop song by the Bureau for Information.

He said this by way of interjection during a series of supplementary questions dealing with the song, entitled "Together we will build a brighter future."

Earlier the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said in reply to Mr Peter Soal (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North) that the total budget for the production was R1,566,847.

Mr Nel said the production of the song was part of a communication campaign "which has as its purpose the promotion of better intergroup relations in South Africa and of the common commitment of the great majority of South Africans to a future based on cooperation and the peaceful resolution of problems."

The total campaign was also intended to improve communication on matters of national and community importance. He had invited an independent expert with extensive experience in the advertising industry to make an assessment of all aspects of the expenditure involved in the project.

"The expert found that, given the scope and the scale of the production, the bureau has received good value for its money and the expenditure, everything taken into consideration, was reasonable."

The funds for the campaign were approved by the treasury and had been allocated to the bureau for the financing of the song.

"Two approvals are involved: the broader communication plan was approved by a cabinet committee and after consultation with the treasury, the funds were approved by the minister of finance, and the production of a song was approved on an interdepartmental basis at official level and was then allocated to the bureau for execution," Mr Nel said.

He was aware that some of the names of the artists involved in the song had already been published in newspapers.

"I do not however regard it as fair to release all the names of those involved. Some of the artists involved have been subjected to threats because of their participation in this project. Athough the artists wili be appearing publicly in TV advertisments, the bureau would not want to be seen facilitating the task of intimidators."

The total amount to be paid to the ten soloists and 41 members of the choir for the production of four three-minute TV recordings in recordings in nine different languages was R794,160.

"When considering this amount due regard should be given to the fact that agreements have been concluded with all the artists involved to secure world-wide rights to the production, including television, radio, theatre, newspaper and periodicals and any form of open-air publicity.

"In addition, the artists have renounced all royalty rights from the production."

In a supplementary question Mr Soal asked for the names of the members of the cabinet committee "who took the decision to proceed with this project" and also asked Mr Nel if he had been approached, or had heard of, any artists or musicians who were opposed to it.

Mr Nel said the committee had approved a "broader communication plan".

He wanted to make it clear that this particular project had not been before the committee for approval. The production of the song was approved at an interdepartmental level and allocated to the bureau for execution. The bureau had not been approached by any artist opposed to the project. He had read in newspaper reports that there was opposition, but he was "not officially aware" of this. All "reasonable South Africans", of whatever colour, should support the project and identify with the message it contained.

Mr Brian Page (NRP [New Republic Party] Umhlanga) asked if the minister of finance had kept his hand over his eyes as he signed the authorisation for the expenditure.

Mr Nel replied that Mr Page's question was "not serious".

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Jeppe) asked if the state president had given his approval to "this project to waste money".

Mr Botha replied in an interjection that he had.

Information Bureau Releases 3 Sep Unrest Report

MB031133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 3, SAPA — The following is the unrest report of the Bureau for Information for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

For the second day, no deaths were reported. Nobody was injured in an unrest-related event. Incidents occurred in only five of the 19 police divisions countrywide and in Soweto only two incidents were reported. Stones were thrown at a train, causing R15 damage, and R1200 damage was caused when a private vehicle was robbed.

The eastern province and the west Rand reported the most incidents, five in each area. In the eastern Transvaal the only incident reported was of stonethrowing which caused no damage and the northern Transvaal also reported only one incident.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Rise in Business Confidence

"The sharp rise in the ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] index of business confidence during August was welcome news but not really a surprise," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 September. The editorial says that "the improvement in the mood has occurred during the state of emergency, just as the collapse of confidence occurred before the emergency measures went into effect." Businessmen have been "seduced" by the demonstration "that kragdadigheid [show of force] is effective." *Business Day* believes that the "state of emergency, the military action, the detentions, the police operations all buy an uneasy short-term peace at fairly high long-term cost." "Emergency measures quickly corrupt the security forces into believing that they are the masters, not the servants of the populace. The short-term results of vigorous security action tend to create a disdain for the more arduous methods of securing democracy." Following the economic rise, South Africans should "resolve to make of this easing of pressure also an opportunity to right deeply-felt and long-lasting wrongs. The bottom line of business life in this country is that if capitalism does not serve the people, capitalism will not survive."

BUSINESS DAY on Reform

"Government believes it is implementing reform. Some of its reforms have been real and welcome, but there is a growing perception that the programme has been stalled, that government either does not know what to do or lacks the courage to do what it knows it must do," says a second editorial on the same page. Referring to Nationalist newspapers the editorial says: "When faithful lapdogs begin to doubt the sense of purpose and the drive behind official policy, then malaise has turned to disease. Perhaps government will listen to its minions, and take from them the sensible advice that has been vainly proferred from other quarters for so long."

CITIZEN on Nonaligned Movement Summit

"South Africa-baiting and hating have begun at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit in Harare, which was specially chosen to host the summit to focus attention on South Africa's racial policies," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 September. The editorial comments on the hypocrisy of those leaders calling for sanctions against South Africa. Among those mentioned are: Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who should "lift Zimbabwe's state of emergency, now approaching its 21st year;" Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who "has been bloodily surpressing the Sikhs, who want an independent state of of their own;" and President Fidel Castro of Cuba who is the "arch-supplier of surrogate soldiers." The editorial says that "most of the 101 countries at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit are themselves either undemocratic, repressive, one-party States — or plain dictatorships. They have big mouths, often big beggar's bowls, and no great unity or achievement to show after 25 years of the movement's existence." *The Citizen* believes that South Africa will survive the "concerted campaign" against it. "Mr Mugabe will survive too, but we hope that he and those who think like him will get their comeuppance one day."

SOWETAN on Black Teachers

"Since 1976 when several teachers left the profession because of frustration and more often than not, the dangers that became part of the job, the lot of the black teacher has not seemingly improved," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 2 September. The editorial says "one teacher said he feared the situation in the schools was almost the same throughout the country, including posts in rural areas. He said that as with other forms of unrest, instability was creeping into rural schools. We know that schoolchildren in homeland schools, for instance, have shown similar signs of restlessness as their colleagues in other parts of the country. Teachers invariably find themselves in a no-win situation. They have to contend with unhappy children, dissatisfied parents and a rather strict department." *Sowetan* believes that one of the more "upsetting features of working for the State is the employees' inability to form trade unions and address their problems. While teachers have had organisations, which performed in a rather timid fashion throughout the years, there is no supportive system for them".

Officialdom Blamed for Deaths

Nat Diseko writes in his "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 8 of *Sowetan*: "August 26, a day which has thrown Soweto into an all-encompassing gloom, may go down in history books yet to be written as our darkest day. Never before in Soweto's history has there been so much death in one single day." Diseko says "it is saddening that it seems human life in Soweto has devalued like the rand has. Residents and other observers have put the blame for Bloody Tuesday squarely at the door of officialdom." Diseko also points out that "many residents were afforded a sigh of relief when the council announced that it would not evict people — for a while at least. But it took a tragedy for the council to take this sane decision."

Democracy, Communication 'Key to Future'

"Two fundamentals hold the key to the future of South Africa: the ability to communicate and the ability to establish democratic structures," says the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 September in a page 12 editorial. The editorial refers to industrialist Dr Anton Rupert saying that the " 'spiritual-political' leaders" of South Africa have a "particular responsibility." Failure to "make contact" " 'will bring about the destruction of our own part of the world in the name of Christianity.' " The editorial says the Nationalists "would like to believe that they are democrats" when "they are not really." KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi "warned that without one sovereign parliament there can be no democracy in South Africa." Buthelezi said that in spite of President Botha "having the courage to slaughter apartheid's holy cows, he was still living among the carcasses." *The Star* believes that the "spiritual-political leaders should do their bit, but only the Government can provide an effective framework."

Blacks To Take Leading Role

Canadian educationist and author of *Developing the Whole Individual in South Africa* Goodie Mogadime and Canadian economist John Bloomfield say on the same page: "The urgency for skilled South African blacks to take a leading role in instilling confidence and facilitating economic expansion is beyond question." They believe that there are two ingredients in the "receipe for success": "First in the education field the emphasis must be on creative childcentred primary education, and second, the contribution that exiles can make as role models and in the process of wealth creation." "There is a need for a complete overhaul of education in terms of curriculum development, implementation, strategies and resource materials in the classroom." "A further ingredient necessary in today's climate is the presence of appropriate role models: successful blacks whom the community can relate to." Mogadime and Bloomfield say that "it is all very well to emulate political leaders but the process of reconstruction requires a firm economic base" and in this regard exiles can play a key role. The majority of exiles abroad have "managed to acquire negotiable skills enabling them to function and survive in their place of exile." The writers of the article believe that "the time is ripe for the return of the exiles."

CAPE TIMES on Tutu

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 1 September comments on Bishop Tutu and says: "His style, though not cast in the orthodox mould many church people are used to, blends the colourful reality of his continent with the norms of an established church. Those who resent the bishop, whether through envy or straight racial prejudice, are making themselves look stupid by the outpourings of their spite." The editorial says that the people who are "seeking to hinder the arrangements" of the enthronement ceremony, are "advertising their own pettiness and bile. But let the dogs bark while the caravan moves on." *Cape Times* believes he is "a man of ability, relevance, dedication and far-sightedness. His sense of puckish humour is an asset in a country like this."

Youth Rebellion Examined

Political reporter Ebrahim Moosa writes on page 6 of *Cape Times* on two papers delivered at the Western Cape Roots and Realities Conference at the University of Cape Town last month by Dr Martin Hall and Professor Colin Bundy. Moosa says that according to Hall and Bundy, "state repression was the major cause behind the rebellion by youth in Cape Town in 1985-86." Dr Hall notes that "despite the rapid spread of the school boycott in 1985, at times 'student initiative ran ahead of the decisions of the elected leadership.'" Professour Bundy notes that "'immediatism — and impatient anticipation of imminent victory ... and a naive underestimation of the resources of the state'" were among the weaknesses of the student revolt. "Both Professor Bundy and Dr Hall agree that the state was the most effective agent of unity between the workers and students." Concerning the question of "alternative education" Professor Bundy sums up the state's contribution towards it: "'teargas, beatings and detentions provide a crash course in class struggle. There were thousands in Cape Town who learned the practical science of making a petrol bomb, the street sociology of taunting armed soldiers, the pavement politics of pamphlet distribution and slogan painting, the geography of safe houses and escape routes; and the grammar and dialectics of undercover operations.'"

RAPPORT on Township Unrest

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 31 August says that the news of the sudden rise in violence in Soweto must have "felt like a bucket of cold water in the face" for many people since the Bureau for Information has repeatedly assured that there is "remarkable calm in the country." The editorial says that this event should "bring home the realization that the apparent calm which we observe daily, is in shrill contrast with what is actually fermenting under the surface." The editorial says that "1 week's death toll in Soweto has made that all talks of 'normality' leave a bitter taste."

VADERLAND on Business Confidence

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 2 September comments on the increase in confidence which ASSOCOM noted and says that the "new confidence is nevertheless important because it indicates a reliable and solid improvement in business confidence." It is also important because it "comes in the middle of a cloud of pessimism which has accumulated in the last couple of years due to the recession, drought, the fall of the rand, the debt standstill, and depressing news about unemployment and insolvency." The editorial also points out that even though political confidence is important, business should realize that "political reform without a strong economy is not possible. It is for this reason that it can be hoped that the new confidence may again get the economy off the ground."

TRANSVALER on Boycott in Parliament

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 1 September comments on the partial boycott of the Parliamentary proceedings wherein the four opposition parties participated in protest against "an alleged delaying tactic" on the government's part to bring important proposed constitutional legislation to table. "In a sense, the opposition reduces the parliamentary action which concerns the country's whites, to that of a one-party state." The paper hopes that if the situation arose because of an innocent misunderstanding, that it be righted in the interest of democracy. However, if there is substance in the allegations then "the blame should also fall on the shoulders of the government."

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Appeals for Cooperation With Mugabe

MB291242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Bulawayo, Aug 29, SAPA — Zimbabwe's opposition ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, today appealed to people of one of the worst areas of dissent infiltration in Matabeleland to cooperate with Mr Robert Mugabe's security forces.

The appeal is seen as positive evidence of the new progress in reconciling the two men, who have been at loggerheads since the collapse of Mr Mugabe's post-independnence "government of national unity," in 1982.

Mr Nkomo spoke at the installation of a chief of his own NaKalanga tribe, a people of Shona origin who are closely associated with the Ndebele. The ceremony took place in the Bulaima-Mangwe District, south of Plumtree, close to the Botswana border.

The verteran African nationalist, who began the fight to overthrow white rule 30 years ago, called on rural villagers to report "bandits and dissidents" to the Army since they retarded government attempts to develop the remote and drought prone area.

Security forces have faced chronic problems in the area beacause of the proximity of the virtually uncontrollable Botswana border, and the tendency of local people to hide the dissidents, who are their relatives.

Most of the dissidents are renegade former guerrillas of Mr Nkomo's wartime ZIPRA forces who deserted from the Zimbabwe National Army after 1982.

Mr Nkomo said the failure of local people to alert security forces hindered the "total eradication of undesirable elements among them."

The governor of Matabeleland South Province, Sen Mark Dube, who is a member of Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF), spoke from the same platform.

Mr Mugabe reported a fortnight ago that unity talks with Mr Nkomo's party had reached a "critical stage" when he announced the release of four ZAPU leaders and six soldiers, who had been charged with treason over an alleged coup plot. An amnesty is being considered for other ZAPU supporters now in prison.

Mr Nkomo, now 67, is known to be eager to end factional divisions within Zimbabwe but difficult negotiations have yet to be completed on accommodating his lieutenants in Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) heirarchy.

Mr Nkomo's top military aide during the Rhodesian war, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, is still detained under the state of emergency.

Mr Nkomo has denied that the reconcilation is only a temporary one to present a facade of national unity during the non-aligned summit.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 SEPTEMBER 1986

Hijacking of Pam Am Plane

"The Libyan Revolutionary Cells" were responsible for hijacking the U.S. airliner at Karachi Airport and their "revolutionary fighters" will "pass the death sentence" on U.S. "intelligence officials" on board the plane, a caller told a news agency in Cyprus in a statement reported by AFP. There are some 44 Americans among the passengers on the aircraft, which was seized by four gunmen early 5 September, according to AFP. The hijackers had stormed aboard dressed in security guards' uniforms, killing an Indian crew member and injuring two baggage handlers, Delhi radio disclosed.

The director general of Pakistan's Civil Aviation Department announced in remarks reported by Karachi radio that he has established contact with the hijackers, who said they are Arab nationals and demanded to be flown to Larnaca. The hijackers stated that the aim of their action is to secure the release of their friends in Cyprus. The Pakistani official also revealed that a commando force has been deployed at the airport. Nicosia radio subsequently cited his disclosure that the hijackers have promised to release the 400 passengers if the aircraft's pilots return to the plane to fly it to Cyprus, but that they have threatened to execute passengers if their demands are not met. An official spokesman in Nicosia stressed the Cyprus Government's determination not to allow the aircraft to land at Larnaca Airport, the radio added.

Iran will not allow the plane to overfly its airspace or land at any Iranian airport, the Iranian Foreign Ministry announced in a statement reported by IRNA.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Speech at Nonaligned Movement (NAM) Summit

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told the conference in Harare that unless the NAM gets rid of "spies and traitors" in its ranks, he will say goodbye to "this laughable movement" and withdraw all "progressive" and "liberation" forces from it in order to establish a new anti-imperialist international front. In his remarks, reported by JANA, the Libyan leader reaffirmed his view that there is no place for a nonaligned movement in a world divided exclusively into "liberation" and "imperialist" camps, and he said the NAM is an "international comedy" which is "dying" and should be "dismantled." Al-Qadhdhafi said he will propose to the Libyan People's Congresses that Libya withdraws from the movement and noted that Libya will be unable to host the forthcoming NAM ministerial conference. He singled out the regimes of Zaire, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Egypt as "puppets" of imperialism, expressing distaste at their presence at the conference as "it is not appropriate for a revolutionary like myself to sit with those traitors and spies who recognize Israel." Stressing the NAM's ineffectiveness in assisting Libya against the United States, he said there is a need for a collective "liberation front" to face and fight imperialism through a collective defense system. Al-Qadhdhafi declared his readiness to leave Libya in order to establish an army of "tens of thousands" to confront the United States throughout the world, and he also challenged Jordan and Egypt to allow him to use their bases to attack the Israeli nuclear reactor at Dimona.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i praised Al-Qadhdhafi's "courageous" speech and expressed agreement with his denunciation of certain NAM members as "foreign spies," according to IRNA and Tehran radio. On the other hand, Egyptian delegation leader Butrus Ghali viewed the Libyan leader's remarks as "an illustration of political adolescence," MENA reported.

Al-Qadhdhafi also met with the Cuban and Nicaraguan leaders in Harare 4 September, Tripoli radio noted, adding that their talks focused on coordination in defending the Libyan, Cuban, and Nicaraguan peoples. A Palestinian source cited by Radio Monte Carlo stated that Al-Qadhdhafi met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, though the radio noted that this was not confirmed by Libyan sources.

Iran-Iraq War

Voice of the Masses radio broadcast an announcement that Iraqi soldiers and naval units repulsed an Iranian attempt to recapture the Al-'Amiq oil platform in the northern Gulf early 5 September.

Lebanon

An IDF soldier was killed in action against "terrorist" groups in the western sector of southern Lebanon the night of 4-5 September, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. The operation was in response to a katyusha attack on northern Israel, the report stated, and four local residents were brought back to Israel for interrogation.

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry disclosed that France will call an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council following the killing of three French UNIFIL soldiers, AFP reported.

Israel

In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres dismissed reports that his summit meeting with the Egyptian president is in doubt and expressed hope that last minute "difficulties" over the Tabah arbitral compromis will be overcome.

FBIS

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AL-AKHBAR Cited on Plan To Assassinate Mubarak

NC041412 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Quoting detainees confessions, Cairo's *Al-Akhbar* yesterday said that the new group to appear shortly at the supreme state security court had planned to assassinate Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The paper added that some of the group's members discussed the possibility of assassinating the Egyptian president when he was scheduled to pass in the Al-Sabtiyah quarter in northern Cairo to inaugurate a power station. *Al-Akhbar* then said that the group's members believed this was possible because Al-Sadat was assassinated [words indistinct]. The paper further said that the defendants were forced to abandon the plan because of the lack of the necessary resources and the heavy guard around Mubarak. The paper did not mention when the assassination attempt was supposed to take place.

Al-Akhbar also disclosed plans to assassinate a large number of senior public figures including former Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi as he is one of the regime's soldiers and *Akhbar Al-Yawm* Managing Editor Ibrahim Sa'dah because he wrote several articles under the title "A Dialogue With an Extremist". *Al-Akhbar* said that some defendants confessed that they burned police and Cairo governorate cars and that they seized an army transport truck loaded with ammunition in the Al-Ma'sarah area near the Hulwan suburb, south of Cairo. They also admitted to attacking police stations and central security centers in several public buildings to seize the weapons they contained. They also planned to take control of the Egyptian radio and television building as part of the struggle against a state which is considered [word indistinct].

Some of the group members exploited the chaotic actions by the central security soldiers last February to burn down a theater in central Cairo. Confessions reveal that the group belonging to Amir Taha al-Samawi, the main defendant in the case, is responsible for many attacks on Egyptian police stations.

'Abd al-Majid, Murphy Meet in Alexandria

NC041421 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1016 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 4 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Mr Murphy arrived in Alexandria this morning from Israel as part of a tour that also includes Jordan, the purpose of which is to give impetus to the peace process.

Frank Wizner, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, and Alan Kreczko, from the U.S. State Department, attended the meeting.

Oil Production Ceiling To Be Honored

NC040448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has declared that Egypt is committed to honoring the oil production ceiling it has fixed of 870,000 barrels per day. Minister Qandil added that Egypt is now producing only 850,000 barrel per day, 450,000 barrels of which are consumed locally, while the remaining 400,000 are exported or shared with foreign partners, the foreign oil exploration companies working in Egypt.

In an interview published in *Al-Akhbar's* Friday edition, Minister Qandil said that new oil fields in the western desert, such as the Al-Salam and Milihah fields, will begin to produce this year. He pointed out that in the past 2 years Egypt's oil reserves have grown from 2.6 billion barrels to 4.5 billion barrels, a 45 percent increase.

Interior Ministry Denies Sinai Officer Transfer

NC041000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0853 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — An official source at the Interior Ministry has denied a report published in the Dhabi-based [as received] Al-Khalij stating that 25 officers of various rank stationed in the Sinai have been transferred to other posts at the Israelis request. The report states that they repeatedly harassed Israeli tourists and visitors, and mentions the Ra's al-Burqa incident and the detention of an Israeli tourist launch in particular.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the official said that this report is totally unfounded. He said that no officers stationed in the Sinai have been transferred.

'Aziz Makes Statement on Gulf War Anniversary

JN041751 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a statement to reporters on the beginning of the 7th year of the Iranian aggression agaisnt Iraq. 'Aziz told Arab and foreign press agency reporters at the press center set up to cover the Eighth Nonaligned Summit that on this day in 1980, Iranian forces heavily shelled residential areas in Iraqi border towns using Iraqi territory which was supposed to be restored to Iraq in accordance with the 1975 Algiers agreement. He said that this shelling, which constituted an act of aggression as stipulated by UN General Assembly Resolution 3,314 issued in December 1974, was not an isolated act but was the culmination of a number of acts of direct and indirect aggression.

'Aziz noted that the Iranian regime committed hundreds of such acts in 1979 and 1980 against the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Iraq. The Iraqi Government drew the attention of the Iranian authorities to this in a vain attempt to compel them to stop such acts. He said that since it came to power the Iranian regime has been bent on implementing Khomeyni's plan of exporting the Islamic revolution to the various parts of the world by all means, completely ignoring all rules and conventions that govern international relations. He said that this war which has been going on for 6 years will continue for one reason: Khomeyni's determination to become the master of our fate in Iraq.

'Aziz pointed out that even before leaving France for Iran, Khomeyni announced to the world his determination to change the regime in Iraq. Khomeyni and his henchmen have been reiterating these intentions ever since.

'Aziz said: Over the past 6 years, our heroic people have been facing this challenge and foiling this threat, which is directed against the entire international community. This has cost our people a great deal of blood which is still being spilled. It has also cost them great financial sacrifices. However, when we have to choose between our right to remain free-willed and external oppression and domination, our answer must be very clear.

Concluding his statement, 'Aziz said: The question now is: Until when will this international community continue to be powerless to stop this threat, which is directed not only against Iraqi sovereignty and indepedence but against the region's stability and world peace and security?

'Aziz then answered reporters questions on the war and Iran's responsibility for continuing the war, as well as the nonaligned summit's efforts to end the war.

Defense Minister Says Victory 'Inevitable'

JN041915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, has asserted that any new Iranian aggression against Iraq will end in a fiasco regardless of its size, methods, or place. In a cable he sent to Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on the anniversary of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Khayrallah said: Today we possess all the means that will make our victory not only possible but inevitable.

The cable said: The suspect Iranian regime, having found itself besieged by the glorious steadfastness of our people and Armed Forces, by our ever-expanding strength, by the Iranian people's clear desire to end the war, and by the pressue of world public opinion that calls for peace, is now in the throes of death, trying to realize anything, however small, in this 6-year-old war.

The cable also said: The Iraqi people who have fought them over the past 6 years and who have been, are, and will continue to be victorious over them are proud of their culture and history and of their future and are fighting to realize their legitimate aspirations.

Concluding his cable, Khayrallah said: Iraq will remain free for its people, strong with its Army, and will make an all-out war that will leave nothing behind. We will impose on the Iranian enemy a final, ignominious defeat after which they will never rise. This is because we are strong by God and by the power of the truth and because we possess the means of victory.

Communique No 2,349 Details Air Force Action, Shelling

JN041725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,349 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And another favor will he bestow, which ye do love: Help from God and a speedy victory. So give the glad tidings to the believers. [Koranic verses] Today is the anniversary of the Khomeyniite clique's aggression on our peaceful country. On this occasion, our Armed Forces, the shield of the homeland and the brandished sword of the people in the face of our rapacious aggressors, are recalling with pride their great victory over the years against the tyrant oppressors and are thanking God Almighty for his generosity and support. Our Armed Forces recall with pride and gratitude the struggle of their leader and inspirer, President Saddam Husayn, May God preserve him, who led them and the great people on the path of victory to preserve the homeland's territory, freedom, and the future and dignity of the Iraqis, enlightening the paths of wisdom and opening with his determination the gate of a bright, happy future.

Our Armed Froces will continue to be sincere to the great Iraqi people — both glorious men and women — from whom we derive resolve and firmness and imbibe the factors of strength and decisiveness.

On this occasion, our Armed Forces are renewing their pledge to their outstanding leader, their brave people, and their glorious Arab nation and before the whole world that they will transform any attempt by the warmongers into a disaster that will sweep their remnants, blast their evil, and spare the people and the country their evils with the support of God and with our leader's wise directives, relying on their superiority and on the fact that our country is in the right. God is great. Accursed be the lowly.

The following is a roundup for our activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force planes today continued their daring attacks on the remnants of the aggressive knaves in the operational sectors, dropping deadly fire on them and destroying their equipment and weapons. Our Air Force planes flew 123 combat missions. At 0903 [0503 GMT] today, our planes launched a successful air raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, dealing it an effective, accurate blow.

Having completed their missions, our planes returned safely to base, God be praised.

2. The brave helicopter gunship pilots carried out successful combat missions against enemy units in the operational sectors, inflicting further losses in men and equipment and destroying several gun emplacements, infantry positions, and vehicles. They flew 25 combat missions and returned safely to base in God's care.

3. One of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector sighted a group of enemy personnel that was trying to advance on our units. Our forces opened fire with various weapons, destroyed the bulk of the group, and forced the remainder to flee. In another area of the sector, nine enemy men were killed and four others were captured.

4. Our brave artillery men in the VII Army Corps front directed concentrated fire at enemy positions, gun emplacements, and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in men and material and destroying a number of infantry positions.

5. One 106-mm gun and two infantry positions were destroyed and three enemy men were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Two enemy men were killed, three others were wounded, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. Two enemy men were killed and one personnel shelter was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

8. A number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces and were evacuated to the rear.

9. The forces of the tyrant Khomeyniite clique shelled Basra residential areas and the (Zamaq) housing complex in Halabjah with long-range artillery, injuring three civilians and damaging 17 houses, 1 mosque, 2 schools, 1 kindergarten, as well as a shop in Basra. One child was martyred in the (Zamaq) housing complex.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1986

King Receives Egypt's Al-Baz, Mubarak Message

JN031719 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the Egyptian President's Office, who conveyed to his majesty a message from His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak within the framework of consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Chief 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Dr al-Baz left Amman for Cairo this evening.

King Husayn Departs for UK on Private Visit

JN041522 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Amman today for the United Kingdom on a private visit to last several days. Their majesties were seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the court minister, the Cabinet, and a number of senior civilian and military officials together with the British charge d'affaires in Amman. His majesty was accompanied by Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim and Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath in the presence of His Majesty King Husayn and of the Cabinet as regent during his majesty's absence abroad.

Al-Masri Interviewed on Middle East Problems

AU041220 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by *Kurier* reporter Otto Klambauer; date and place not given]

[Text] *Kurier*: You are currently participating in the summit of the nonaligned countries in Zimbabwe. The PLO is also among the 101 members of the Nonalignment Movement. Will you also meet with representatives of the PLO in Harare?

Al-Masri: Yes, why not?

Kurier: About 2 months ago the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO to create a Jordanian-Palestine federation broke down. Now there are reports that your government will permit the PLO to reopen some of its offices on Jordanian territory. Is this true?

Al-Masri: In reality Jordan's attitude toward the issue of the PLO offices on Jordanian territory has sometimes been misunderstood: because there are still 10 to 12 PLO offices on Jordanian territory. The PLO representatives heading these offices are in place, they can move about freely and work as before.

The offices that were closed were offices of Palestinian organizations outside the PLO's sphere of influence. But it was not necessary — neither for the Jordanian authorities nor for the PLO — to close all offices because relations between the PLO and Jordan have not been cut off at all.

Kurier: Thus it is correct that not all doors have been slammed shut between the PLO and Amman?

Al-Masri: No, they are still open.

Kurier: About 1 and 1/2 years ago you told the *Kurier* that if the Jordanian-Palestine peace initiative fails there will be the danger that the PLO might come under Syria's political control. The initiative has failed — does Damascus exert influence on the PLO now?

Al-Masri: This was my assessment of the political conditions that prevailed at that time. But, you know [laughs]: The Middle East is a very complicated and involved area. The priorities can change any day.

Kurier: What was the reason for the failure?

Al-Masri: In reality, this initiative has not relly failed. The basic principles on which we have agreed with the PLO are actually still valid. If one day another rapprochement occurs, we will go back to these very principles. Because we still observe these principles — and the PLO does that too. In reality, these basic questions were never a contentious issue for us.

Kurier: How much, do you think, depends on the person of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in the PLO and in your relations with the PLO?

Al-Masri: Well, Jordan does not let itself be influenced by personal feelings — unlike other Arab states. Jordan does not pursue the double path of a secret and an official policy. Our differences do not have anything to do with the character and the person of 'Arafat.

Kurier: How does Jordan assess the visit of Israeli head of government Peres to Morocco?

Al-Masri: I do not think that this visit to Morocco is only a symbolic sign. The visit of an Israeli head of government to an Arab country is now a fact, a political fact. But, of course, nobody could expect that this would immediately solve the Palestinian question or the entire Middle East problem.

Kurier: Israel's Prime Minister Peres has repetedly stated that he would agree to an international solution to the Middle East conflict. Is this only tactics — or a real offer?

Al-Masri: Peres did not speak of an international conference on the Middle East but of an international forum. There is a basic difference between Jordan on the one side and Israel and the United States on the other concerning the task of such a forum.

Jordan's point of view is this: We want a real international Middle East conference. The idea of merely a "ceremonial" conference is rejected by us.

Kurier: Will the change at the top of the Israeli Government from Peres to Shamir on 7 October have consequences for the Middle East?

Al-Masri: Certainly, yes. But Shamir will not be the only one to make decisions in Israeli Government policy, because Peres and the Labor party will continue to participate in decisions in the coalition.

Kurier: Many people say that Austria's Middle East policy has become much more cautious since Kreisky left. Are you sad about this?

Al-Masri: I do not want to answer this question. I do not want to reproach anybody.

Communist Party Officials Reportedly Released

JN041308 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Reliable sources in Amman said Jordanian authorities decided today to release a number of officials of the banned Jordanian Communist Party who were arrested in May following riots at Al-Yarmuk University and clashes between the students and Jordanian security forces. It is believed these communist officials were arrested because they participated in the student riots and in events that led to clashes between the students and security forces, which resulted in the deaths of three students and injuring of a number of Jordanian security men on 15 May this year.

IDF Raids 2 UNIFIL-Controlled Towns 5 Sep

NC050536 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports from the occupied area of Hasbayya, a state of maximum alert has been declared among the occupation forces and agent Lahd's militiamen following reports that gunmen have entered the area.

In the meantime, the Israeli occupation forces deployed 12 armored vehicles, 9 armored personnel carriers, and approximately 150 troops northeast of Hasbayya, combing the area from midnight until 0500 today. During the operation, the Israeli force raided the towns of Shab‘a and Al-Habbariyah, which are under the control of the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent. The Israelis stormed 15 homes and arrested and interrogated 5 citizens. Three Israeli helicopters flew over the area for 2 hours during the operation.

Resistance Group Shells Israeli Settlement

NC050647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The national resistance issued a statement this morning, noting that, in response to the terrorist actions of the Israeli enemy and his agents against the steadfast villages of southern Lebanon, a national resistance group shelled the settlement of Zar‘it inside the occupied territory early this morning. The settlement received direct hits, as a result of which several homes were destroyed and set ablaze.

Immediately afterward, the enemy forces stationed in the town of (Birkat Rishah) opened tankgun fire on the areas of Ramiyah and Marwahin. Enemy helicopters dropped flares and fired heavy machine guns in their search for the brave resistance men.

UNIFIL Reportedly Fires on Israeli Troops

NC050924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Four Israeli enemy helicopters landed troops at 0500 today in the vicinity of the town of Zibqin, approximately 20 kms from Tyre. The enemy troops then combed the town and demolished three houses, belonging to Ahmad Muslim, Munib Tu‘mah, and ‘Ali ‘Isam Badi‘. They also arrested four people — ‘Ali Muhammad Badi‘, Mustafa Muhammad Badi‘, Riyad Tu‘mah, and Ahmad Musallam. They wounded a woman called Muna Ahmad Musallam, who has been taken to the Jabal ‘Amil Hospital in Tyre.

The national resistance men confronted the attackers, forcing them to withdraw from the town. Eyewitnesses in Zibqin noticed drops of blood at the site where the helicopters landed, indicating that injuries had been inflicted. Zibqin is within the Nepalese UNIFIL contingent's area of operation. A UNIFIL officer told a NNA reporter that the Nepalese personnel confronted the Israeli force, opening fire to check its attack on Lebanese citizens.

Al-Jumayyil Condemns Attacks on UN Soldiers

NC041950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil is following developments in the south in the wake of renewed attacks on the French contingent operating with UNIFIL. He has acquainted himself with the details of the incident that occurred today in the town of Jwayya from reports the Army Command and the Foreign Ministry have provided him.

The president stressed that Lebanon denounces and condemns these attacks, the target of which are UN soldiers who have come to Lebanon by official request to perform a peace mission that is receiving the support of all Lebanese.

Amal Denounces Killings

NC041722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau and Executive Committee held a joint meeting today chaired by Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for affairs of the south. The overall security situation and current political developments were discussed during the meeting.

In a statement, the Amal Movement Political Bureau denounced the killing of members of the French contingent in UNIFIL. It vehemently denounced the barbaric crime, saying that it had all the suspect markings of those who want the loss of the south. The Political Bureau asserted that the Amal Movement will follow up on this and other similar incidents. It also said it shared the pain over the loss of innocent lives with the French Government, the French people, the United Nations, and UNIFIL.

The statement also denounced the killing of a Palestinian by an Amal member, and stressed that the investigation is continuing and a just verdict will be handed down soon.

It criticized the siege of the town of Afqa, which attributed to the quest for hegemony. This drive has become a generalized phenomenon and the only way of dealing with the Lebanese problem.

The statement noted that pressure on the Lebanese World Cultural League and one Lebanese sect's attempts to control it in the past are being repeated in the case of the Conference of Youths of Lebanese Origin. The statement declared that the Amal Movement would not participate in this conference, and called for a boycott unless it is reorganized along non-sectarian lines.

Al-Huss, Al-Hashim Discuss Draft National Charter

NC041328 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting between Ministers Salim al-Huss and Joseph al-Hashim ended just now. Al-Huss said that an agreement has been reached on guidelines of the draft national charter, and Minister al-Hashim emphasized that the views were identical. Here are their statements:

[Begin recording] [Al-Huss] We reviewed draft principles that could become a starting point for the national charter. We have been assigned this task by the government dialogue meeting. We listened to each other's remarks on the drafts submitted. We will submit both drafts and the remarks on them at the government's next meeting. We hope to achieve a quick result consolidating both drafts into one which the dialogue committee would adopt.

[Reporter] Will you meet again with Minister al-Hashim?

[Al-Huss] There is no need for this. We have completed our discussions.

[Reporter] Have you agreed on a unified draft or are there two different versions?

[Al-Huss] As I mentioned, we will submit both drafts along with our remarks.

[Reporter] Can you mention the major points?

[Al-Huss] No. This is not the right occasion.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Reporter] Your excellency the minister. [words indistinct]

[Al-Hashim] As his excellency the former prime minister said, each of us has submitted some principles, titles, and proposals pertaining to the draft of a new national charter. We agreed on many points. There are other points which need explanation and clarification. We will submit them to the government dialogue committee.

[Reporter] Will there be further consultations before submitting this draft to the ministerial committee?

[Al-Hashim] (?Naturally). [end recording]

Caller Threatens Syrian Forces in West Beirut

NC041940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] We have received an anonymous phone call from someone claiming to belong to the Revolutionary Punishment Organization. The caller said he was responsible for a pair of explosions at two Syrian intelligence centers in Al-Hamra' and the Sports City.

He threatened to continue planting explosive devices unless the Syrians loosen their hold over West Beirut and its people.

Iranians, Fundamentalists Pouring Into South

NC041733 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The *Central News Agency*, quoting people coming from the Al-Biqa' and the south, reports that the Iranians and the fundamentalists have profilerated in these two areas. According to the agency, Hizballah has for some time forced the citizens to sign petitions calling for the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon. According to the same report, the extremists and the fundamentalists have taken up advanced positions in the south and the Amal Movement is gradually losing control over the area.

Continuing Reportage on Plans for Summit With Egypt

No Egyptian Change in Date

TA041401 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1345 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Egypt has not been informed of any change in the date of the summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak. This was said today by senior officials in the Prime Minister's Office, who believe the difficulties in concluding the arbitral compromis are an Egyptian attempt to make last-minute gains, although this will not cause a postponement of the summit.

Today Richard Murphy arrived in Cairo for talks with Mubarak as part of the U.S. envoy's attempts to work out a joint Jordanian-Israeli-Egyptian political formulation.

Peres Receives Mubarak Messages

TA041852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Egypt is not making the holding of the Peres-Mubarak summit dependent on a resolution of the dispute over the Tabah border demarcation. This was said in a message the Egyptian president has sent to Prime Minister Peres. In a second message Mubarak sent Peres, Egypt explains its position on the border demarcation and the reasons for its opposition to Israel's position. This has been learned by our political correspondent Yig'al Goren. The Prime Minister's Office, as well as the Foreign Minister's Office, believes this evening that despite the difficulties in completing the appendix to the arbitral compromis, the summit will be held as planned next week. A team to prepare the summit headed by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, has prepared the working files for the summit, and at the beginning of next week a preparatory group will leave for Egypt.

Prime Minister 'Optimistic'

TA050430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last night received a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak repeating that there would be no summit until the agreement on the Tabah border dispute is signed. The message was delivered by special Egyptian envoy Muhammad Basyuni. However, Prime Minister Peres remains optimistic that the summit will take place. Reporter Vivien Royston asked him if his talks with Mubarak are in doubt:

[Begin recording] [Peres] I don't think it's in doubt. I think at the last moment we have encountered some difficulties, and I do hope we shall overcome them.

[Royston] What are the difficulties at the moment?

[Peres] The remaining difficulties are basically two: One is the selection of the arbitrators. We have a long list, it started with 30 and we have to wind up with 3, and it's a very complicated system how to select them. And the second is the marking on the map of the so called polygons. Polygons means a very small area: I mean when one looks at it closely we are talking about 3/4 of a dunam in one case and 1/4 of a dunam on another case, a tiny little piece of land, almost unnoticeable.

[Royston] If necessary, is Israel prepared to give up on anything so that the summit can take place?

[Peres] On what?

[Royston] Whatever the Egyptians require.

[Peres] Look, in negotiations its like negotiations, we negotiate. It's not a matter of giving up or receiving, it's a matter of negotiations, and I hope we shall reach an agreement. [end recording]

Qatzav Proposes Peres Cancel

TA050630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The labor and social affairs minister has suggested that the prime minister call off the planned summit meeting with the Egyptian president. Minister Qatzav toured Daliyat al-Karmil and, in a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar, said that the Egyptians do not intend to hold negotiations to promote normalization between the two countries, but rather to gain self-determination for the Palestinians.

[Begin Qatzav recording] The prime minister sent Minister 'Ezer Weizman to bring the German and Italian Governments up to date; I would expect him to appoint one of his ministers to bring the members of his own government in Israel up to date, and this has not yet been the case. According to the information I have gathered so far, which reveals a withdrawal and evasion on the part of the Egyptian president, I think that our national pride and honor has been damaged. Were the prime minister to ask me, I would definitely say I think it would be better not to hold the meeting, particularly in view of the reports in the Egyptian media which reveal that the Egyptians essentially do not plan to discuss the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt, but rather to discuss giving the Arabs self-determination. Under the present circumstances, I think the prime minister would do well to decide not to go to Egypt. In this way, his prestige both in the international arena and at home would be enhanced, and I think that this way he would be best serving Israel's national interests. [end recording]

Midday Press Comments

TA040920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] All the papers write about the doubts as to whether the Peres-Mubarak summit will indeed be held.

Yedi'ot Aharanot says that if the summit does not take place normalization might be put off and, consequently, the promotion of the peace process in the region. The chances of attaining these two objectives in the wake of the summit are rather slim and we and the Egyptians may be missing an important opportunity.

Ma'ariv also regrets the obstacles on the way to a summit, saying every possible effort must be made to overcome them in order to solidify peace with Egypt and expand the range of the talks to include other elements, except for the PLO.

Hadashot says that Mubarak must realize there are only so many concessions Peres can make. It seems he has already reached the limit and public opinion, not to mention the Likud, will not allow him to cross it.

Prime Minister Comments on Negotiations With Jordan

TA041419 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] "Murphy is now trying to examine the extent of common ground that will enable the launching of a new stage in the peace process. The talks are currently at a very preliminary stage, and therefore the extent of their success cannot yet be determined." These remarks were made yesterday by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the annual dinner of foreign correspondents in Jerusalem. With regard to the U.S. assistant secretary of state's mission, he said that Murphy's visit is not connected to a specific event, but rather is part of an attempt to consolidate a strategy for promoting the peace process in the next 2-3 years.

According to the prime minister, the main obstacle to Husayn's joining the peace process is the matter of Palestinian representation to the talks, while on the question of "the international forum," there is no longer a gap between the Israeli and Jordanian positions. Peres noted that according to the understanding between the two countries, negotiations would begin within the framework of an international forum which, according to one proposal, would comprise the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. "It is obvious that Israel will insist that only countries having diplomatic relations with all the sides participate in the talks," the prime minister said.

Peres also emphasized that the international forum would not have the power to dictate an agreement to the parties involved, or to reject one. Once the negotiations are launched, the conference will split into bilateral committees dealing with Israel's relations with each of its neighbors with the aim of reaching peace agreements.

"We have an understanding whereby the negotiations will begin without any preconditions. Each side will have the right to bring its own ideas and the other side will listen to them," Peres said, explaining the principles of understanding reached between Israel and Jordan at the beginning of the year during Murphy's earlier talks.

Peres rejected the proposal that representatives of the five Security Council members convene a preliminary meeting before direct negotiations begin. "This is a very strange suggestion; is like parents arranging a marriage without the bride and groom," the prime minister said.

Replying to a question, the prime minister rejected the call by Ministers Gur and Weizman to announce Israeli willingness to negotiate with the PLO if the latter accepts UN Resolution 242 and recognizes Israel's right to exist. "Husayn tried to negotiate with the PLO and discovered that his attempt was a futile one that would not yield results. Jordan reached the conclusion that negotiations with the PLO and 'Arafat are impossible," Peres claimed.

Peres enumerated the objectives of the national unity government in the next 2 years: the continuation of a "sincere, determined, and dynamic" effort to bring about peace; the transition from a stabilized economy to one of growth and development; the placing of more attention on social needs; the reduction of domestic tensions; and the improvement of Israel's status in the world.

Peres Tours South Lebanon, Mentions Syrian Presence

TA041735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres was in south Lebanon today. He met with south Lebanese officials and toured the security zone. Vivien Roysten reports:

[Begin recording] [Roysten] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres maintains that Israel's northern border is being sufficiently defended by the Israeli Army. If this is the case, is UNIFIL vital to the security of Israel? Prime Minister Peres:

[Peres] To the security of Israel, surely not. Israel is being defended by the Israeli Army, not by UNIFIL.

[Roysten] In the northern border?

[Peres] Well, I wouldn't think there is a real need or necessity to extend the deployment of the UNIFIL forces south of their present lines.

[Roysten] How concerned are you about the continued presence of Syria in south Lebanon and the apparent return of PLO?

[Peres] Basically we are concerned about the intentions of Syria and their belligerent mood, but I can't mark or notice any real change in the Syrian deployment. The PLO is making a major effort to make a comeback in southern Lebanon. I think again they will endanger the very delicate existing fabric of Lebanese life and we shall keep vigilance, which is necessary.

[Roysten] Prime Minister Peres toured south Lebanon today 1 and 1/2 years after Israel's withdrawal, accompanied by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and head of Northern Command Major General Yosi Peled. He met with south Lebanese army head General Antoine Lahd and soldiers in the field. He expressed his satisfaction with the performance of the south Lebanese army and the security situation in south Lebanon. [end recording]

One Dies in 4 Sep IDF Operation in S. Lebanon

TA050839 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0824 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] In the IDF operation in southern Lebanon last night, in which an IDF soldier was killed, four local residents were apprehended and brought to Israel for interrogation. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman.

The IDF unit was operating in the village of Zibqin in the western sector of Lebanon, about 7 km north of the Israeli border. Several katyusha rockets had been fired at Israel from the region. The IDF unit demolished a building which served as a base for organization and launching of attacks.

During the operation, fire was opened on the force from one of the buildings, killing an IDF soldier. The bereaved family has been informed.

The IDF spokesman reports that the IDF action in Lebanon last night was aimed at sabotaging attempts at terrorist groupings in the region as well as deterring the village residents from harboring and assisting terrorists there.

Arens Denies Knowledge of Shin Bet Affair

TA050440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens has reportedly already been interviewed by the special police team investigating the Shin Bet affair. He reportedly denied knowing about either the killing of the two hijackers who seized an Egged bus 2 years ago, or about the coverup of the affair, which followed. Arens was defense minister at the time of hijacking.

Transfer of Hebron Municipality Expected Next Week

TA041548 Jerusalem AL-TALI'AH in Arabic
4 Sep 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] *Al-Tali'ah* has learned from a reliable source in Hebron that a 10-member committee (headed by Muhammad Rashid al-Ja'bari, head of the Hebron District Education Department) has presented a petition to the military authorities announcing its readiness to take over responsibility for Hebron municipality in place of the town's Israeli administration. Members of the committee have been announcing in their public and private meetings that the transfer process will be carried out within a week from now.

It is worth noting that these statements coincide with the feverish movements preceding the Peres-Mubarak summit and with the frantic search for a Palestinian party willing to enter direct negotiations at the side of the Jordanian delegation.

The above-mentioned source adds that the committee's chairman and members are repeatedly claiming that they have obtained the prior consent of the Jordanian and official Palestinian sides. It is also being said that Zamir Shemesh, the Israeli officer in charge of running the affairs of Hebron municipality, has for several days now been handing over his duties to the municipality's secretary, who will in turn hand them over to Muhammad Rashid al-Ja'bari and his appointed committee.

NRP Elects Hammer To Replace Minister Burg

TA041756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Former Minister Zvulun Hammer has been elected to replace Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg as the National Religious Party [NRP] representative in the Cabinet. Hammer beat former Religious Affairs Ministry Director General Moshe Salomon in a runoff election at the NRP convention tonight. Hammer took 538 votes in the tallying, many of the votes coming from the faction that earlier supported NRP Knesset Member Avner Sciaki.

Delegates Deliver Speeches at 3 Sep Plenary Session

Syria's Khaddam on NAM 'Principles'

JN041029 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1752 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Text" of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's 3 September speech at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare — read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency Robert Mugabe, conference chairman, esteemed conference members: I am honored to deputize for President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, at the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries' heads of states and governments as Syria's representative and head of its delegation. It pleases me to convey to you the greetings of our president of the Republic and of our people and their sincere wishes for the success of this conference and for attaining aspired objectives. I would also like to convey the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad and of the Syrian Arab people to Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and to the friendly Zimbabwean people who waged a long struggle and offered momentous sacrifices, as a result of which they obtained their independence after defeating Ian Smith's racist regime supported by colonialist and imperialist forces.

Syria has supported the Zimbabwean people's struggle and has adopted a stand of solidarity toward them. It is with feelings of elation that we now visit this country which has gained its independence and freed itself from the racist regime. It now stands by the side of its sisters, the African confrontation states, in the same trench against the fierce racist regime in South Africa. We reiterate our solidarity with these countries and our support for them in their struggle against the odious apartheid regime.

Robert Mugabe, chairman of our conference and Zimbabwean prime minister, played a central role in leading the Zimbabwean people's struggle, in attaining victory, and in establishing the nationalist regime in this country. Those who have merits deserve recognition. Here I would like to extend heartfelt greetings to Mr Mugabe as well as sincere wishes of success in leading the Zimbabwean people on the road to ever- increasing progress and prosperity.

I grasp this opportunity to greet friendly India and its Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and to express appreciation for his efforts in completing his term in office as chairman of the seventh nonaligned session in lieu of his deceased mother, Indira Gandhi, whom we had the honor of knowing and who wisely administered the meetings of the seventh summit of the nonaligned heads of states and governments and who continued to exert until her death appreciated efforts in chairing the Nonaligned Movement, doing her best to entrench this movement, enhance its principles, and serve the causes of its peoples and the causes of all other peoples. We bow our heads in memory of her and we recall with respect her life which abounded with great actions and fruitful efforts.

The eighth summit convenes in Harare on a special occasion, that of the Nonaligned Movement's 25th anniversary and the convocation of the first conference of the Nonaligned Movement's heads of states and governments in Belgrade in September 1961. We take pride in what our movement has achieved over the past 25 years in terms of development and progress. The number of Nonaligned Movement members has increased fourfold. This increase is a sign of the faith people have in nonaligned principles and their conviction that these principles are the means for safeguarding peoples' freedom, independence, and sovereignty and for saving the world from the perils of the struggle among military blocs.

To secure that this development in the Nonaligned Movement acquires its real dimensions, member countries must abide by Nonaligned Movement principles. The movement cannot live without its principles. It can have no effectiveness without member countries abiding by these principles and adopting them as a way of life. Our loyalty to our movement's principles will give our statements and our summit resolutions strength and effectiveness and influence in the international arena. That's why we stress nonaligned countries must be united with respect to principles, values, and ideals which have been our guide since the movement's establishment and which have given the Nonaligned Movement its main feature, that of a movement hostile to imperialism which defends peoples' sovereignty and their free and independent will. This feature is the basis on which we depend to confront the recurrent attempts by the forces of imperialism and colonialism to impose their hegemony on the world.

Experience over the past 25 years has demonstrated that the more solidarity among our members, the more their ability to confront colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism and to help liberation movements and the more able they are to work for international accord and world peace, thus warding off the spector of nuclear war and establishing a new world economic system free from exploitation and hegemony and the plundering of peoples' resources.

Let us protect the weapon of solidarity and let us enhance it by abiding by principles to prevent our ranks from being penetrated and also to prevent some of us from falling into the trap of perilous enticements or from submitting to blackmail from pressures and threats.

It is regrettable and painful to see some member-states deviating from movement principles and driven toward trends which the movement was established to counter. These member-states found themselves on a path contrary to the road we chose with our freedom and will and through our conviction that it was a sound road leading to peace, justice, and quality among peoples. It is also regrettable that the successes realized by our movement at its beginning were followed in recent years by weakness because some violated movement principles. Matters sometimes turned into conflict and war among some member states.

In this phase, we are dutybound to expose any deviation from principles and to point out trends which are contrary to the truth of our course. By doing so, we will prevent disunity of ranks, dissipation of efforts, and weakening of the movement, and we will also maintain the strength of our movement, as well as its effectiveness and influence on and correction of international policy. In this phase we are facing a very complicated and extremely dangerous international situation as a result of the ambitions of imperialist and colonialist forces, as well as the policies of aggression, domination, occupation, and exploitation which these forces adopt.

If the Nonaligned Movement, with its world weight and moral influence, does not work to stop the serious deterioration of the international situation, then, as a result of these ambitions and policies, the world could head for an unknown fate filled with grave dangers. In fact, Third World countries, including us, have their future, wealth, and freedom threatened because the forces of world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism and its colonialist, racist, and Zionist allies, persist in working to spread their political, military, and economic hegemony over the world.

As is clear in their leaders' talks, these forces are hostile to peaceful coexistence, to international detente, to peoples' liberation, to independence, and to the right to self-determination. These forces are determined to achieve domination and hegemony even if the price is the risk of nuclear war. For this purpose, we see these forces escalating the arms race and allocating huge funds to enlarge their miliary power and stockpile nuclear weapons. Earth is not sufficient enough for these forces to pursue their dangerous games, so they try to make space a new field for spreading their weapons, after having used the land and sea and the earth's atmosphere for this purpose, regardless of the enormous expenditures at the expense of peoples' basic needs and regardless of the risk of a nuclear disaster which could wipe out life on earth.

These forces are determined to keep nuclear horror as a sword brandished over all heads and threatening mankind. Meanwhile, they show no readiness to be convinced that the road to peace, security, and prosperity is the road of principles and dealing with others on the basis of equality. Nor are they ready to accept that the way to solve differences in viewpoints and disputes is through the United Nations and through respecting its Charter. As long as these are the premises, methods, and aims of such forces, it is not strange that these forces seek by all means to weaken this organization [the United Nations] and to obstruct its role of maintaining peace and security, of solving international conflicts by peaceful means, and of helping world peoples attain economic and social progress.

The United Nations came about in response to a need sensed by mankind. This need was an expression of noble objectives which were in the minds of the founders when the constituent conference was held in San Francisco. These objectives are particularly represented by saving coming generations from war, respecting the basic rights of nations whether big or small, achieving justice and social prosperity, and maintaining international peace and security. What has taken place since the establishment of the United Nations differs from these principles.

Only 3 years after the UN Charter was approved, tribulation befell the Palestinian people, rendered homeless by Zionism through killings and terrorism, their land and property usurped. This took place within the sight and hearing of the United Nations and even under its canopy. What occurred in 1948 was the beginning of the expansion of Zionist colonialism on Arab land. Afterward, Israel attacked neighboring Arab countries, occupied other parts of Arab countries, and recently invaded Lebanon. In the African south there have been repeated challenges to the United Nations by the apartheid regime, as well as rejection of UN resolutions and the continued occupation of Namibia.

Then there was the aggression to which the DPRK was subjected as well as the aggressions against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the invasion of Grenada and other acts of aggression against nonaligned countries, such as the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the barbaric air raids against African confrontation states, and the U.S. threats to Nicaragua and Cuba. All these violations of UN principles and its Charter have taken place while the United Nations, shackled by the forces of imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, and racism, was unable to perform its mission or to prevent what has taken place.

Out of its insistence on weakening the United Nations, the United States recently began waging a financial and political war against it, exercising pressure and using its veto to paralyze UN Security Council resolutions and to obstruct its role as an international authority responsible for safeguarding world peace and preventing the solving of any world problem which runs counter to its objectives. Had it not been for the obstacles put forth by the forces of imperialism and their allies, this international organization would have succeeded through its sessions, committees, and affiliated organizations in achieving more than it has achieved. The international organization would also have been able to find solutions to many political, economic, and social problems many peoples are suffering from. We, the nonaligned countries, must defend the United Nations and strive to enhance its effectiveness to enable it to perform missions for which it was established and to assume the role stipulated for it in its Charter.

From this African land and this militant African country I address our brothers of the African Continent, particularly in southern Africa, to highlight once again the warning that the racist Zionist regime in Israel is the twin of the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Brother Africans, together we are struggling against racism with its two regimes in two regions. We are struggling against the regime of colonialist settlement in two regions. The enemy is a common enemy in two regions. The historical origins of the two racist regimes in Israel and South Africa, the close bonds which have existed between them over the years, their cooperation in military, political, and economic fields, and their close affiliation with U.S. imperialism confirms we are facing a common enemy and that we are waging the same battle. Israel, which seeks to return to African countries, is the ally of imperialism and the enemy of the African people. It can never bring them any good. On the contrary, it will only harm them. Every deed it performs and every action it undertakes is only to serve imperialist and Zionist interests. Naturally, all this is not in the interest of African countries.

Brothers in South Africa, the Pretoria regime fights you with Israeli and U.S. weapons. Aggression is being committed against Arabs with the same weapons. The U.S. veto, used in the UN

Security Council against our Arab cause, is also being used against your causes.

While I am about to give you a brief picture of the situation in our Arab region, there comes to mind many comparisons beween the state of affairs in our region and the state of affairs in South Africa, and the U.S. stands and its allies toward the state of affairs in the two regions. Here I would like to point out two recent U.S. stands which show how much the United States protects the Zionist regime in Israel and the apartheid regime in South Africa and how much it is linked to these two regimes in its defense of them.

In a major political speech before the U.S.-Israeli public affairs committee in Crystal City, Virginia, in April 1985, the U.S. secretary of state said the United States is committed and will continue to be committed to assisting Israel. That's why the United States must clearly show the world it is a permanent ally and an ally which Israel can count on for U.S. material and moral support and for support in the United Nations.

This is one aspect. Another aspect is the question of imposing sanctions on the racist Pretoria regime. The United States used its veto in the UN Security Council and started putting pressure on its allies to oppose these sanctions and announced, through its president and those who speak on its behalf, that the reason for its opposition was beause these sanctions would harm the South African people and the interests of neighboring African countries. How ridiculous this claim is by the United States which has close relations with the apartheid regime! The United States seems more concerned about African interests than the Africans themselves who call for imposing these sanctions.

Mr Chairman, respected members, while discussing the situation in the Arab region and the Arab-Israeli struggle, I am not going to read from history books. History is an open book; its pages have been read over and over and they have showed that what we are suffering in our region is a colonialist, settler invasion which was planned in the colonialist capitals and implemented by world Zionism in stages, beginning in 1948 with the support of imperialist powers and colonialist states, particularly the United States of America.

I will not go back to the Balfour Declaration to explain its falsity or to Britain's role in bringing the Zionist invaders to the Palestinian land in order to explain the extent of the plot. I will not refer to the UN General Assembly's partition plan and explain its circumstances and the methods of pressure and blackmail which the United States employed to have it approved even by a one-vote majority. I would only like to allude to a current fact, namely, that in our struggle with Israel, we are not only facing world Zionism represented by Israel and its racist regime, but also the mighty resources of the United States.

Over the past years, we endeavored to make this struggle an Arab-Israeli dispute. But the United States insisted on becoming a party to this dispute with its blind alignment with Israel. We have always said that on the Arab-Israeli dispute the United States always offered us sugar-coated words and offered Israel unlimited active support. Now, the United States does not even offer the Arabs words while it further increases its support for Israel. In order to make the picture clearer to you and show you that Israel is the United States and the United States is Israel, and that there is no U.S. policy in the Middle East but an Israeli policy, or a policy that serves the Israeli interest which is implemented by the United States, I would like to prove my argument by quoting U.S. officials themselves. In the speech referred to above, the U.S. secretary of state, in an attempt to further appease the Zionists in the United States and Israel, said that the United States had maintained its unrelenting support for Israel's security for almost 4 decades, that the U.S. and Israeli aims cannot be realized unless the United States and Israel are strong. He said that his country annually offers Israel more security assistance — meaning military assistance — than it offers any other state and considers this assistance one of the best U.S. investments not only for the sake of Israel but for the sake of the United States as well. In his speech, the U.S. secretary of state said that the Americans cannot trust any friend in the world more than they trust Israel. He also said that all Americans realize the need for negotiating from a position of strength and not weakness, that the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel has become an official process with special institutions, and that there is a joint Israeli- U.S. committee for political and military affairs. He also said that the United States' clear, strong, and permanent commitment to Israel provides the best hope for peace, that the progress of the peace process cannot be realized unless doubts about the U.S. commitment to Israel are removed, and unless the illusion that it is possible to weaken U.S. support for Israel is dispelled.

It is clear that when the U.S. secretary of state spoke abot peace he meant the U.S.-Israeli peace, which in turn means Arab capitulation. By stressing the need for negotiating from a position of strength, he only meant Israel and the United States. As for the Arabs, they are required to negotiate from a position of weakness. For this reason the Camp David agreements were concluded and for this reason there was the insistence that the Arab states negotiate one by one with the U.S.-supported Israel. It was also for this reason that the United States and Israel strongly opposed an international conference to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

In a speech he delivered at the Knesset during his visit to Israel last July, the U.S. vice president confirmed the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, stressing the following points: Strength is a necessary precondition for peace; a strong Israel with a sound economy serves U.S. national interests; maintaining Israel's strength and qualitative supremacy is a necessary condition for safeguarding stability and for encouraging the achievement of peace in a volatile region, and this applies to confrontation between Israel and those who threaten its security and to other confrontations, as the U.S. vice president put it; and President Reagan's plan, which was announced in September 1982, provides the best means to open a dialogue among all parties and the best framework for guaranteeing Israel's security within defendable borders.

Does this not mean that the United States seeks to drag weak Arab states to separate negotiations with a strong Israel which receives unlimited support from the United States in order to impose the Israeli conditions which mean the capitulation of the Arabs? This is what the United States did through the Camp

David accords regarding Egypt, and this is what is sought to do regarding Lebanon through the 17 May 1983 agreement. This is what the United States wants to do regarding Syria and other Arab states. To achieve this objective, the United States encouraged Israel and gave it the green light to invade Lebanon. It imagined that the invasion would deal a blow to Lebanon, the Palestine question, and Syria. It has also put pressure on one or more Arab states to enter bilateral negotiations with Israel. For the same reason, the United States blessed the Moroccan king's meeting with the Israeli prime minister in Morocco — a meeting which was a flagrant violation of the Arab summit resolutions. To achieve the same objective, the United States provoked the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and carried out an aggressive raid agaisnt the Libyan leader and his family, killing several civilians and innocent people. For the same reason, the United States coordinated with Israel to foil all efforts to restore peace, stability, and normal life to Lebanon.

On the pretext of combating terrorism the United States and Israel practiced the policy of terrorism in its most hideous form. The United States and Israel have also hijacked a civilian plane in international airspace. Israel hijacked a civilian Libyan airliner which was carrying an official Syrian delegation to Damascus. The United States has also hijacked a civilian Egyptian airline which was forced to land at one of the U.S. bases in Sicily. Israel and the United States practiced terrorism through arbitrary shelling of Lebanon's cities and villages from U.S. and Israeli warships and planes, bombarded Tunis, and carried out other acts of terrorism.

The U.S. objective behind the issue of terrorism is to combat the liberation movements. We oppose terrorism which means killing for the sake of killing and harm for the sake of causing harm. However, we stress the need to clearly distinguish between the true meaning of terrorism on the one hand and liberation and struggle against invasion, aggression, and occupation on the other. Aggression and occupation breed resistance. When there is revolutionary violence, which is the natural right of the peoples whose territory has been occupied and whose rights have been usurped, the United States calls them terrorists. However, when Israel carries out acts of terrorism and violence, the United States describes them as a legitimate right of self-defense and a retaliatory action. I would like to add that the U.S. Administration did not hesitate to tarnish Syria with terrorism despite the fact that Syria has helped save several kidnapped U.S. and other nationals. This is further proof that the issue of terrorism is a U.S. pretext to break Arab steadfastness.

Israel, which is indebted for everything to the United States, is spying against it. The U.S. news media exposed several acts of Israeli espionage in the United States, some of which were very serious. Despite all this, a U.S. official who accompanied the U.S. vice president on his visit to Israel told journalists that these matters should not hinder strong cooperation between the United States and Israel, and that this is a secondary issue.

Israel, which spies on the United States on U.S. territory, is a U.S. ally. It is connected with the United States in a strategic alliance giving it more military and economic advantages than those given to other U.S. allies, thus making Israel an advanced U.S. military base. As a followup to this strategic alliance, Israel has become a partner to the United States in the so-called "star wars" plan. You certainly realize the inherent danger of Israel obtaining the technology pertaining to the militarization of outer space. U.S. officials often say that Israel is besieged by hostile forces, but they ignore the fact that since its establishment Israel was meant to be a hostile force in regions surrounding it and those that are far beyond. It is hostile to all of humanity. U.S. officials either forget or ignore the afflictions Israel has brought on the Arabs. It seems that they are perfectly satisfied with this situation exactly as they are satisfied with the afflictions the Pretoria regime and its allies have brought on the Africans. In short, the United States and Israel are not concerned with peace in the Middle East despite their big talk about such peace. They are not interested in this peace; their interest lies in finding a suitable atmosphere for Israel's growth and expansion and for U.S. and Israeli domination over the region. This cannot be done unless they impose their capitulationist solutions on the Arabs.

We, the Arabs, are interested in peace. We fight for peace. However, peace has its rules and elements. There can be no peace with aggression, no peace with occupation, and no peace with usurpation of rights. Peace can be realized by ending aggression and occupation and by restoring rights, particularly the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to determine their fate by themselves, and to establish their independent state on their national soil. The road to peace is an international conference under UN auspices to be attended by the UN Security Council's permanent member states and all parties concerned.

Lebanon is suffering from the Israeli occupation of part of its territory, Israeli interference in its internal affairs, its fomenting of grudges among the Lebanese people, and its preventing efforts to establish amity, calm, and peace on Lebanese territory. Syria will never abandon its role of meeting the requirements dictated by its sisterly relations with Lebanon. The U.S. and Israeli attempts will not prevent it from continuing to extend assistance to the fraternal Lebanese people until national reconciliation is realized and the entire Lebanese territory is liberated from Israeli occupation, and until Lebanon regains its full role in its Arab family, in the Nonaligned Movement, and in the international community. A security plan for West Beirut was laid down and successfully implemented in cooperation with Syria. The aim is to expand this plan in order to spread security and stability in all parts of Lebanon.

Mr Chairman, respected members: The international imperialist policy is the reason for the problems in all parts of the world. This policy is also the reason these problems have still not been solved. The Cypriot problem is engaging our attention in the Nonaligned Movement, causing concern in the international community, and worrying the Mediterranean nations. We support the Cypriot Republic's endeavors to solve this problem through implemention of the pertinent UN resolutions and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cypriot territory, preserving the Cypriot Republic's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignment. We also support all efforts and endeavors to this effect.

We also support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's endeavors to peacefully reunify the Korean homeland without external intervention and call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea. We condemn the South Korean regime's attempt to gain UN membership and consider it an attempt to perpetuate Korea's division. We also support the DPRK's call for declaring the Korean peninsula a zone of peace, free of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons.

The Nicaraguan Republic is being exposed to a direct threat from the United States, whose administration is working to raise funds to arm and finance the conterrevolutionary elements in Nicaragua in order to carry out terrorist actions to destabilize this nonaligned country and change the regime freely chosen by the Nicaraguan people. We support the Nicaraguan Republic in its confrontation of U.S. imperialism and support its call for solving its differences with the United States peacefully, and we condemn all hostile U.S. stands concerning Nicaragua. We also condemn the U.S. Administration's contempt of the International Court of Justice's decision on Nicaragua's just complaint and consider such contempt of an international court ruling as further evidence that the United States refuses to abide by any decision that does not serve its interests even if it is issued by the United Nations or the International Court of Justice. This U.S. threat to the Nicaraguan Republic is part of the policy of domination which the United States practices against states in Central America and the Caribbean Sea. Within this context, the United States is continuing its threats to the Cuban Republic and its interference in the internal affairs of states in these two regions.

We greet Cuba's steadfastness under its President Dr Fidel Castro. We stress our solidarity with it in this steadfastness and in its rejection of imperialist interference in its domestic affairs. The situation in South Africa calls for strong concern. The apartheid regime in Pretoria is continuing the policy of oppression and repression against the South African people. It is also implementing the policy of racial segregation and continuing its threats and aggressions against the neighboring states. This regime has also continued its illegal occupation of Namibia. It has also continued to hamper the implementation of UN resolutions on Namibian independence. We denounce Pretoria's racist and aggressive regime and greet the South African and Namibian peoples and support their just and legitimate struggle for independence and liberation from the racist and hateful regime. We also support the steadfastness of the African confrontation states and stress the need to extend all effective moral, political, material, and diplomatic support to the liberation movements in South Africa under the African National Congress and in Namibia under SWAPO.

We praise the USSR's initiatives on disarmament and its unilateral decisions to halt nuclear tests. We denounce the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, called the "star wars" plan, aimed at militarizing outer space. The international arms race is threatening humanity with grave dangers, including the danger of a nuclear world war. Therefore, we believe that any effort to reduce nuclear arms and missiles and to remove them is a factor for achieving detente that would help realize peace and security in the world and reduce the large expenditures on the arms race while various peoples are suffering from poverty, hunger, and diseases.

The issue of disarmament and the liquidation of nuclear arms is a serious issue which needs a fast solution to save the coming generations from the dangers threatening mankind with suicide. Any delay in finding this solution would make it difficult or impossible in the future while billions are continued to be spent at the expense of the peoples' basic needs.

The international economic situation, which is controlled by an unjust system, poses a very serious danger, threatens serious deterioration of the developing countries' economies, and exacerbates the danger of starvation from which millions of peoples are suffering, particularly in some African areas. Foreign debts have become a serious problem and a weapon in the hands of the capitalist forces which created this problem after they plundered the resources of the countries they colonized in the past and left them in a state of poverty and backwardness to exploit them. Several states have become unable to pay the interest on loans. They have become forced to either mortage their national income in order to pay their debts or to increase their debts. In either case, this is considered a very grave danger which must be confronted by effective means.

There is a pressing need to establish a New International Economic Order based on justice and equality which prevents exploitation and safeguards all people's rights to their wealth and the exploiting of it, in the interest of their progress and the development of their countries.

I hope that among the plans and studies being submitted to our summit there will be something that will fulfill our hopes to achieve solutions to the Third World's economic problems.

Mr Chairman, the nonaligned states are required more than before to strengthen their ties in all fields and to work seriously to gain self-reliance. The nonaligned summits, on all levels, have discussed plans and proposals to promote cooperation among our states as well as with all the Third World states in the fields of economy, trade and expertise exchange, and information. We look forward to serious steps that would move us from the stage of discussion and search to the stage of implementation in order to increase our states' ability to confront challenges.

I repeat my greetings to you all. I also express confidence that our summit will arrive at resolutions and solutions that will serve the interests of our countries and humanity, achieve their objectives of entrenching their independence and sovereignty, and spread peace, justice, and equality in the world. Peace be upon you.

Angola's Dos Santos Views Conflicts

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[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos at the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare on 3 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Your city has become prettier and more beautiful, its inhabitants cannot contain their deserved joy and satisfaction because these days Harare is the capital of nonalignment. Thousands of people representing more than 100 countries, including more than 30 distinguished heads of state and government, have come to one of the most tense regions of the world. They do not carry atomic nor conventional weapons. They have not come to declare war on anybody. They carry a message of peace, freedom, and justice so that southern Africa will cease to be a high risk and great tension zone, and move as soon as possible toward the path of peaceful political changes that bring about stability, coexistence, and regional socioeconomic progress.

Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf I thank the Zimbabwe authorities for the excellent material and technical working conditions which, from the start, have ensured the success of the summit.

It was impossible to forsee this event 10 years ago, but the course of history is ruled by its own laws which do not depend on our will. In our subregion this course has an accelerated pace, and those who oppose it either because of shortsightedness or inadequacy are condemned to vanish. Portuguese colonialism has vanished from Angola and Mozambique. The racist Rhodesian regime vanished from Zimbabwe, and there is no doubt now that sooner or later apartheid will also vanish and our region will experience an era of peace and prosperity. [passage omitted)

The safeguarding of the unity of our movement continues to be a vital issue in order fo us to act as an irreplaceable factor of harmonization and the development of international relations. The problems of peace and war, the development of just relations among nations, and the annihilation of colonialism and other problems must always be assessed with a view to safeguarding the legitimate interests of the peoples and defending humanity. The natural differences among member states on these questions must be, in our opinion, harmonized without prejudice of the unity of our movement and in strict observance of the principles of nonalignment of which we single out peaceful coexistence, the solution of disputes through dialogue, and the respect for sovereignty and the territorial integrity of states. We believe that only unity around the principles of nonalignment will permit us to make a correct evaluation of the causes of the existing conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and plan appropriate and efficient solutions which contribute toward detente in the international political situation. However, the fulfillment of this objective depends on the one hand on the vigorousness of our action and on the other on our capacity to remain loyal to our principles by opposing the nefarious external influences which seek to (?influence) our movement. We think that this is the desirable attitude so that the Nonaligned Movement can effectively contribute toward a pragmatic and realistic understanding between the superpowers in the field of disarmament, particularly with regard to nuclear and mass destruction weapons.

At a time when the world lives under the threat of nuclear war and the concentration of means of destruction in the hands of the superpowers has attained alarming proportions, it is indispensable that the Nonaligned Movement play an increasingly active role with a view to encouraging the maufacturerers of atomic weapons not to produce new weapons and to declare a universal moratorium on nuclear tests, and to encourage and support all positive initiatives with a view to progressive, general, and total disarmament. In this context, it is imperative that our movement hold a continuing dialogue with the nuclear superpowers, encouraging them to progressively embark on initiatives likely to contain the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war. Accordingly, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola cannot remain indifferent to the prorogation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests declared by the USSR because we understand it as a positive gesture aimed at contributing toward the gradual resolution of the East-West tension with consequent emphasis on the improvement of the world political situation.

Finally, throughout this process, the development of nuclear technology for military purposes by the racist South African regime must worry us greatly because the warmongering and aggressive policy followed by Pretoria rulers and their despair are evidence of the real dangers posed to humanity as a whole by that policy.

The particular situation shows that it is urgent to make efforts with a view to transforming Africa, especially the south Atlantic, into a denuclearized zone, free from any aggressive military pacts. [passage omittted]

Mr Chairman, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, despite the differences of an economic, social, ideological, and cultural nature, among others, it was possible to create and develop our organization through common objectives and the need to contribute toward the correction of distortions and inequalities that mark the existing international order. Thus, it is imperative that we confer on our mutual solidarity, which characterizes our action, move toward a more active function so that the Nonaligned Movement can in fact contribute toward the preservation of the principles laid down by the UN Charter and the norms of international law, the violation of which has resulted in most of the existing conflicts and the atmosphere of war, instability, and insecurity that prevail in various parts of the globe. In fact, under the present conditions, it is not difficult to detect behind each regional conflict the disregard for the most legitimate aspirations of the peoples, the imposition by force of the will of the stronger, the exploitation of labor and other people's wealth, and other unjust examples of relations which are incompatible with the universal principles of international law. Because they are all situated in geographic zones where most of the member countries of our movement are located, the regional conflicts cannot but deserve our special attention not only because of the danger that they pose to international stability and security, but also because they actually destroy thousands of human lives and absorb huge sums that could be channeled toward the promotion of development of our peoples. We can, therefore, conclude that the regional conflicts effectively deplete our countries and, in addition to the unjust international relations, contribute toward our greater backwardness and underdevelopment. In our opinion the solution of the so-called regional conflicts depends on the cessation of interference by imperialism in the domestic affairs of other countries, and the respect of independence and sovereignty of the peoples from countries which are victims of external aggression.

The People's Republic of Angola has been hailing all peace initiatives aimed at a just and lasting solution of the different conflicts existing in Latin Aemrica, the Middle East, southeast Asia, and southern Africa. We are, therefore, pleased with the creation of the Contadora group and the initiatives that have been carried out with the aim of achieving stability and security in Central America without interference so that its people may decide on their own destinies. We believe that the Contadora group, which has been paralyzed by the intimidatory maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, will know how to regain its active role with a view to fulfilling its noble mission in search of a just and honorable peace for that region.

We regard it as immoral and unjust that a great power like the United States should declare war on a small undeveloped country like Nicaragua by supporting armed subversive groups with weapons, money, and other means to topple a legitimate and popular government. We support the groups of member countries which have requested the holding of the ninth summit of our movement in Managua in a demonstration of solidarity with the peoples of Cental America. We also disapprove of and condemn the policy of intimidation, aggression, blackmail, and economic blockade carried out by the U.S. imperialism against Cuba and demand the immediate cession of the occupation of Guantanamo.

We support all initiatives aimed at strengthening independence and guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Lebanon without interference in the domestic affairs of this country. We favor the immediate recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to form their own state, which will undoubtedly permit the establishment of peace in the Middle East. In this context, we express our solidarity with the efforts that have been made to hold the international conference on the Middle East and regard as unrealistic the initiatives that seek to attain peace through the exclusion of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We add our voice to the voices of all other member countries of our organization in the vehement appeal for Iran and Iraq to find ways to end the conflict between them, and which only serve to exhaust the human potential and deplete the economies of the two countries.

We hail the policy of reunification of the great Korean fatherland as pursued by the DPRK, and support all initiatives that serve to attain that goal and strengthen peace in the Korean peninsula. We also hail the resumption of dialogue between Portugal and Indonesia through the mediation of the UN secretary general in order to find a just solution to the East Timor problem. We appeal to the nonaligned member countries to pay greater attention to the study of the situation faced by the people of this territory who have heroically been fighting with arms in hand for the attainment of their independence and freedom.

We feel encouraged by the dialogue initiated by the competent quarters with a view to solving through negotiations the Afghanistan problem and we hope that a just and lasting solution will be found which will respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country.

Mr Chairman, southern Africa today is the focus of attention of the international community which follows with great expectation the unfolding of events in this disturbed region of our continent because it is here that is found the most inhuman regime of the world, directly responsible for one of the main hotbeds of tension and instability. We regard the holding of this summit meeting in a country which is part of the Frontline States as a clear manifestation of the desire of our movement to mobilize the international public opinion and persuade the governments of Western countries, which are allies of racist South Africa, to embark on firmer and urgent actions in order to force the Pretoria regime to put an end to crimes and continuing violations of the fundamental rights of the South African people and other peoples in the region.

Moreover, this summit meeting could greatly contribute to the reduction of tension if it moves from rhetoric and declarations of intent to the adoption of concrete actions in the diplomatic political, and economic fields, including the application of mandatory economic sanctions to force the racist Pretoria regime to renounce violence and its present intransigence in view of the legitimate demands of the peoples and states of southern Africa.

As mentioned earlier, the present situation is characterised by an increase in bloody and brutal repression against the South African patriots inside South Africa, the systematic and treacherous armed attacks against the neighbouring countries, and the use of armed bandits to promote political and military destabilisation and the economic strangulation of Angola and Mozambique.

The main targets of destruction are the railroads, bridges, ports, fuel installations, and the energy production and distribution networks. The direct and indirect war actions carried out by South Africa against Angola and Mozambique are twofold, that is, to intimidate these countries not to support the national liberation movements, and to destroy their economic infrastructure and render inoperative their sea ports which serve the neighboring countries so that these increasingly depend on racist South Africa.

Angola and Mozambique are the countries that are most attacked in this region, and in order to defend their independence they are forced to wage war, both in the military and economic fields. Despite having been forced to withdraw from Angola in March 1976, the war of aggression has not stopped. In the past 10 years the Angolan Armed Forces have been and are today still forced to fight on two military fronts against the racist South African Army and against the UNITA gangs which are two sides of the same coin. It is a ferocious and destructive war, poorly known abroad because Western propaganda continuously distorts the facts.

In addition to the continuing acts of aggression over the past 10 years, racist South Africa carried out against Angola: Operation Smokeshell, preceeded by large-scale air bombings; Operation Protea in August 1981, which ended with the occupation of the southern part of Angola's Cunene Province; and Operation Askari, through which they sought to extend the occupied territory. [passage omitted]

In order to have an idea of the scope of such operations it is sufficient to state that in the so-called Protea Operation alone, the regular army of racist South Africa resulted in over 350 dead and 389 wounded, over 1,086 missing, over 160,000 displaced and the almost complete destruction of the city of Ongiva, the capital of Cunene Province. This aggression aganist the People's

Republic of Angola (?caused) an approximate loss of $8 billion. In all, the aggression perpetrated by the racist South African regime has already cost Angola material losses that exceed $12 billion, an incalculable number of dead, approximately 50,000 crippled, and over 600,000 displaced. Such attacks would have been ended or decreased long ago if the Angolan Government had exchanged SWAPO for UNITA as the racist South Africans had proposed. However, the Angolan people preferred to follow the path of justice and hardship in dignity. [applause]

In more than 10 years, the Angolan people have been resisting on all fronts, and living under difficult conditions without the minimum required basic commodities, despite being an oil producing country. We think that it has been these years of resistance which, linked to the resistance of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, and other peoples of the region, have speeded up the political changes in southern Africa. These changes are the result of struggle rather than gifts from the sky. They are the price paid for the blood spilled, the hardships endured by mothers who have lost their children, the youths who were crippled for life, and the children who became orphans. Today we are closer to peace than before, but our struggle will be hard. It is the mentors of apartheid and their allies who are now seeking a successful outcome because the internal process leading to the downfall of this system is irreversible. However, we must be on guard against acts of desperation at this stage.

At this precise moment South Africa has inside Angola and along the Namibian border forces totaling 20,000 men comprising 6 battalions, 1 light infantry brigade, and 1 mechanized brigade, equipped with (?reactive) artillery of the (Kentron) type. In the Oshakati, Ondangua, and Rundu air force bases in northern Namibia, a large number of war planes of the Mirage type and helicopters are being deployed to launch new, large-scale attacks against Angola. In view of this grave and prolonged undeclared war of aggression, it is legitimate that the People's Republic of Angola resorts to all possible means of self-defense, including external assistance. Since it is immoral and an unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs of Angola, we do not accept that South Africa, as an aggressor country, makes the independence of Namibia conditional to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

Namibia was illegally occupied by South Africa when Angola was still a Portuguese colony. Namibia is today a colony of South Africa, the only remaining colony in Africa, and this colonial issue cannot be confused with any other. It must be solved on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 435/78. Moreover, the war of aggression by South Africa against our people began in August 1975 when Angola was still in transition to national independence. Then there were no Cuban forces in our territory.

We know that it is not because of the presence of Cuban forces that Angola is attacked. To a lesser extent, other countries of our region, where there are no Cuban forces, have also been attacked because the aim of South Africa's destabilizing and aggression policy is to topple the legitimate governments of the Frontline States, especially Angola, in order to permit the raise to power of its puppets and perpetuate apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia. We are certain that even if all Cuban forces leave Angola, the armed aggressions against the Angolan people will not stop. Actually, had this step been taken it would have been a great naivete and an irreparable mistake.

We understand that the prevailing tense situation in our region is very complex and delicate and that there is a lack of necessary trust for a serious, honest, and constructive discussion of the problems with the Pretoria regime. However, I believe that the leaders of the Frontline States are very sensitive to the problems of peace and detente, and if the South African Government were to renounce violence at the internal and external levels and stop its policy of destabilizing the Frontline States, it would create the appropriate conditions for the promotion of dialogue in search of just and lasting negotiated political solutions to southern African problems. The independent states of southern Africa only wish that their sovereignty, territorial integrity, national independence, and the fundamental rights of the people are respected so that in an atmosphere of peace they can channel all their human and material resources toward promoting the development and well-being of their peoples. This overture, however, does not naturally include the armed bandits, namely the UNITA puppets whose history of betraying the interests of Angola and Africa is well know. UNITA is an instrument of destruction and subversion and is condemned to vanish with the failure of the policy of its new racist bosses.In accordance with the principles that guide our movement, we would like to appeal for vigilance and solidarity from all nonaligned countries in order to prevent the transit and movement of war material, and any financial or human assistance linked to this puppet group of racist South Africa. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, by an accident of geography Angola is situated in southern Africa and bordering Namibia. You may rest assured that the Angolan people will not fail in their duty of solidarity and will act in accordance with the just desire of the international community. Allow me to state that the Angolan people feel proud for receiving aid from Cuba and contributing toward the total liberation of our continent. In aiding Angola, Cuba, a small country in Latin America, without great resources, is aiding the whole of Africa to defend itself from the backward forces which seek to maintain colonialism and apartheid. We must encourage the Cuban people to continue on this path because out of the darkness of apartheid the light of freedom has already been born and no one doubts any longer that victory is certain [applause]

Mr Chairman, excellencies, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people and Government of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome given to us since our arrival and the hospitality and care that have been accorded my delegation and myself. I wholeheartedly wish that the results of this historic summit will contribute to the strengthening of unity of the Nonaligned Movement, to the deepening of the relations of friendship and solidarity among the peoples, and to the strengthening of peace and progress of humanity. Many thanks, Mr Chairman. [applause]

Iraq's Ramadan on Gulf War

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[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (INA) — Iraq has proposed to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare the formation of a committee chaired by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to determine who is responsible for the Iraq-Iran war. In a speech at the evening session of the Harare summit, Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the conference, said this committee, which will comprise several prominent leaders of the Nonaligned Movement, will determine who violated the international agreements, including the 1975 Algiers agreement between Iraq and Iran.

Ramadan added that the proposed committee would also determine responsibility for interference in internal affairs and attempts to overthrow the regime in 1979 and 1980 before the war started as well as which side used armed force against the other. He indicated that armed force includes the use of heavy artillery to strike at cities, residential targets, and commerical ships and to threaten the freedom of navigation before and after 22 September 1980. Therefore, the legal responsibility of the side which began aggression and war should be determined.

He pointed out that the committee which Iraq proposes will determine the side responsible for the continuation of the war, the killing of hundreds of thousands of people, the squandering of billions of dollars, and the destruction of cities, villages, cultural institutions, factories, oil terminals, ports, and other industrial installations. He added that this proposal is not new because Iraq presented a similar proposal to the ICO in 1981, to the Nonaligned Movement in 1982, and to the New Delhi summit in 1983.

The head of the Iraqi delegation challenged Iran to agree to the formation of this committee. He also challenged it to prove the lies and falsehoods contained in the speech delivered by the head of the Iranian delegation. He said: If the head of the Iranian delegation can prove his accusations, he should accept this balanced proposal. If he rejects it, then everything he said about the need to punish the aggressor and the one responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people and for the tragic situation of orphans and widows should be applied against him and his regime.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq accepts the Nonaligned Movement's trusteeship over its conflict with Iran. He also announced his acceptance of its arbitration in this conflict and everything related to it, including the accusations cited in the speech of the head of the Iranian delegation. He added: If Iran is a state which believes in the nonaligned principles and trusts you and your colleagues, the struggler leaders who love justice, right, and peace, it should accept this proposal. If it does not accept it, we should then say who should be expelled from this movement.

Ramadan added that the head of the Iranian delegation insisted on its propagandist attempt to falsify history and said that this movement and the international organizations did not care about the war and did not call for ending it and safeguarding his country's legitimate rights in the initial stages of the war.

He also mentioned several facts affirming that since the war began in 1980, Iraq has called for settling the dispute with Iran through peaceful means based on respect for sovereignty and independence, for noninterference in domestic affairs, and for the two countries' legitimate rights, as well as on guaranteeing security and stability in the region, recalling as evidence President Saddam Husayn's speech on 28 September 1980. He also referred to a Security Council resolution on the same day calling for an end to the war and settling the dispute through peaceful means, a resolution accepted by Iraq and rejected by Iran.

The head of the Iraqi delegation also talked about the ICO's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, as well as the efforts made by former UN Secretary General Olof Palme [name and title as received]. He said Iraq told these sides it would accept the principle of a peaceful settlement with Iran, the principle of nonaquisition of any land or water of any party, and the principles of good neighborliness, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and supremacy of international law in relations with Iran as well as with any country in the region.

In his speech, Taha Yasin Ramadan also dealt with efforts by the Nonalignment Movement's mediation committee, set up during the movement's ministerial conference in New Delhi in August 1981, adding that former Iranian regime President Raja'i told this committee during its last visit to Tehran in July 1981 that it should not visit Iran again and that the dispute would be settled on the battleground. Ramadan refuted allegations by the head of the Iranian delegation that Iraq began the war to topple the Iranian regime and defied him to present to the conference even one statement made by a responsible Iraqi side calling for toppling or changing the Iranian regime.

The head of the Iraqi delegation also affirmed Iraq could present to the conference any time a thousand documents in which Iranian officials, including the Iranian regime president, called for toppling and changing the Government of Iraq. He also refuted Iran's accusations that Iraq is threatening the security and stability of regional countries and defied the head of the Iranian regime's delegation to give any evidence of this or present any official document from any country in the region accusing Iraq of such a threat, adding that the Iraqi delegation could present to the conference many statements by regional countries, complaining about Iran's threats, such as the statement issued by the GCC foreign ministers on 28 September. He then announced Iraq's agreement to use the UN Charter as the arbiter between it and Iran if the head of the Iranian delegation truly believes in that charter.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also refuted Iran's allegations that it adopts a hostile position toward Israel, adding the Iranian regime's delegation did not explain to the conference why the Zionist entity encourages the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran. He also said the head of the Iranian delegation did not say in his speech how he links the destruction of the Zionist entity and Iran's reception of Israeli weapons and how Zionist intelligence agents and Jewish arms dealers in Europe and the United States provide Iran with weapons. As an example of this cooperation, Ramadan mentioned the crash of a plane carrying Israeli weapons to Iran over Soviet territroy, as well as Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statements that Israel send weapons to Iran to pay for previous debts.

Ramadan said the head of the Iranian delegation linked the presence of a large number of refugees to the situation in one of the region's countries without explaining the presence of over a million Iranian homeless refugees in Europe, the United States, and Turkey, as well as Iraq, where there are more than 50,000 Iranian refugees, including the sister of the head of the Iranian delegation who fled along with her husband, 'Ali Tahrani, a prominent Iranian man of religion, from Iran to Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan called on the nonaligned countries to announce their clear, strong, and categorical views on the need to end the Iraq-Iran war on the basis of nonaligned principles, the UN Charter, and international law. He affirmed any hesitation in this context cannot be justified and will weaken the movement and threaten its credibility. He said that the movement should bravely resist all attempts to justify and prolong the war through proposals which only partition the problem, proposals put forward by the Iranian regime.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added that announcing clear and strong views for the sake of peace and the efforts to achieve it is not a bias toward this or that party. It is a bias toward the principles of the Nonaligned Movement which are based on truth, justice, and peace.

The head of the Iraqi delegation affirmed our people have proved their ability throughout 6 years of fighting to wipe out the Iranian aggressors, protect Iraq's independence and sovereignty, and foil the Iranian regime's expansionist objectives. He said our people, who are eager for peace, development, and a free and honorable life, despite the sacrifices they have made defending themselves from Iranian aggression, have not forgotten how to extend their hand to peace time after time.

Taha Yasin Ramadan called the conferees' attention to the letter addressed by President Saddam Husayn to the Iranian rulers on 2 August calling on them to follow the path of honorable peace based on the principle of complete, comprehensive, and unconditional withdrawal to international borders; the complete and comprehensive exchange of prisoners; signing of a peace and nonaggression agreement between the two countries; noninterference in internal affairs; both countries' respect for each other's options; and positive actions by both Iraq and Iran to achieve stability and security in the Arab Gulf area in particular. Ramadan explained these priniples guarantee the legitimate rights of both parties. He said Iraq has always championed these principles from a position of complete confidence in its ability to repulse aggression and wipe out aggressors.

Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed Iraq's firm conviction that the Nonaligned Movement's continuous concern not to offend the Iranian regime's sensitivities has given the Iranian rulers a suitable atmosphere to continue the war against Iraq and to threaten Arab Gulf states. He said: We cannot remain silent on the continuation of this situation because this greatly threatens the movement's credibility in the world and makes its advice and guidance, and even its criticism of nonmembers of the movement regarding the issues of war and peace, mere slogans without serious and effective content at a time when the movement hesitates to declare a decisive opinion on a war which has been going on between two members for 6 years.

Ramadan noted what the Tehran rulers say about continuing war and aggression against Iraq and their insistence on rejecting all peace calls and international decisions calling for it. He wondered what the nonaligned countries will do at the present summit about the stubborn Iranian regime's stand. He said: Will we tackle the situation through courteous, ambiguous diplomatic phrases and discussion of the details resulting from the conflict, allowing the Iranian regime to continue the war and insist on a military solution to the conflict?

Taha Yasin Ramadan, head of the Iraqi delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, recalled what took place during some Nonaligned Movement meetings over the past 3 years in terms of tending toward courteous and diplomatic action devoid of actual content concerning achieving peace and also in terms of formulating phrases and statements of a general nature which did not contain effective measures for implementing peace.

The first deputy prime minister said a proposal was submitted to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi in 1983. The proposal called for an arbitration committee to define the side which started the war and also to define the side responsible for its continuation, as well as to arbitrate all disputed issues and implement comprehensive and final solutions.

Ramadan continued: Instead of adhering to this just, balanced, and principled proposal, the conference regrettably yielded to Iranian blackmail and entered into a whirlpool of consultations to find ways to convince Iran, a member of the Nonaligned Movement, to commit to the principle of peace, the noblest principle in international relations. The conference concluded by issuing a call for peace by the chairman, who was authorized to make endeavors to implement this call. He explained: Here we are 3 years later continuously witnessing Iran's insistence on war and invasion.

Taha Yasin Ramadan wondered: What is the Nonaligned Movement's stand on this war? As you know, Iraq agreed to the formation of a movement delegation during the ministerial conference held in New Delhi in February 1981. Iran had reservations about that conference, while Iraq cooperated with the movement delegation. The Iranian regime, however, insisted on resolving the dispute on the warfront and also terminated the delegation's peace mission during the summer of the year in which it was formed.

Ramadan asserted that Iraq's ability to effectively defend itself against Iranian aggression has not changed the essence of its political course concerning the war. He said: Iraq called for peace before a Security Council resolution urging peace was issued. Iraq sincerely responded to all international endeavors aimed at achieving this goal, whether by the United Nations, the ICO, or the Nonaligned Movement.

Ramadan reviewed the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and its subsequent developments as well as the Iranian regime's declared intentions since Khomeyni and his clique took over power in Iran — intentions aimed at intefering in Iraq's affairs and at using force to achieve Iranian expansionist designs against Iraq, eventually using such force as of 4 September 1980.

Ramadan added Iraq did not have the slightest interest in starting problems with its neighbors, including Iran or any other country in the world. He said: Despite our sincere endeavors to establish normal and balanced relations with the Iranian regime, it has taken a different and hostile policy from the very beginning. Ramadan added: The movement knows Iraq well, whether in terms of its internal policy which works to entrench national unity and to implement comprehensive development in all fields or in terms of its foreign policy based on nonaligned principles.

The head of the Iraqi delegation reminded the nonaligned states of the stand strongly emphasized by President Saddam Husayn at the Sixth Nonaligned Summit in Havana in 1979, in which his excellency said Iraq proceeds according to Nonaligned Movement principles and to lengthy national and pan-Arab experience in this direction after Iraq discovered that the absence or weakness of these priniples would make Iraq, together with the Arab homeland, subject to serious and dangerous threats which would undermine independence as well as national and pan-Arab rights and interests.

Ramadan said: This is what Iraq believes in, a belief we have sincerely followed in our international relations. Today, we find ourselves facing an aggressive war of 6 years, imposed on us by the Iranian regime which insists on its continuation. Meanwhile, we find no level of effectiveness from the movement to face this war in proportion to its seriousness or to the threat it poses to movement principles and objectives.

At the beginning of his speech, Taha Yasin Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to conference members, as well as his regret at not being able to personally attend the summit in view of the war circumstances imposed on Iraq and the continued Iranian threat to Iraq's security and safety.

Taha Yasin Ramadan congratulated Robert Mugabe on his election as chairman of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and praised the stands of the Zimbabwean Government and people. The first deputy prime minister also welcomed new members of the Nonaligned Movement and said he is confident these new members' participation will be a new incentive for attaining movement objectives and for enhancing its principles.

Taha Yasin Ramadan then reviewed the difficult circumstances international relations are experiencing and under whose canopy the current nonaligned summit is convening in Harare. He said these difficult circumstances deal with tension in international relations, the rivalry for zones of influence, the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, the increasing interference in domestic affairs, the use of force and the threat to use it, the perpetration of aggression under various forms, and the great deterioration in the world's economic state of affairs. In this respect, Taha Yasin Ramadan said these difficult circumstances make us dutybound more than ever to assume a special responsibility for assessing the state of affairs and to adopt stands in line with Nonaligned Movement principles and objectives. In his speech, Ramadan said the Nonaligned Movement succeeded for a relatively long period in confronting perils and threats, thus enabling it to present itself as one of the realities of international life.

Taha Yasin Ramadan explained the movement has always adopted stands supporting the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to regain their inalienable rights. He said: However, the current state of affairs dictates that nonaligned countries double their support for the Palestinian people and for the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, in view of the exacerbation of imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and maneuvers to falsify facts and impose capitulatory solutions on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also urged nonaligned countries to vehemently denounce Zionist schemes seeking to perpetruate the occupation of Lebanon and to spread destruction and sow sedition there. He also called on nonaligned countries to strongly support the Lebanese people's struggle for peace, stability, and national unity in Lebanon.

Ramadan also praised the Nonaligned Movement's large contribution in confornting all forms of foreign hegemony and in liberating African peoples from the hegemony of colonialism, imperialism, racism, and racial segregation. Ramadan said the regime of racial segregation in Pretoria continues to blatantly defy mankind by imposing its racist policy on the people in South Africa, by occupying Namibia, and by its recurrent aggressions against African confrontation states. He reiterated Iraq's support for the Namibian people's struggle for liberation under SWAPO and for the struggle of the South African people for a better, free, and independent life, stressing the need for more efforts by the movement to support this struggle.

Touching on international tension resulting from the arms race in its various forms, the head of the Iraqi delegation said Iraq believes international detente is one of the basic objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and that without it and without other known factors, balanced bases for international peace and security cannot be guaranteed. He praised the USSR's positive initiatives regarding disarmament.

On world economic relations, Ramdan called for continued efforts to attain a homogeneous world economic system and for supporting efforts under way to tackle the serious economic state of affairs Africa is experiencing, as well as the need to reach an equitable and stable solution to the issue of developing countries' foreign debts.

Uganda's Museveni Speaks

EA050830 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1725 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts of speech by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to third session of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 3 September 1986 — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the course of human evolution, [passage omitted] social systems have been emerging, evolving, and disappearing. What is unhealthy is the attempt by some big countries to export by force or subversion ideas for change or preservation of any given social system unless it is against a universally condemned system like apartheid in South Africa.

[passage omitted]

[Words indistinct] Mr Chairman, we fully subscribe to the intensification of the South-to-South cooperation. We believe that economic regional groupings should be instituted, developed and strengthened. Within our own region, these regional groupings like the ECOWAS, the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], and the Economic Community of Central African States should, if properly used, enable us to be fairly independent.

We are utilizing resources among ourselves, and some members have attained a reasonably high level of technology. Indeed, our requirements, ranging from energy to food [words indistinct] some cooperation and solidarity and above all through the (?communal) act in our own interests. We, Mr Chairman, see South-South cooperation as an instrument of liberation and as an instrument of attacking our (?problems) [several words indistinct].

The struggle for the liberation of southern Africa [several words indistinct]. The choice of your country, Mr Chairman, Harare, as the venue for our Eighth Non-aligned Summit conference, underscores the utmost concern we attach to the struggle of the liberation of South Africa and Namibia. [Words indistinct] our movement has reason to feel encouraged considering changes that have taken place in Southern Africa in the last two decades. Since the Lusaka summit of 1970 we have witnessed the heroic and triumphant liberation of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe and the consequent isolation and desperation of the minority racist regime of South Africa. In fact, 16 years ago, in Lusaka, our third summit enunciated the well-known Lusaka manifesto, which expressed preference for a peaceful and negotiated solution for dismantling apartheid, racism, colonialism and undemocratic governments. We are all mindful of the utmost restraint to minimize loss of blameless and innocent lives, but the most brutal (?tyranny) by the racist regime on its African victims and neighbours alike cries out for a new and bold initiative by all freedom fighters and indeed peacelovers, especially the non-aligned.

We need to realize the breadth and scope of South Africa's strategy on a continental basis and how that strategy fits in with the designs of certain Western interests in order to comprehend the totality of the [words indistinct] apartheid and the security implications for the regional and world peace. Not only does South Africa carry out criminal aggression against neighbouring Frontline States but South Africa and its powerful allies have for more than two [words indisctinct] South African states. [Words indistinct] and then turned around to lament how incapable Africans are at managing their affairs, thereby hoping to justify the perpetuation of apartheid. [passage omitted]

What I need to highlight here is the mobilisation of South African masses [words indistinct] to sustain their struggle for final and decisive victory, and the encouragement of the various forces (?against the state) must be uppermost in our consideration. In this regard, we support the setting up of a solidarity fund for Southern Africa. We in the national resistance movement are of the view that Africans in South Africa have attained a very high level of political mobilisation.

The dastardly and heinous acts of the racists such as the unprovoked and callous massacre of about 30 women, students and children in Soweto last week by gunmen of the racist regime will not quell the just struggle for freedom. The [word indistinct] who approved this movement must be quite clearly against a conciliatory movement [words indistinct].

This movement must rise to the moral challenge of supporting in a meaningful way the liberation struggle of Southern Africa and Namibia. We (?offer) material and logistic support for the armed struggle and adequate assistance for the Frontline States in the (?legitimate) defence of their sovereignty. At the same time, the gallant fighters of South Africa itself must develop a coherent strategy of the struggle to take advantage of the resilience of the masses to overthrow apartheid.

In addition, we must re-double our efforts to inform the world about the just struggle in order to destroy apartheid. We must not be deterred by the acts of terrorism, we must not be blinded by greed and [word indistinct] economic advantage, we must not [words indistinct] when the only option is to wipe out apartheid from the face of the continent.

Racist South Africa must accept that apartheid must go and go now. How can we concern our moral conscience with what to obtain from South Africa, where the population of 24 million blacks is subjugated, where the popular leadership is incarcerated and where a defiant minority regime is embarked on subugation of a people?

Mr Chairman, alas the information [word indistinct] a realisation that avenues for peaceful and (?productive) change have diminished as we witness the intensification of violence with the apparent loss of thousands of innocent lives. The struggling people of South Africa reach out for assistance. Let us reach out and give them all they need to deal apartheid a decisive blow, and this is adequate firepower to the freedom fighters and material assistance to the Frontline States. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, it is our considered opinion that no more debts should be incurred unless they are purely contributory to the struggle for economic independence and the creation of integrated and self-sustaining economies. [passage omitted] The only loan I will accept is that which will enable me to directly — not indirectly — to improve my real production, to improve my independence and to increase the performance of our economies as far as production is concerned. [passage omitted]

The rotting machines will overflow in Uganda [words indistinct] to the tune of (?one) billion U.S. dollars. By the time we took over, Uganda had virtually become a (?net) exporter of cash crops. We are now assisting the First World. The First World is not assisting us, because we are the (?main) exporters of cash crops. By the end, by the time we balance what the old regime were getting in the form of aid and what we are paying out in debt servicing, we find that we are net exporters of cash crops not [word indistinct] importers of cash crops. (?Actually) we are doing more to the donors than what we are receiving from them. [passage omitted]

Kuwait's Al-Ahmad on Gulf War

LD041323 Kuwait KUNA in English 1530 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3 (KUNA) — Kuwait Wednesday proposed that a team of leaders of non-aligned nations visits Baghdad and Tehran to mediate an end to the seven-year-old Gulf war.

The Kuwaiti proposal came in the speech of Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad before the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, which also expressed Kuwait's opposition to the intervention of the superpowers in the affairs of sovereign nations.

Shaykh Sabah, who was deputized by H.H. the amir to attend the summit, said the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement to settle disputes among member states sheds doubts on the credibility of the organization and weakens its position in the international arena. [sentence as received]

The Iraq-Iran war has not only agonized peoples of the two nonaligned neighboring states, but it also imperils other countries which are not involved in the conflict and invites foreign big powers to intervene in the region's affairs under unfounded pretexts, Shaykh Sabah said.

The Gulf Cooperation Council is exerting utmost efforts on various levels to cease the bloodshed between the two neighbours, Shaykh Sabah maintained. "And I repeat to you that we are interested and ready to positively partipate in any extra effort in this direction," the Kuwaiti chief diplomat said.

"However it is fair to say that Iraq has responded positively to all good-will efforts," Shaykh Sabah pointed out, adding that Baghdad has on several occasions offered to halt the fighting and to settle the dispute in a manner that would preserve the legitimate rights of both the belligerents.

The Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said Kuwait has welcomed the recent Iraqi proposals to end the war, "which could become the basis to settle the dispute."

Among the pillars of a settlement, as outlined by the Iraqi proposal, are the comprehensive withdrawal to international borders, the exchange of prisoners of war and signing a peace, non-aggression and non-interference agreement, he said.

"We still attach hope that our neighbor, Iran, reconsiders its rejection to all peace efforts," Shaykh Sabah said in calling on Tehran to prevent itself and the region from the catastrophic repercussions of prolonging this conflict, and to preserve the unity, credibility and influence of the Nonaligned Movement.

Kuwait also urges all peace-loving nations and those concerned with the unity and solidarity of the movement to foster a political and peaceful solution to the conflict through dialogue "instead of tabling preposterous conditions," he said.

Kuwait perceives that the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement should shoulder its responsibility by taking action to restore peace and security in the Gulf region, he said.

"We envisage that the conference should consider the formation of a committee, grouping a number of our countries' leaders, which would visit the two belligerent states to offer good offices on our behalf to settle this bloody dispute."

He said the committee would report back to the movement as soon as possible.

Turning to the cause of national liberation, the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said the problems of Palestine and southern Africa stand as prime examples to the struggle against colonialism, dispersion and supression.

It is ironic that the agony of the Palestinian people exists in a century of development and civilized accomplishments, while the racist unruly regime of Israel is pressing hard to shelve the Palestine cause at international forums, he said.

"But the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will hold steadfast against facist Zionism and neo-colonialism, and will remain confident of achieving victory."

Shaykh Sabah praised "the struggle of our brothers in southern Africa against (?awful) racist practices...and for human rights and dignity."

All powers supporting the racist junta should reconsider their position and bear their moral responsibilities toward the African majority, he said.

"It is appalling that some of those who pretend as (advocators) of civilization, progress and human rights are supporting the racist regime in South Africa," he added.

Shaykh Sabah also condemned the aggressive policies of South Africa against its neighboring countries.

"Kuwait will always be in the forefront of nations calling for the abolishment of the apartheid regime in South Africa, the independence of Namibia under the leadership of the Southwest Africa People's Organization and imposing a comprehensive international boycott of the Pretoria regime."

Shaykh Sabah told the conference that the security, stability and unity of nonaligned states have been threatened by the big powers and international blocs which "are polarizing our nations."

He added that some members are not adhering to the values and principles of the movement.

"The big powers have utilized their advanced military capabilities to impose their will on small countries and to serve their strategies and ambitions," Shaykh Sabah maintained.

"On several occasions they even used their aggressive military might in their interventions, ignoring their moral responsibilities which they bear by possessing this power."

The Kuwaiti official said the Nonaligned Movement should voice its demand for a peaceful solution to the problem of Afghanistan based on "the withdrawal of foreign forces from there at once" and allowing its people select its regime freely.

"The prolongment of the Afghan and Kampuchean problems not only imperils the stability and security of Asia and obstructs the development process at these countries, but also breaches principles of our movement," Shaykh Sabah stressed.

"Viewing the Western hemisphere," Shaykh Sabah said "we find conflicts in Central America which could not have taken place without the flagrant interference of the superpowers in the region's affairs."

He said the intervention of the big powers in the affairs of Central America, which took several forms, came to challenge the free will of the peoples there.

Shaykh Sabah said the instability of many regions in the world has created terrorism in its various forms, noting that many member states have fallen victim to this phenomenon.

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Shaykh Sabah said the instability of many regions in the world has created terrorism in its various forms, noting that many member states have fallen victim to this phenomenon.

"Kuwait, which abhors criminal terrorist acts against the innocent,...urges the eight summit of the Nonaligned Movement to explicitly condemn to these practices," he said.

At the same time, Shaykh Sabah said there is a difference between this subversive phenomenon and the concept of fighting against foreign occupation.

The Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said the world is undergoing critical economic circumstances due to the imbalance in the international economic relations.

"Although a collective approach...is the ideal framework to solve our problems, especially the economic ones, no favorable results can be achieved to narrow the gap between the North and the South without the goodwill and the cooperation of the industrialized world."

The main factor behind the world economic problem is the race of armament of which the costs are stunning if compared with funding needed for development projects in poor countries, Shaykh Sabah said.

He noted that the industrialized nations should crystalize the U.N. special program for the development [of] Africa to save the continent from its severe economic crisis.

The Kuwaiti chief delegate to the summit said his country believes that among this (?movement's) top priorities should be reaffirming commitment to the principles and goals of the movement as formulated by the founding fathers.

Shaykh Sabah also expressed the confidence of Kuwait in the high potential of Zimbabwe to lead the movement in the next three years under the current circumstances.

Mali's Traore on Nonalignment

AB041303 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Address by President Moussa Traore at the Nonaligned Movement conference in Harare on 3 September — recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, it has been 25 years now that our people, inspired by a common vision and ideal, decided to create the Nonaligned Movement which was aimed at preserving the recently won independence of its members, achieving the necessary conditions for the struggle for independence for others, and the development and the progress of its peoples. The celebration of the 25th anniversary of our movement at the very doorsteps of the racist and unacceptable Pretoria regime imparts a special status to the current session. The twofold symbolic and historical character is a turning point for the movement, after a 25-year [word indistinct] existence during which our peoples committed themselves to achieving the objectives for the instauration of a climate for peace, concord and (?progress). This is the appropriate time for us to take stock of the achievements made so far in order to better orientate ourselves for the future. Our movement has earned the attention of the international community concerning its peace objectives. On the occasion of this anniversary, we must renew our faith in and our commitment to the ideals and objectives of the movement which has been able to preserve and strengthen our common desire to avoid the policy of force and domination. It has strengthened the fight against the spectrum of [words indistinct] and tensions in international affairs, as well as opposition to the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and countries yearning for emancipation and development. This negative [words indistinct] international peace and security, dangerously compromises the independence, sovereignty, freedom as well as the economic and social development of the nonaligned and other developing countries. Mr Chairman, for 25 years now, our movement has constantly analyzed the world economic and social situation. We can positively say that Harare 1986, which marks 25 years of the Nonaligned Movement, will give us the opportunity to ask ourselves the role played by the organization in the realization of our collective autonomy in the area of development.

Apartheid, rightly described as a crime against humanity and a challenge to universal conscience, continues to cause untold sufferings to millions of people. The waves of repression, extortion, and assassination are part of the daily life of the black majority. The international community, convinced of the need to immediately eliminate this curse, this crime against humanity, [words indistinct] to help in the implementation of global and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime. Mr Chairman, the apartheid issue has been on the agenda of all our summit conferences. We have always proposed the isolation of the apartheid regime and a break in diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural relations among others, with the minority authorities in Pretoria. However, despite the efforts being made by the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, the South African administration has adopted a hardened stand on its internal policy and continues its acts of intimidation and destabilization (?of neighboring states).

Mr Chairman, without the complacency and the complicity which the apartheid regime receives, Namibia would have joined the nations here present to celebrate the 25th anniversary of our movement. But, South Africa persists in its refusal to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, under the pretext of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. This is a diverting maneuver and our movement has already (?reacted). The acts of oppression and destabilization permanently being committed against the heroic peoples of the Frontline States, are a real danger for international peace and security. The present summit, while reaffirming the movement's previous stands, and in a great outburst of solidarity, must undertake other concrete action to further sensitize international public opinion and to hasten Namibia's independence process. The people of Mali that have always supported the causes of the oppressed people struggling to recover their fundamental rights, hereby reaffirm their total solidarity with the South African and Namibian peoples, in their fight against the forces of domination.

Al-Qadhdhafi 4 Sep Speech Says Time To 'Expose' NAM

LD042222 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 4 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Harare, Dulhijja 30, Shahr al-Fatih 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has announced that Great al-Jamahiriyah places all its potentials and opens all its camps and depots for the fighters for freedom in South Africa, West Africa (Namibia), Palestine, Central and South America.

In the speech he has delivered in today's morning session of the non-aligned summit, the leader of the revolution says that he met yesterday with the revolutionaries and strugglers of the African National Congress making with them the plans capable of escalating the armed struggle to liberate South Africa.

He adds that Libya despite the continuing threat by the biggest military and material power on this planet, will not budge an inch from defending the questions of freedom worldwide.

He states that "I have come to Zimbabwe to salute its people and announce my happiness that the joint struggle between us has come to fruition, for I know thousands of fighters of ZANU and ZAPU who used to get their military training in Libya and have proved to be worthy of trust and worthy of carrying arms to liberate this region of dear Africa".

He continues, "I have also come to congratulate these fighters who used to get training in their second country — Libya".

He points out that the victory of freedom on the soil of Zimbabwe is regarded as a lesson confirming that colonialism no matter how long it lasts and how many forms it assumes is bound to end.

The leader of the revolution has started his speech by extending thanks to the people of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome he has been accorded.... He says that he expresses his happiness to be in the city of Harare which used to be called Salisbury during the days of racist colonialism.

He adds that the world until this day still hears the name of Israel which will become Palestine one day, for Israel is a colonialist phenomenon after the Second World War in the same way as northern Rhodesia was a colonialist phenomenon of the European colonialism in our African Continent.

He says that "my presence in Harare is also for the purpose of strengthening the morale of the strugglers and fighters for freedom in South Africa and of those who live in the racist prisons like Nelson Mandela and his comrades in addition to meeting with my struggling colleagues such as Castro, Ortega, and the leaders of the Frontline African States.

Speaking on the usefulness of the Non-Aligned Movement, the leader of the revolution says that he doesn't approve [as received] that there is any usefulness in this movement. He adds that "I have not come here for it".

He continues that "I am sure there is a number of members of this movement who are sitting with us and who are not with their peoples and are not as such with the cause of freedom.

He reminds the participants in this movement of what he announced at this movement's summit in Colombo that he would expose this movement. He says that the time has come. He adds that "we cannot dupe our peoples and the principles of the movement and accept to sit with those who deal with the Zionists in occupied Palestine and recognize its occupation by them".

He says, "there are in this hall real puppets for imperialism, enemies of the movement and traitors such as the existing regimes in Zaire, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Egypt.

He says, "I have not come here to sit with such people because this doesn't become a revolutionary like myself".

The leader of the revolution wonders whether the Arab recognize [as received] the racist regime in South Africa and whether this will be met with acceptance, stressing that Zionism and racism are the claws of imperialism and its spearheads in addition to their being its props in Africa and the Arab region.

He says, "South Africa is U.S. dirty foot in Africa and Israel is its other foot in our Arab region".

He adds, "it is better for my country to withdraw from this movement and I will put forward the question of withdrawal from this movement to the people's congresses which possess power and are decision-makers in the jamahiri order which is regarded as the last stage of the struggle of mankind for emancipation. The Non-Aligned Movement has lost any justificaiton for its presence.

Speaking on the abortive and barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression launched against Great Al-Jamahiriyah, member state in this movement, the leader of the revolution wonders at what the Non-Aligned Movement has done vis-a-vis this aggression, pointing out that West European countries, immediately following the destruction by Great Al-Jamahiriyah of the U.S. wireless communications station in the island of Lampedusa, have announced its full solidarity with Italy and their standing by its side in any war.

He said: "The movement would have been beneficial if it had announced to the aggressor and to the world that the 101 member-states will join in the fight on Libya's side, on the side of Nciaragua, Zimbabwe, or any other member-state being subjected to a colonial aggression from any source.

The leader of the revolution added: "How can we sit here together with the Egyptian delegation whose regime has allied itself with the Americans and the Zionists on their aggression on our people and offered its land to U.S. troops to train on, to stage manoeuvres, and opened the Suez Canal to U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers to take part in the aggression on our country?".

He said: "By such situation, the deceit and treachery have become clear. I cannot accept them. I declare my rejection of such shameful status the movement has come to".

Adding: "I believe in the fact that the world is divided into two camps: one for liberation, the other is an imperialist. There is no effective presence for any other gathering." He indicated that being in the camp of liberation does not mean joining the Warsaw Pact but to ally with it to confront the imperialist camp. He pointed out that the presence of reactionary forces within the movement is to serve the imperialist camp and there is no need for such forces to declare their joining it. He said that the presence of reactionary agent forces in the ranks of the movement poses a great danger. It is inconceivable that, for example, the Egyptian regime supports the cause of liberty, because this regime has appropriated its land for U.S. troops to train on for their invasion and aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

The leader said: "We have the right to enquire about the meaning of the presence of this and other puppet regimes within the ranks of the movement".

The leader called on the liberation forces inside the movement to serve [as received] their links with these filthy regimes headed by the regimes of Egypt, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire. He said: "How can one combine the honest freedom-fighters with traitors and spies?".

He declared: "I did not come here to sit with them, but to declare my disavowal from them and from the movement which includes them, because in no way I can come and attend any gathering with them".

The leader said: "I talk here on the need to have a split, a tremor inside the movement against imperialism on international level". He elaborated that the socialist camp is in need of the support of small nations to confront imperialism. Efforts will unite in a strong alliance against imperialism and its malicious cancerous octopus. [sentence as received]

He asked: "Can any of you inform me about what did the movement do towards the U.S. mining of the ports of Nicaragua?". Its invasion of Grenada? And its aggression on Jamahiriyah?".

He said: "The answer is zero. And that means that the turn will be on us all, because we do no more than issue statements at a time Britain offer its bases for U.S. forces to launch an aggression on my home and on my country".

The leader of the revolution said that until this hour there are nearly 3 American aircraft carriers and over 150 warships as well as tens of thousands of American soldiers positioned off the Libyan coast. He asserted that this amassing will not dissuade Libya from continuing to wage the liberation battle alongside liberation forces in the world until lasting freedom for peoples is achieved and the humiliation of hateful colonialsim is over. The leader said "I am sure that a number of those sitting here they are not with their people. They are not with the cause of freedom. I told you, he added, in Colombo that I was going to expose this movement at the forthcoming summit and the hour has come".

The leader pointed out "we cannot deceive our peoples, or deceive ourselves that members of this movement are non-aligned and that they are with us against imperialism. He said "in this hall there are real puppets and dirty spies for imperialism, Zionism, and racism asserting that anyone who recognises Israel is an enemy of this movement and an enemy of the cause of freedom and an enemy of the cause of liberty. The leader added "I did not come here to desecrate myself before world revolutionaries by sitting beside the president of Zaire or the Cameroon or the Ivory Coast. He added "it is not appropriate for any revolutionary like myself to sit with those traitors and spies who recognize Israel. The leader wondered "what if we recognised racism in South Africa? Would it be acceptable for the Arabs to recognise racism in South Africa because there are Africans who recognise Israel? The leader asserted "there is no way that we recognise South Africa because the struggle against racism is part of our existence and our cause.

The leader said "it is better for my country to withdraw from this organisation if it embraces spies and traitors who recognise racism. He pointed out "the matter will be put before the Libyan Arab people in its people's congresses. The leader said "I am above deceiving the masses and the peoples of Third World, if there is a Third World. He said "I believe there is a liberation camp and imperialism camp. He added "I promise you from this rostrum that I will, as from now on, endeavour to divide the world into two camps only: a liberation camp and an imperialist camp.

He said "It is improper for the Egyptian regime to be amongst the ranks of the movement while it gave away the whole Egyptian territory to the American forces. The leader made clear that the forces which took part in aggression against the Libyan Arab people were trained in Egypt and are still being trained until now on Egyptian lands. The leader pointed out that to this hour the Americans are training 150 warships, 3 aircraft carriers with the Egyptian regime's forces for a month as from Shahr al-Fatah.

In his address the leader added the Warsaw Pact will be within the liberation camp. As much as this pact needs the alliance of the world's small nations with it, we too are in need to confirm the alliance in facing imperialism which is our common enemy."

The leader asked: "What did the movement do during the U.S. aggression on Great Jamahiriyah or what dangerous threat it is being subjected to? Also, the mass annihiliation of Africans in South Africa on the hands of the white beasts, what did the movement do? I think it will only as usual issue a statement in support of the people of South Africa".

The leaders said "the U.S. and Britain are offering arms and money to the racialists, so we also must give arms and money to the revolutionaries of South Africa if we wanted the movement to remain".

The leader went on to say: "Britain offered its bases for U.S. forces to launch their barbarous aggression on my home and my country.... This is the true alliance. I challenge you all that any one of you offers a part of his country for the forces of Great Jamahiriyah to strike at the bases of imperialism".

He said: "Let Morocco offer me Tangier so that we hit at the base in Gibraltar. I challenge Morocco on that. He pointed that the Government of Britain has offered the whole British island to America to assist it in the aggression.

He added: "You must furnish the African revolutionaries with bases in all the African states also volunteers to fight with Libya, Cuba, Palestine, Nicaragua, and with South Africa's revolutionaries instead of statements and deceit.

The leader said "I challenge the two regimes in Jordan and Egypt to grant me a base to strike at Zionism and I declare that if this base was granted I will strike at Daimouna [name as received] Zionist nuclear reactor which manufactures nuclear bombs able to annihiliate the whole region. He said "the Zionists attacked Baghdad and destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor which was used for peaceful purposes and subjected to international inspection. What did America and Europe do against that? The vile actor Reagan got in touch with terrorist Begin congratulating him for his terrorist act. The leader added "if Jordan and Egypt, the members of this movement, are with the cause of freedom, I challenge them now and before you to grant me a base to destroy the Zionist nuclear reactor which produces bombs of destruction to annihiliate the whole Arab region, I would therefore have contributed in the destruction of part of nuclear weapons which the world is calling for elimination. But contrary to that, Egypt at present is an American Zionist base used against the Libyan, Palestinian, and Egyptian peoples and against liberation forces in the region. He said "a large number of the countries of the movement are merely American and French bases and crossing bridges for the Rapid Deployment Forces to repress people's movements for freedom.

He said "what is this courtesy where you meet every three years incurring material losses on the host country to exchange smiles then return to your countries. This courtesies [as received] amount to [word indistinct] degree of betrayal to the cause of freedom. For courtesy is a mere personal matter and there should not be any courtesy regarding the cause of freedom.

The leader added in his address that the Non-Aligned Movement should be dismantled and I am personally not non-aligned. I am, which everybody knows, totally aligned against America, against Zionists, and against NATO.

He said "Neutrality means standing in the middle at equal distance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Would any of you accept to stand at equal distance between the socialist and imperialist sides? Anyone who says that he rejects to stand at that distance is aligned.

On the role of the movement in international politics, the leader said that the countries of the movement do not have strategic weapons, they therefore, cannot do anything about disarmament. He said what are you going to do with disarmament where you do not have any arms? What are you going to do about the maintenance of world peace when your voice is unheard by the giants? The leader added, directing his address to the participants, dustbin will be the place where the big powers will throw your statements regarding these matters.

The leader refered to the history of international neutrality. He made clear that Nazi Hitler did not respect the neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg when he passed through them to lay siege to France. He pointed out that the forces of America will march on the territories of countries which hoist the flag of non-alignment. He asked: "What did the movement do towards the continuing Gulf war which has been going on for 6 years? Then the leader replied by saying that the movement failed to stop this war. He pointed out the movement is even unable to halt a war between two of its members in as much as unable to defend and protect its members.... [sentence as received]

The leader described the annual meetings held by the French speaking countries headed by France and the Commonwealth as a blemish for Africa.

The leader explained that the word Commonwealth is a very disgraceful word. It means the public wealth of Britain, which means that the member states are possessions of Britain.

The leader confirmed: "We have no relation with France other than the relation of colonialism and problems. He wondered: "What sort of a logic in France involving itself in Chad, send its forces from overseas to reoccupy Chad at a time it denies Libya the right to protect its southern borders and security". [sentence as received]

The leader said: "We are facing a new stage. I expect that the military colonialism will return to our countries once more". He pointed out that signs of that are beginning to emerge such as the U.S. occupation of Grenada, the mining of Nicaragua's ports and the alliance of U.S. and Britain and their use of strategic weapons to hit a small state such as Libya".

The leader asked: "Did we cross the sea and the ocean to invade NATO states? Did we establish black colonies in the world of whites and have oppressed them? Have we produced atomic weapons that threaten mankind with annihilation?

He said: "We do not wish anything except to live freely and peacefully in our homes while they want to make us slaves".

The leader went on to say: "We are facing flagrant tyranny, a very retarded colonial mentality, that has not reached the level of civilization yet".

Adding: "This mentality regrettably has all the means of destruction because of its usurption of our wealth. I say there is not a single possibility of argument with this criminal force... child murderers".

He said: "They had killed before my eyes a child not older than 16 months of age. The aggression on my home was carried out by 33 F-111 U.S. planes assigned to bomb my home, tent, and office at the headquarters and were supported by another 30 Boeing 707 aircraft, to refuel them while 30 aircraft from the 6th Fleet attacked Banghazi city and escored by 80 pursuit aircraft and 5 interference aircraft used for the first time to disrupt the work of the Libyan invincible air defence system in an unprecedent-ed arrogance".

The leader said: "The Non-Aligned Movement did not defend my country, but God did, because some of these aircraft faced trouble and only one squadron arrived which attacked my home and tent — which has witnessed most of the world leaders' meetings.

"The laser-guided bombs used in the raid were specially manufactured for Al-Qadhdhafi's tent because it was made in last Al-Nawar month and was taken to Britain for this purpose — to be used in the aggression of last Al-Tayr month".

The leader asked: "What did the Non-Aligned Movement do toward that crazy arrogance? How can I convince my people to continue with you, who did not extend a helping hand when our children were being killed by the super powers' bombs?"

He said: "I say with deep belief that the need is for a collective liberation front to face and fight imperialism. If the super powers do not care for world peace, then that peace should go to hell. Nobody has appointed us peace-protectors".

The leader said: "The ultimate thing is to establish a collective defence system to protect ourselves". He pointed out to the huge military build-up that was aimed at him was "in fact aimed at aborting the cause of liberty and prevent me from coming here to say what I said". [sentence as received]

Adding: "The imperialists are happy with this movement because it is an international comedy of more than 100 states and a fertile earth to plant spies and agents and a breathing space for wars and crises until the direct friction between the two super powers began", pointing to what goes on in Chad and the Gulf.

The leader reaffirmed that "he will never retreat from the brave confrontation with America and U.S. allies and U.S. agents.

He said: "I do not fear them and I have declared my readiness on the Al-Fatah day in Tripoli that if U.S. arrogance continues then I am ready to go out of Libya and announce the formation of a world army which personnels I shall sow in all the world's continents so that the earth scorch underneath America's fleet everywhere. [sentence as received] Here I am repeating that in front of you. I am ready to go out of Libya, so that I am not considered as a head of state, and set the secret army of tens of thousands and no U.S. aircraft carrier will engage with the personnels of this army. Also their inter-continental missiles will not be able to chase this army's personnels which will spread in every spot of the globe".

The leader said: "By this army I can defeat the neo-Nazi empire — the great Satan — and I will destroy its existence", indicating that the army will grow in number day by day for all the world's nations hate America.

The leader indicated that the U.S. which terrorises my country with the inter-continental cruise missiles is adopting the official state terrorism. "We declare our rejection of that and to stress our decision to face America despite the absence of comparison between the forces of the two countries".

The leader said that the American insolence will be destroyed on the internationalist popular resistance rock, pointing out that Napoleon Bonaparte who roamed Europe his will broke down when people's resistance on Spanish hills confronted him and the same thing happened to Hitler whose end was brought about by the people's resistance of victorious forces in Eastern Europe which were the virus that destroyed the gigantic Nazi's body cells and led it to its collapse.

The leader of the revolution asserted "We will resort to the method of people's war to destroy the American terrorist empire which is, like Hitler's empire," considers the whole globe as its vital sphere. [sentence as received] The leader of the revolution said America is seeking to cause us psychological defeat and terrorise us then advances once we fear it. The leader said "I declare, being the first person to be subjected to direct American official terrorism in his person, his family, and his people, the failure of this scheme and that I do not accept the lie that

America is not defeatable and I reiterate that I do not fear it.

He said "I call on this popular masses in Libya, to chant, dance, and fight and that exactly what took place amidst lights which I requested not be switched off so as to prove to America that psychological defeat was not achieved. He said we have in Great Jamahiriyah one million armed men and women deployed along the coast and we have prepared large posters facing the sea on which we wrote "we are waiting for you so does fish [as received]. The leader pointed out that if Libya is psychologically defeated that will inflict massive damage on the struggle of peoples fighting for their freedom and liberty.

The leader said "the steadfastness of Libya in the face of the failing American Atlantic barbaric aggression, in the same manner that the victory of the Vietnamese people and Cuban steadfastness, contributed to raising the morale of the peoples fighting against imperialism, pointing out that the struggle being waged by the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, South Africa, and Namibia as well as the steadfastness of the Syrian people is against all of us and we should work to consolidate and promote it.

The leader of the revolution pointed to the lack of usefulness of any religious, national, or geographical grouping as well as the Non-Aligned Movement in the confrontation of imperialism. The leader said we have no choice before this situation except the creation of a new international front which does not depend on religious, nationalist, or geographical factors, but a front which is united by the common struggle against the common enemy.... The leader asserted "if there is amongst you [anyone] who is shedding tears at the movement while it is dying and sees it necessary that the movement should continue, he should suggest to us at this meeting, be he an individual or a group, a new method to turn the movement into a movement of solidarity in the struggle to respond with force to any aggression to which any of its members is subjected to [as received].

The leader emphasised the need as the first prerequisite would be for the member countries of the movement, to sever relations with America and Britain pointing out that Western European countries are meeting now on the instructions of America to execute the orders of Washington to apply stringent sanctions, without any justification, against Great Jamahiriyah. He said America is committing a further mistake in believing that that action would dissuade us from continuing the struggle and attachment to our stances towards the cause of freedom. He said the world has discovered the falsehood of the groundless American claims and accusations and Washington failed to furnish any tangible material evidence in support of its allegations. He asserted that hijacking aircraft, killing innocents, and threatening peaceful people is not in our character, making clear that Jamahiriyah is one of the few countries with legislation against those acts.

The leader added "when we destroyed the American communication station at Lampedusa, we claimed that openly and we declared the shooting down of more than 15 warplanes whose wreckage and remnants of their pilots's corpses we exhibited in our country.

The leader said "if I reached the point of belief that for the sake of defending mankind against American tyranny, we will, through the secret international army, declare fearlessly the terrorist actions which Washington is unduly accusing us of then this army will allow itself to carry out any acts in the same manner the Americans violate our sovereign rights and sacred shrines.

He said "anyone amongst you who wants to get the movement out of its debacle, he has to put forward to us before the end of the proceedings of this summit, a proposal for collective struggle whose introduction would include a declaration of severing all diplomatic, economic, and other relations with America, Britain, the Zionists in occupied Palestine, and racists in South Africa.

The leader of the revolution wondered "what can I say to the Libyan people when I return home from this gathering, if the masses of people's congresses asked me the position of this movement encountering the persistent American threat of aggression against our country and as to whether the movement would defend Nicaragua and support the struggle of its members for liberation by confronting imperialism, Zionism, and racism.

The leader of the revolution saluted, at the end of his important speech, the glorious founders of this movement describing the efforts of Al-Nasir, Nehru, Tito, Sukarno, and Nkrumah as great heritage of humanity, but he pointed out that that phase is over and different to the current phase we are living.

The leader said "I reiterate from this rostrum my country's total support for and solidarity with those fighting for freedom but my country will apologise for not hosting the forthcoming ministerial conference of the movement as long as no earnest work was undertaken to safeguard the freedom and independence of our countries and cleaning up the movement of spies and traitors and the eviction of French and American bases and the destruction of suspicious relations which may impair our freedom.

The leader said "if that was not carried out I would leave this hall saying goodbye to this laughable movement and international lie, world trickery and political fraud and reiterate the hoisting of the slogan that 'The world is two camps: a liberation camp and an imperialist camp and there is no place for neutrals and non-aligned.

The leader declared that he has a programme which he will work for its implementation afterwards. He said I assure you that I will withdraw all progressive forces and liberation forces in the movement for the new international front: the liberation camp.

Reaction Reported to Al-Qadhdhafi Address

Mugabe: Not All See NAM 'Useless'

LD041044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1029 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, September 4 (TANJUG) — [Passage omitted] Commenting on this speech, Chairman of the movement and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe said that not all of the present world leaders agreed with the words of Libyan leader. Not all of us think that the movement has no purpose, that [it] has no validity and that it is useless. These words of Mugabe have been met with frenetic long applause.

Mugabe added that the non-aligned share emotional and bitter feelings of Libyan leader and they also condemned recent American action against Libya and expressed, as the movement, its solidarity with Libya. There is room for qualitative transformation of the movement, but before doing that we should accept that this movement has its validity. In this case it has provided Libyan leader possibility to speak through it to the United States of America.

Iran's Khamene'i Expresses 'Thanks'

LD041438 Tehran IRNA in English 1350 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Sept 4, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i thanked the courageous speech of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the NAM summit meet here Thursday.

In a meeting with the Libyan leader after his speech, President Khamene'i said that most of the heads of state at the NAM conference had met him and announced their agreement with Iran's viewpoints on Tuesday. However, he told Al-Qadhdhafi they did not dare to express their opinions openly. [passage omitted]

Ghali on 'Political Adolescence'

NC041533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1452 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has described Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's speech to the nonaligned summit conference as an illustration of political adolescence. Al-Qadhdhafi attacked various groups, assailing the Commonwealth states that belong to the movement and accusing them of being Britain's public property. He also attacked French-speaking states and charged that they had links with French imperialism.

Dr Ghali, who is head of the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned summit, said that Al-Qadhdhafi's words are merely feeble theatrics by a head of state in a disturbed mental state. There's no doubt that the public, the politicians, and any observer of political developments and Libyan behavior are capable of judging Libyan positions which are characterized by political backwardness. They can also judge the views of Col al-Qadhdhafi, who, it seems, is suffering from several complexes that make him see the world through childish eyes rather than with the wisdom of a head of state.

Dr Ghali said that the isolation of the Libyan regime in the Arab world and Africa and the lukewarm reception with which Al-Qadhdhafi was received by the nonaligned are proof that political triviality has no place in the movement. Moreover, no one has tried to answer Al-Qadhdhafi because no one has taken him seriously or even paid any attention to his views.

Dr Ghali noted that the Egyptian delegation to the Harare summit has decided to ignore Col al-Qadhdhafi's speech in view of the falsehoods and lies it contains.

Zaire, Ivory Coast, Cameroon React

AB041638 Dakar PANA in French 1435 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (PANA) — The leaders of the delegations of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire, issued a joint communique on Thursday afternoon in which they expressed "their profound indignation" at the "malicious, discourteous, and indecent remarks made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on 4 September 1986 about their heads of state at the 8th summit of nonaligned nations taking place in Harare."

In fact, on Thursday morning the Libyan leader publicly described Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire as "traitors" for restoring diplomatic ties with Israel.

In their joint communique the heads of the delegations of the three accused countries stressed that they "despised this meaningless statement made by Col al-Qadhdhafi against states which have always asserted their personality on the international scene by refusing any form of subjugation, blackmail, or intimidation." They also expressed satisfaction with the immediate and appropriate reaction by the summit chairman, Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, who replied to the Libyan president this morning by saying: "I am not sure whether everyone agrees with what you have just said."

The three countries also reasserted "their attachment to the principles and ideals which have guided the movement of nonaligned countries up until the present, especially those on the strict respect of the sovereignty of each state, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states." The leaders of the delegations of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Zaire also called on member states to "abide strictly by the principles and values of the movement which have, up until the present time, ensured its cohesion and diversity."

Chadian Delegation Issues Statement

AB041943 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (AFP) — The Chadian delegation to the nonaligned summit in Harare, in a statement issued today after the address by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi calling for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, recalled that these troops are stationed in the country "at the express request" of the Ndjamena government.

On the contrary, the communique adds, "the armed invasion of Chad by Libya is a flagrant violation of the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and international law."

Further Delegates Deliver Speeches at 4 Sep Session

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq Addresses Summit

BK050258 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has urged the Eighth NAM Summit to adopt a clear strategy and a concrete program of action, a Harare plan, to facilitate the inevitable strife of liberty in southern Africa and to concentrate on the issue of apartheid. Addressing the conference in Harare today, he said there is a consensus in Africa that the application of comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria is overdue. Pakistan supports this position. The ability of Africans to wage struggle for freedom must be fortified. Pakistan will cooperate with SWAPO, the African National Congress, and the Pan-African Congress in their crusades for self determination and human dignity. The Nonaligned Movement should evolve a program of support for the objectives of the Southern African Development Cooperation Conference. Pakistan endorses the setting up of a fund to provide emergency and long term assistance to Frontline States. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq pointed out that, on its part Pakistan has formulated a 5-year program of its own for technical assistance to African countries and has set up a special fund for emergency relief to Africa.

Referring to the situation in Namibia, he said it is tragic that 20 years after South Africa's occupation of Namibia was declared illegal, the suffering of its people has not ended. Namibia's struggle against South Africa's retaliatory tactics cannot be put off indefinitely and the UN plan for Namibia's independence must be implemented. The president warned the summit that as the end of colonialism is approaching, our countries face the dangerous new phenomenon of direct military intervention to enslave and occupy sovereign and independent states. Afghanistan and Kampuchea are two striking and tragic examples. He said the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan has violated all established norms of international law. For nearly 7 years, the people of Afghanistan have resisted heroically the occupation of their country. He said Pakistan has worked consistently for a political solution to this problem in accordance with the principles espoused by the NAM, the ICO, and the UN. We have demonstrated our sincerety in the UN-sponsored proximity talks which offered the best avenue for arrving at an equitable political settlement. The fate of these talks now hangs on the acceptance of a short timeframe for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said this summit will, no doubt, maintain its (?proud) and principled stand on Afghanistan. It should call for a just and fair political settlement based on the early withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and return of Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honor. This would make a vital contribution to restoring the sovereignty, independence, and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and peace and security in the entire region. He said consistent with the objectives of the NAM, Pakistan has always upheld the principle of nonagression and nonuse of force in international relations.

About Palestine the president said, Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including holy Al Quds, is an imperative of peace in the region. We support the convening of an international conference to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war he said Pakistan feels concerned over this and will continue to make every effort for a just and honorable settlement acceptable to both sides.

Referring to the new economic realities, the Pakistan president urged NAM to develop the basic framework for resumption of the north-south dialogue and international cooperation. He supported the proposal for an independent south commission and said Pakistan believes that it is a pragmatic step in the right direction. The president also pointed out that promotion of peace and security in our own region is the prime objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. In this context he referred to SAC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] and Pakistan's endeavors to seek tension-free relations with neighbors on a bilateral level. He said we are convinced that a peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of relevant resolutions of the UN and in the spirit of the Simla agreement would accelerate the pace of this peaceful process. Concluding, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq urged the NAM to pledge that we will never compromise with foreign occupation and alien domination and would uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states large and small. He called for evolving a New International Economic Order, dialogue, and collective self-determination and resolve to usher in a new era where security is universal and prosperity is global.

Tanzania's Mwinyi on NAM's Obligations

MB041643 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania has spoken about the need for increased external support in the transport and communication sectors for the Frontline States in order to withstand the full impact of economic sanctions against racist South Africa. Comrade Mwinyi told the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare today, that transport routes among SADCC states are the main targets of attack by the South African-backed bandits.

He said the NAM countries had a moral obligation to present concrete assitance to enable SADCC member states to protect and fully utilize the existing transport communications system in the region. President Mwinyi said NAM has an important role to play in increasing pressure on South Africa, adding that there is need to intensify political, moral, and material support to the liberation movements. He also called for increased cooperation among the NAM countries to enhance the struggle for the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Filali on Morocco's Role in NAM

LD050836 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, addressed the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. In his address Filali highlighted the role played by Morocco within the Nonaligned Movement since its inception. He also paid tribute to the movement's role in the past 25 years.

Referring to the issue of our territorial integrity, Abdellatif Filali asserted that Morocco has agreed to the holding of a UN referendum [on Western Sahara] under UN supervision. He indicated that King Hassan II reaffirmed Morocco's readiness to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar during the latter's visit to Morocco on 15 July 1986. Filali maintained that it is Morocco's adversaries who are obstructing the holding of such a referendum.

Liberia's Doe Urges Goal Reassessment

AB042138 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] As you may have heard in the news, President Samuel K. Doe has called on participants at the eighth nonalignment summit currently convened in Harare, Zimbabwe to reappraise and reassess the role and goals of nonalignment in an attempt to provide solutions to the critical issues of our time. He said the movement should not look back with satisfaction at past successes, but examine closely the challenges ahead so as to wisely chart the future direction and strategy of the movement. President Doe further said that the world is still faced with many problems due to the pursuit of selfish national interests. He told the summit that the superpowers were still preoccupied with [word indistinct] relations among themselves, and still striving to achieve supremacy through the establishment of rival spheres of influence.

On the situation in Namibia, President Doe pledged Liberia's fuller support to the liberation struggle of the people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, and rejected the linkage of Namibia's independence with other, (?extenuous) issues.

On South Africa, the Liberian leader said the situation itself is a source of considerable concern to the Government of Liberia, not only because of its moral aspect, but because of the serious challenge and threat it poses to international peace and security. President Doe then called on the movement to fully support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and speedy implementation of relevant resolutions and decisions of the UN Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Organization of African Unity.

He noted that development and international economic situation of the nonaligned and other developing countries continue to worsen, and said last May's special session of the United Nations to consider the critical economic crisis confronting Africa clearly demonstrates the gravity of the situation.

Madagascar's Ratsiraka Urges 'Action'

AB041947 Paris AFP in French 1738 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (AFP) — The Malagasy president, Didier Ratsiraka, declared today before the nonaligned summit that members of the movement should declare a 10-year strike on debt repayment if the creditor countries are not ready to make sacrifices too.

The debtor countries, Mr Ratsiraka added, would then be in the position to set up three common funds: one for development, the second for the stabilization of prices of raw materials, and the third for granting loans,

The Malagasy president also criticized the Nonaligned Movement, saying that if member countries did not translate their pronouncements into action, then they deserve to be called "hypocrites and liars."

Repeating the concern expressed by a number of the delegations, Mr Ratsiraka pointed out that the Nonaligned Movement is being considered at the international level as "a verbose and apathetic organization," whose views can be ignored.

The Malagasy head of state expressed his support for the candidacy of Nicaragua, which is being strongly contested, to succeed Zimbabwe as the head of the movement in 3 years.

Political Committee Views Gulf War, Winds Up Work

LD050558 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1541 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 4, (TANJUG) — The Political Committee of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit is bringing to an end its work on the final document's section on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

As it is learned in delegation circles, the members of the committee and favourably disposed towards adopting stands on the Iran-Iraq conflict, along with amendments, by consensus, as stipulated by the draft final document prepared by the host country of the summit.

The amendments relate to accentuating the part of the text on the need for a peaceful settlement of conflicts between the warring parties on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment.

The members of the Political Committee have already agreed to include in the final document an appeal by the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries to the two superpowers to reach, "without delay and in good faith," an agreement on reducing nuclear armament and not transferring the arms race into space.

An intensive debate is under way in the working group for questions of terrorism in international relations. As learned, Syria insists that the final document specifically define the conduct of the United States and Israel in international relations as state terrorism.

The working group on security, peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean is scheduled to meet this afternoon.

Economic Committee 'Successfully' Completes Work

LD050230 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1554 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 4 (TANJUG) — The working group of the summit's Economic Committee on north-south cooperation has successfully completed its work, it has been learned in delegation circles. The most important agreement reached by the group members relates to the setting up of a ministerial standing committee with the aim of renewing dialogue between the nonaligned and other developing countries and the developed north.

The ministerial standing committee would have 25 members, 22 from the nonaligned and 3 from among the other developing coountries. The Economic Committee's group has proposed that the nonaligned countries be represented on the committee by 10 African, 7 Asian, 4 Latin American countries, and 1 European country.

Another key question on which agreement was reached concerns the setting up of an independent government committee for cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries. The committee will be chaired by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The Economic Committee is bringing to an end its work on adjusting the stands on the economic part of the final document.

NAM Economic Cooperation Program Circulated

LD041055 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1022 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 4 (ZIANA) — Cooperation among the producers of raw materials is vital if the problems of Third World commodities are to be tackled effectively, stresses the action programme for economic cooperation circulated at the NAM summit in Harare.

The programme calls for the strengthening of existing producers' associations, and the establishment of new ones. It urges developing countries that have not yet joined producers' associations to do so as soon as possible.

The programme demands "greater resolve" from the developed countries to "expedite negotiations on the implementation of the UNCTAD integrated programme for commodities".

The document also calls on NAM members "to cooperate in the compiling and usage of trade information from developing countries available from institutions operating at the subregional, regional, and interregional levels". It urges the countries of the Third World to carry out research on transport problems, including ways of improving "the transport of products of existing producers associations, with particular attention for the problems of land-locked countries".

Developing countries, it adds, should look into ways of cooperating "in shipping and trans-shipment services, packaging and distribution".

Other possible areas of cooperation listed include sugar derivatives, food processing, pesticides, fertilisers, storage facilities, irrigation equipment, and agricultural machinery.

4 Sep 10-Hour 'Marathon' Session Ends

LD041953 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1802 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 4 TANJUG — Today's general debate at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit ended tonight at 20 hours local (18 GMT) time.

This was another marathon meeting which lasted continuously ten hours. Debate is to be continued tomorrow.

Eighth summit, which started last Monday, is scheduled to end its work Saturday.

So far 52 out of 101 members of the Non-Aligned Movement took part in general debate.

Burkina Faso Leader Departs Without Al-Qahdhdhafi

AB041701 Paris AFP in French 1637 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (AFP) — The Burkinabe president, Captain Thomas Sankara, left Harare this afternoon. According to the first information available, he was not accompanied by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, although it was generally expected that the two leaders would leave the Zimbabwean capital together, later in the day, for Kampala. Capt Sankara's destination was not disclosed.

Bendjedid, Mengistu, Others Depart

LD041104 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1020 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 4 (ZIANA) — Two prime ministers and two presidents left here this morning for their homes.

First to leave were Niger Prime Minister Hamid Elgabid and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who were both seen off on Algerian Airways flight by two Zimbabwean ministers.

Half-an-hour later, the Kuwaiti prime minister, Al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, was waved off by the minister of home affairs, CDE Enos Nkala.

Soon afterwards Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam also left for home.

Meetings Continue Between Officials Attending Summit

Khamene'i Meets Castro, Others

LD042315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Mr Khamene'i, the president, who is in Harare to attend the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement there, yesterday met with Mr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, at the summit session's building. During the meeting Mr Khamene'i stressed that diversionary issues should not overshadow the movement's main issues. He said: The movement should adhere to standards and criteria. It should reach practical solutions in the struggle against the South African regime. Mr Fidel Castro also described the latest developments in the Frontline States in their struggle against the apartheid regime. He added: I listened to your speech carefully. I found good moral values in that speech.

Our correspondents dispatched a report that Mr Thomas Sankara, the Burkina Faso president, also met and held talks with our country's president at the latter's residence. At this meeting the Burkina Faso president said about the imposed war: I feel that in this war Iran is in the right, but, unfortunately no one dares say so. At this meeting agreement was also reached on exchanging ambassadors between the two countries.

Another report says that Mr Mwinyi, the Tanzanian president, met and held talks with Mr Khamene'i about the need to coordinate the two countries' position on the issues raised at the summit meeting and on bilateral relations. During the meeting the Tanzanian president expressed the hope that the Nonaligned Movement will be able to reach a firm decision on assisting the Frontline States and the Namibian and South African people.

Our correspondent has sent a report about Mr Khamene'i's meetings with the Cuban and Libyan leaders. We draw your attention to that:

Following Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's meetings with Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the rumor spread by the news media that the three countries of Iran, Cuba, and Libya intend to adopt a joint anti-imperialist position, the president of the Islamic Iran in an interview for the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared that the very fact of the three countries' presidents being seen together is a sharp arrow into America's eyes and heart and condemnation of state terrorism whose standard bearer today is America. Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i noted about the tripartite talks among Iran, Libya, and Cuba, without specifying the main focus of the talks, that the three countries' presidents held good and friendly talks. It should be noted that the talks held among our country's president and the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Libyan leaders have attracted the attention of international news media.

Meanwhile, one of the aspects of the speech by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the eighth session of the Nonaligned Movement summit, as well as of others attending the session during the past 3 days concerned a review of the issue of Namibia.

Ortega, Castro, Al-Qadhdhafi Meet

NC050642 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Commenting on his meeting with Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega yesterday, the brother leader of the revolution said that their talks dealt with the three countries' coordination in defending the Libyan, Cuban, and Nicaraguan peoples.

In a statement to Nicaraguan radio, the brother leader said: I have reiterated to my friends Castro and Ortega that they will no longer be alone, and that the Great Arab Jamahiriyah will spare no efforts to attain freedom and confront U.S. terrorism.

The brother leader added: We stand together in one trench, and we will inevitably triumph over imperialism, which [words indistinct]. He further said: We are confident that our people will triumph in this confrontation, just as the Vietnamese people triumphed and forced the leading imperialists to withdraw and retreat.

The brother leader declared that the great Libyan people offer all of their material and military potential in support of the Nicaraguan revolution.

In his statement to Nicaraguan radio, the brother leader expressed pleasure at having met with Ortega. He added: I am [words indistinct] his leadership in Nicaragua. I call on all fighters to rally around him with all of their strength, to achieve victory against the remnants of the Contras, who are seeking to restore U.S. hegemony over the destiny of the Nicaraguan people.

Khaddam Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Others

JN040624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam yesterday received at the sidelines of the Harare nonaligned summit Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya; Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam; Ahmad al-Mirghani, Sudanese State Council chairman; DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol and DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam; and Vietnamese National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu tho. Khaddam also received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir. These meetings were attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The talks during these meetings dealt with the issues listed on the nonaligned summit agenda, current Arab and international developments, and bilateral issues.

Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat Confer

JN041253 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A Palestinian source in Harare said a 1-hour meeting was held this morning between President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the sidelines of the Harare nonaligned summit. The source did not reveal the nature of the meeting which is the first between the two since their differences began in 1982. Libyan sources did not confirm this report.

Castro Meets Foreign Leaders

FL040048 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] It has also been reported from Harare that Cuban President Fidel Castro held talks in the afternoon and evening with the presidents of Peru, Alan Garcia; of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega; and of Mozambique, Samora Machel, as well as with Guyanese Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte. The meetings dealt with the eighth nonaligned summit meeting activities and bilateral relations between Cuba and those countries. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Returns From Harare Summit 4 Sep

LD050857 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, who headed the Algerian delegation at the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare, Zimbabwe, arrived back in Algiers this evening. The head of state made stopovers in the capitals of Gabon and Niger. In Libreville he had political talks with Gabonese President Omar Bongo. Talks at the delegation level were followed by private talks between the two leaders. President Bongo also hosted a lunch for President Bendjedid.

LIBYA

JANA Editor Denies Connection With Karachi Hijack

LD051329 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1247 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] News agencies reported that gunmen today hijacked a Pan American jumbo aircraft while it was stopping over at Karachi airport en route to Frankfurt and New York. The news agencies reported that the identity of the gunmen who seized the aircraft is not yet known, and that three of the aircraft's crew, including the pilot, were able to escape. The BBC reported that the hijackers who boarded the plane disguised as Pakistani security men asked to be taken aboard the plane to Cyprus, and that Pakistani airport security men have encircled the plane and prevented anyone from approaching the airport.

The JANA political editor today commented on reports by news agencies on a statement by an anonymous person which says that the group that hijacked the U.S. civilian airliner this morning at Karachi airport belongs to what this person called the Libyan Revolutionary Cells. He said: We were surprised by the news agencies' report that an anonymous person has stated that the group which hijacked the U.S. civilian airliner this morning at Karachi airport belongs to what he called the Libyan Revolutionary Cells. We in Libya affirm that we have no connection whatsoever with what happened and express our surprise at such methods being used to involve Libya in this matter.

The JANA editor adds: No one can believe such obvious tactics because the Great Jamahiriyah is the primary victim of terrorism. It opposes terrorism, including the killing of peaceful, innocent old men, women, or children anywhere, be it on board a plane or anywhere else. It is for this reason that the Jamahiriyah has enacted the Harabah Law, which is one of the harshest laws for combatting terrorism.

JANA's political editor adds: It appears that the implementation has begun of a scenario of a new U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah — a scenario that was reported by the press recently. Reaffirming that it has no connection with such actions, Libya stresses that such rejected, fabricated tactics can only be the work of forces hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah, such as the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Zionist Mosad, which carry out such actions as part of an obvious scenario, trying to attribute them to the Libyan Arab people in order to distort events and to create feeble pretexts to justify aggression. Libya warns the world public opinion and the international community of the gravity of such a policy of aggression.

UN Delegate Al-Turayki Views 'U.S. Threats'

PM041911 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 3-9 Sep 86 p 14

[Interview with head of Libyan UN delegation Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by Salih Qallab by telephone from New York; date not given]

[Text] Qallab: How serious are the "U.S. threats"? Do you really expect a new raid?
Al-Turayki: U.S. officials have not concealed their intentions toward Libya. Events have proved that what we have been telling the world community about Washington's intentions against us is true. We now confirm that there are elements in the U.S. Administration that are seeking to create tension in the area and to launch a new attack against Libya.

Qallab: Do you expect Washington to carry out a military action or will it be content with diplomatic and economic measures?
Al-Turayki: Washington is now in a difficult situation. The U.S. Administration is in a very conflicting situation; it talks about having evidence of Libya's involvement in what it calls terrorist operations, but in fact it has found out that its organs have misled it and that there is no such evidence. We believe that one of the objectives of the U.S. alert against Libya is to cover up certain U.S. attitudes toward what is happening in South Africa and to cover up George Bush's recent visit to the Middle East as well as to circumvent the economic situation in Egypt. [as published]

Qallab: But Washington claims that the "revolutionary committees" recently adopted a decision to resume acts of violence, a decision that has been taken as being an official Libyan line.
Al-Turayki: This is unacceptable logic, and if we were to adopt it, then we would consider any decision or action by a group of students in the United States as reflecting an official stand by the White House and the U.S. Administration. What Washington says in this regard is simply an attempt to justify its campaign against Libya and against the Arab nation. In any case, we call for the setting up of an international committee consisting of neutral states to search in the Libyan territory for what Washington calls "terrorist" bases. Furthermore, if Washington claims that it has evidence supporting its allegations, then we are ready to seek adjudication by the International Court of Justice.

Qallab: It is understood from your statement that Libya is not officially committed to the revolutionary committees' resolution and that these committees' resolution on escalating violence will not be carried out by the Libyan state.
Al-Turayki: The Libyan state commits itself to resolutions only by the "popular congresses." These congresses are the highest authority in the country; they draw up the country's foreign and domestic policies on all levels.

Qallab: On the eve of the previous U.S. raid on Tripoli and Banghazi you were expecting a direct Soviet intervention. Did you receive assurances that the Soviet Union's attitude this time will be different if your country becomes the target of a U.S attack?
Al-Turayki: Neither in the past nor in the future will we wager on anything but our people and the Arab nation. In the past the Libyan people confronted Mussolini's fascism and it is now confonting Reagan's fascism.

Qallab: President al-Asad visited Libya when the recent escalation was at its height. A statement was issued saying that any attack on Libya will be regarded as an attack on Syria. Do you believe that the Syrian stand will be put into effect if there should be a repetition of what happened last April?
Al-Turayki: I have no doubt about this. We are confident about our alliance with Syria. We fully believe that this alliance is natural, firm, and strategic. We have confidence in our Arab nation of which Syria is one of the principal countries. But we realize that division and rifts encourage our enemies to launch adventures against us. If there were a unified and firm Arab stand the United States would not have dared to do what it did and what it intends to do.

Qallab: It has been rumored that the plan Washington is talking about calls for supporting Libyan opposition. Are you anticipating any specific action in this sphere?
Al-Turayki: It has become clear during the recent events that the United States, which is classified as one of the world's two superpowers, has no true information and no real evaluation of the internal situation in Libya.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Fetes Senegalese Defense Minister

LD050906 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God protect him, yesterday received Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall, the special envoy of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf to his majesty, at the royal palace in Rabat.

His majesty, may God protect him, gave a dinner banquet in honor of the Senegalese guest. The Senegalse minister left Morocco this evening. He stated that he conveyed a message from President Abdou Diouf to his majesty on cooperation existing between Morocco and Senegal.

BRIEFS

Slaoui to UN Appointment — King Hassan II has appointed Mr Driss Slaoui as permanent representative of the Kingdom of Morocco at the United Nations. Mr Driss Slaoui was Morocco's representative at the United Nations during the Green March. [Text] [*Rabat MAP in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD*]

SUDAN

Armed Forces Head, Chief of Staff Retired

JN051038 Khartoum SUNA in English 1008 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 5, SUNA — The State Council yesterday pensioned Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gen. Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, Chief of Staff Gen. Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil and other three high ranked officers in the Armed Forces. The Council also appointed Major General (PSC) Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil acting commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

Elaborating on the background of the decision, the Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the outgoing leadership was undergoing certain circumstances that impede it from assuming its responsibilities efficiently. Al-Mahdi who was delivering a radio-televised statement on the issue in question said the National Defence Council had considered the whole matter and presented relevant recommendations to the State Council.

At the outset of his speech the premier lashed out at Garang and accused him of undermining national unity and spreading terrorism. He announced that a comprehensive programme for developing the Armed Forces had been devised and would be tabled before the commanders forthcoming conference for further study.

Al-Mahdi Reportedly To Make 'Security Amendments'

JN041202 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 4 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was quoted as saying that his government will make new administrative and security amendments to cope with the changes that the country witnesses currently. Al-Mahdi in a statement carried by the independent daily *Al-Usbu'* however failed to mention the details of these changes. It is to be recalled that rumours here said Mr al-Mahdi who also assumes the portfolio of defence minister wants to make a minor Cabinet shakeup.

In the same remarks which appeared today the premier spoke about the Sudanese-Ugandan relations and said diplomatic efforts are being exerted to contain situation. Al-Mahdi said he received information from the Ugandan Government assuring that the joint borders were opened before the food relief deliveries to southern Sudan. More than 200 truckloads had arrived in Juba across the Ugandan borders, Al-Mahdi reiterated to the newspaper.

Al-Banna Returns Home, Comments on Visit to Libya

JN041154 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 4 (SUNA) — Member of the Supreme State Council Idris al-Banna and the accompanying delegation yesterday returned home concluding a three-day visit to Libya, during which they attended the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Sept 1st Libya revolution.

In an arrival statement to SUNA Al-Banna said that Libya had welcomed the Sudanese initiatives to restore Afro-Arab solidarity and terminate the Chadian-Libyan dispute. He added that the coming few days would witness a popular and official move to probe viewpoints of the various political forces. Al-Banna commended the tremendous achievements realized by the Sept. revolution's leadership citing that the Libyan people had proved their adherence. He expressed his pleasure over the meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Libyan officials which, he added, had tackled the friendly bilateral relations. Meanwhile Al-Banna said Sudanese people and government will support Libya against any aggression on its freedom, security and against those who are trying to undermine the Afro-Arab and Islamic solidarity.

Health Minister Dr. Husayn Abu Salih, who was also attending the celebrations said that the threats to Libya are a part of the imperialist plots which aim at undermining all the area, including Sudan. Mr. Joseph Lago the representative of Sudanese-African People's Congress, hailed the role played by Libya in the African and Arab areas and its assistance to the liberation movements in the world. Meanwhile, Al-Banna Wednesday conferred with the Libyan second man, Maj. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Health Minister Dr. Husayn Abu Salih, who was present at the meeting, told SUNA that the meeting touched on bilateral relations and means of bolstering them. He added that the delegation expressed the Sudanese people support to the Libyan people against any threat. Abu Salih stressed that the two sides had agreed on the necessity of exerting efforts to defend the freedom and dignity of the Arab human being.

On the other hand, Al-Banna commended the efforts being exerted by the Sudanese Embassy staff in Libya in removing obstacles confronting the Sudanese people working in Libya.

In a banquet given by the Sudanese Ambassador 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi in honour of Al-Banna and the accompanying delegation, the former said the latter had got acquainted with the progress of implementing agreements concluded between Sudan and Libya. The delegation, which is also comprising a number of the Constituent Assembly (Parliament) members, on Wednesday paid visits to some industrial establishments in Tripoli. The delegation had been seen off at Tripoli airport by the Libyan secretaries of the Peoples Committees.

Hard Currency Smuggling Network Uncovered

JN050836 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Khartoum, *Al-Ittihad* — A bank investigation committee has discovered a huge network working with some foreign and private banks in smuggling hard currency outside Sudan, particularly to Egypt. The committee also discovered a large smuggling operation between Sudan and Egypt which amounted to $46 million. Some persons have been arrested, among whom are Al-Tayyib al-Mubarak Sa'd and Al-Tuhami 'Abdallah al-Tuhami. This was told to *Al-Ittihad* by Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Majid, chairman of the committee investigating the banking system. He said three Sudanese banks, the Middle East Bank, the Al-Ahli Bank, and the City Bank, in cooperation with numerous merchants and senior businessmen, took part in smuggling tens of millions of Sudanese pounds to Egypt using forged customs documents.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives U.S. Assistant Secretary Armitage

LD041718 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba received at Saqanis Palace this morning Mr Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense in charge of international security affairs, in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister director of the president's office and the minister of the public service and administrative reform; Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense; Habib ben Yahia, Tunisia's ambassador in Washington; and Youssef Baraket, chief of staff of the Army. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Receives Armitage

LD041659 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1155 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 4 Sep (TAP) — Yesterday afternoon National Defense Minister Slaheddine Bali received Mr Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense in charge of international security affairs, at his office. The meeting was attended by Habib Ben Yahia, Tunisia's ambassador in Washington, [words indistinct], the U.S. (?charge d'affaires) in Tunis, and the delegation accompanying the U.S. official. This visit comes within the framework of the periodic meetings of the joint U.S.-Tunisian military committee.

'Explosive Device' Damages U.S. Center in Tunis

LD041329 Kuwait KUNA in English 1223 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 4 (KUNA) — A small explosive device went off Thursday [4 Sep] near the American Information Center in the Tunisian capital. Police sources said no sizable damage has resulted from the explosion which coincided with a visit to Tunisia by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage.

PLO To Attempt Mediation Between Libya, Tunisia

LD051121 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1021 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 5 Sep (KUNA) High-level diplomatic sources said here today that the PLO will undertake new efforts to normalize relations between Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. These sources, which asked to remain anonymous, told KUNA that the issue of the mediation was in the forefront of the topics discussed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during their meeting in Harare during the nonaligned summit yesterday. On the other hand, the sources said there is no truth to press reports which say that a large number of Palestinians are leaving Tunis. The sources stressed that "Tunis is still the headquarters of the PLO."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Returns to Addis Ababa From Harare Summit

EA050912 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, PMAC chairman, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, returned to Addis Ababa today after attending the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe.

On arrival in Addis Ababa, the comrade general secretary was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Fiseha Desta, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present on the occasion were WPE Central Committee Politburo members and alternate members, WPE Central Committee members, and ministers.

On arrival at Bole International Airport, our comrade revolutionary leader was presented with a bouquet of flowers by children and saluted by an honor guard. The Ethiopian national anthem was played. The comrade general secretary inspected the guard and watched a march-past.

UGANDA

Ministers, Public Await Al-Qadhdhafi in Vain

AB041653 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Kampala, 4 Sept (AFP) — Thousands of Ugandans, including several ministers, today waited in vain for Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, before dispersing late in the afternoon. His arrival in Kampala had been announced without the specific date or hour of the arrival of the Libyan leader being indicated. One official however said that Col al-Qadhdhafi and President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso would arrive later that night. Earlier, an official had advised the diplomats and journalists present at Entebbe International Airport to go home. It was noted that U.S. Ambassador Robert Houdek, the British high commissioner, and their representatives were not among the diplomats present.

A tight security network was set up around the airport and armed soldiers were deployed all along the 30-kilometer road from Entebbe to Kampala. Schoolchildren had been waiting since the morning for the Libyan and Burkinabe leaders, waving small paper flags with the national colors of the two countries.

UGANDA

President Museveni Returns From Harare Summit

EA041554 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home from Harare where he has been attending the summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement. He was received at Entebbe International Airport by Vice Chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Haji Musa Kigongo, senior ministers, and other senior government officials. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on security, President Museveni stressed that nobody can threaten Uganda in terms of attacks, adding that the government is capable of containing such a situation.

LIBERIA

Minister Blamo Calls Alert 'Precautionary Measure'

NC041719 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Sept 4 (AFP) — Liberian security forces have set up checkpoints around the capital Monrovia and were searching vehicles for arms in what local press reports Thursday said was an alert provoked by rumors of a coup plot against President Samuel Doe. [passage omitted]

In Harare, where Mr. Doe Thursday addressed the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Liberian Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo confirmed the alert and told *Agence France-Presse* it was a "precautionary measure." He said it would not affect Mr. Doe's plans to return home this weekend at the conclusion of the summit.

Mr. Blamo said rumours spread very fast in Liberia, but the government had been aware of something in the wind for about three weeks.

He said the threat came from outside the country, particularly from a group of exiles from the former ruling minority, descended from the freed American slaves who founded Liberia in the 1840's, which was ousted by the Army under the then Master-Sergeant Doe in 1980.

Mr. Blamo said that before 1980 the Army was purely ceremonial. Now, when it did its job by such activities as checking vehicles, rumours started to spread.

Opposition Leaders Decry Prison Conditions

AB031746 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Four days after their release from Camp Belle Yeallah [maximum security prison], the three opposition political parties — Liberia Action Party, Liberia Unification Party, and the Unity Party — have issued a public statement at a press conference today held at the headquarters of the Unity Party. The leaders explained why they went to Camp Belle Yeallah and called for the abolition of Camp Belle Yeallah.

[Begin Kessely recording] As it was said in our statement, we decided to go there [Camp Belle Yeallah] to underscore and emphasize this point that justice must be done and must be seen to be done. And we are saying that this is not the case; especially in terms of the fine imposed on us [words indistinct]. So if we stayed in prison 24 hours, 48 hours, 10 months, or 65 years, that was not the question. The [words indistinct] was to go to prison and dramatize that point.

We were convinced that we had made that point and so we did say that our supporters should go ahead and pay, if they down here were convinced that the money should be paid.

Coming to your second point, about Camp Belle Yeallah: We are convinced that Belle Yeallah is a blot on the fabric of the Liberian society, and is a blot on you, (Isaac Bantu), it is a blot on me, Edward Kessely, and on everybody else; every Liberian here. Belle Yeallah should never have been allowed to develop the way it developed since it was established in 1910.

The (?conditions) of prisoners in Belle Yeallah should be investigated by Amnesty International, by the Liberia Council of Churches, by the Liberia Bar Association, by the Red Cross — the International and National Red Cross — by every (?justice-loving) Liberian. Belle Yeallah is not the sort of place to send human beings and release them on society. There are individuals in Belle Yeallah who were picked off the streets of Monrovia, New Kru Town, Westpoint, Waterside, simply because they appeared to be vagabonds. With no court trials, they have been in Belle Yeallah for more than 2 years. Some of them went there in 1983, some in 1984, and they have been there since.

Belle Yeallah existed before April 12, 1980. And a number of disgraceful things are happening in Belle Yeallah. These things are a disgrace to the Liberian people. Every Liberian should (?bow) his head in shame. We believe that democracy can survive and thrive in this country only when the Constitution is respected by all, both the governed and the government, and is given the chance to operate.

It is most gratifying for us to brief you today. We are abundantly thankful to God Almighty who has spared our lives through our perilous stay at an undeserved confinement in Camp Belle Yeallah. We also are extremely grateful to all whose prayers and goodwill have made it possible for us to be with you and our dear ones in the land of the living. Certainly, what has happened to us since our imprisonment in the Monrovia Central Prison on August 5, 1985, and our illegal and clandestine transfer on August 10, 1986 to most (?scathing) confinement at Camp Belle Yeallah is no secret to you distinguished gentlemen of the press. Indeed, it is now an open secret for [illegible] Liberian people. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Babangida Returns From Harare, Denies Instability

AB032137 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida returned to Lagos this evening from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. In an interview with correspondents who accompanied him on the trip, the president, who was expected in Nigeria Sunday, said that his early return had nothing to do with imagined threats to the government or any form of instability. He explained that by his nature he did not like staying away from home for too long.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Residents Defy Funeral Restrictions

MB031229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 3 SAPA — Soweto people today defied the government order restricting the number of people at the funerals of unrest victims as about 8,000 mourners attended the burials of four of the people who died in last week's shootings.

The restrictions stipulate — among other things — that no more than one unrest victim may be buried at a time and that only 200 people may attend.

By 11am the first funeral procession wound its way from White City, Jabavu — scene of last week's shootings in which 21 people were killed following a protest over rents — to Avalon Cemetery.

It was followed at short intervals by three other processions.

As the processions approached the entrance to the cemetery many cars were seen to turn back and many people made their way to the gravesides on foot by scaling the fence of the railway line nearby.

Soweto was tense from early morning as many people observed the call for a work stayaway as a mark of respect for those who died. Buses and taxis were not operating and people who tried to go to work by trains were prevented from doing so by groups of youths who had massed near railway stations.

There were few cars on the streets and in White City, Jabavu and Moroka, groups of youths hijacked vehicles to ferry them to the cemetery.

All shops in Soweto were closed and the townships had a public holiday atmosphere as groups of people milled around the streets — far more people than can be seen around on a normal weekday.

Many Soweto streets were barricaded with an assortment of materials including drums and large stones, apparently to prevent police vehicles from driving around.

Many workers were prevented from going to work by bands of stone-throwing youths who chased passengers away from bus termini and stops. The youths also erected barricades of large boulders on roads in the Crossroads area and other parts of the township.

The youths stoned trains and buses and set alight a PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus in the Protea flats area.

Another bus was hijacked but according to a spokesman for PUTCO, it was "quickly recovered." Intimidation of passengers was especially bad at Baragwanath, he said, but there were no reports of injuries.

The spokesman said PUTCO had started the day with a full service but after monitoring the position had later carried on with a "very limited" service.

Later in the morning buses serving Soweto went no further into the area than the Moroko police station.

People who had stayed at home, or had been forced to return home from bus stops and railway stations by stone-throwing youths, gathered on street corners.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said the stayaway was "spasmodic," but a spokesman for business firms said it was largescale as far as workers from Soweto were concerned.

A spokesman for Pic'n Pay said only about 20 per cent of their workers from the Soweto area reported fro work. A spokeswoman for checkers said "quite a few" stayed away, but could give no details.

Worker Attendance Down

MB041315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — In the Johannesburg area today worker attendance in manufacturing was down by 38 per cent and the proportion of workers from Soweto was down by 72 per cent, the Johannesburg-based Labour Monitoring Group [LMG] said this afternoon.

A stay-away had been called by community organisations in memory of those that died in the White City, Jabavu riots last week and whose funerals were to be held today in defiance of the restrictions placed on funerals.

The stay-away would mean that Soweto residents could attend the funerals, the organisations had said.

"In the retail sector attendance was down by 27 per cent and the proportions of Sowetans that did not come to work was 85 per cent.

"Given that the stay-away was confined to Soweto, it was an effective stay-away," a spokesman for the LMG said.

He added that in many factories work proceeded normally, especially where the majority of the workers came from other townships and hostels.

'Sporadic Absenteeism' Confirmed

MB041159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Sept 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information in Pretoria has confirmed that there was sporadic incidents of absenteeism in the Johannesburg area today. It has ascribed this to a protest against restrictions placed on the holding of a local funeral and also to incidents of intimidation. Earlier this morning a passenger bus was attacked and burned by a mob. Police have confirmed that there was an incident in which stones were hurled at private vehicles. Police using tearsmoke dispersed about 300 youths just before 0900 this morning.

Bureau Says No Further Incidents

MB041708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 4, SAPA — Herewith latest Bureau for Information report on situation in Soweto:

"The following report has been received from the security foces:

"No further serious incidents occurred in Soweto following the report made at 14h00 today.

"Regarding the gathering at Jabavu Stadium the security forces report that a crowd of approximately 5000 people gathered illegally at the stadium.

"When they refused to disperse, tear smoke was used and the crowd dispersed.

"No mass funeral as had been planned took place in Soweto today although several small funerals did take place.

"No injuries have been reported to the security forces and regarding enquiries from the media re deaths, the security forces report that investigations could not at this stage determine whether any deaths resulted from unrest related incidents."

Newspaper Reports Incidents

MB050546 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Unofficial reports say at least four people were killed in political violence in Soweto yesterday. The *Business Day* newspaper says Soweto was gripped by one of its biggest stayaways in 10 years, and yesterday saw some of the most tense moments since the 1976 uprising. The paper claims the shootout at the Phomolong Station left three people dead and in another incident a woman died under the wheels of a moving train after she and a man were apparently assaulted and whipped by youths for trying to go to work in defiance of the stayaway.

Business Day also reports the burial of 15 of 29 unrest victims took place in spite of a government ban on some of the funerals. The report adds at least four undertakers were arrested at the Avalon Cemetery, questioned, and later released.

Officially the government Bureau for Information says it has received no reports of deaths or injuries from security forces. It says no mass funerals as had been planned went ahead but confirms several smaller funerals did take place. The exact number is not known. The bureau also confirms that security forces used teargas to disperse a crowd of about 5,000 people who had gathered at the Jabavu Stadium.

Bureau Claims No Confirmed Deaths

MB050810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0807 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 5, SAPA — There were no confirmed reports of anyone having died in yesterday's unrest in Soweto, Bureau for Information spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning said in Pretoria today. She was reacting to reports that up to eight people had died. There had been a number of injuries however, she said. More information on yesterday's events in Soweto would be released by the bureau later today.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

4 Sep

MB041323 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 4, SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today released by the Bureau for Information.

"The number of incidents reported during the period 06H00 on 03/09/1986 to 06H00 on 04/09/1986 increased slightly over those of yesterday. No deaths were reported.

"Most of the incidents occurred in Soweto, the Eastern Province and on the west Rand.

"At Veeplaas near Port Elizabeth a group of approximately 10 blacks tried to murder a black man and two black women by pouring flammable liquid over their heads and clothes.

"A black man was seriously injured and arrested when municipal police fired shots at the group. Two youths and a man were also arrested.

"The security forces reported no serious incidents in Soweto this morning. According to the security forces only three minor incidents occurred. A car was set alight and two illegal gatherings were held.

"Several people have been found guilty and sentenced in connection with unrest related cases the past month.

"A total of 21 accused were found guilty in the district court in Sterkstroom on counts of public violence stemming from an incident on August 13, last year when a policeman's house was attacked with stones and petrol bombs. Sentences ranged from three to six years imprisonment," the report said.

The report continued: "On July 10, 1985, a man threw stones at a police vehicle in the black township near Queenstown. On September 2 he was sentenced to four years imprisonment on account of public violence.

"Unrest-related court cases

1. On October 19, 1985, Mr Wali Blom (25), a black man, was abducted by a group of comrades. He was driven in the direction

of New Brighton Beach where he was pulled from the vehicle by two men and stabbed with knives. After pouring fuel over him, they set him alight, accusing him of being a police informant. One of the black men took his shirt and extinguished the flames. He buried Mr Blom in the sand, but left his head visible. A passer-by saw him and called the police. Mr Blom spent a considerable time in hospital. Three youths were arrested on a charge of assault with the intention to do grievous bodily harm. On 22 August 1986 the accused, aged 15, 15, and 16, were found guilty as charged. Their sentence was reprieved for two years.

2. On March 22, this year a group of 50 blacks threw petrol bombs and stones at a patrol vehicle in Fountain Drive, Walmer. A black man, Banzi Caike (37) of 47 Whiteboy Street, Walmer, who had a petrol bomb in his possession, was arrested. On August, 22, Caike was found guilty on a charge of possession of explosives, and he was sentenced to six years imprisonment, of which two years were suspended for five years," the report said.

3. On June 16 this year a group of approximately 20 black persons threw petrol bombs at a police Casspir during police action in Msimlia Street, New Brighton. A 16-year-old youth who had a petrol bomb in his possession, was arrested, and on August 22 he was found guilty on a charge of possession of explosives.

4. On August 22 last year a group of black youths entered the Loyiso supermarket in Galeshewe, Kimberley, poured petrol on the counter and set it alight. Damage was estimated at R1000. A 22-year-old black man, Joseph Swarts was arrested and found guilty of public violence. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

5. On August 22, four black men were found guilty in the magistrates court in East London. The case stemmed from the burning of huts in the Soto Township at Blouwater, East London, on September 5, 1985. Namtu Kitchini (38) and Sibongile Nowhala (21) were sentenced to eight years imprisonment, two years suspended for five years. Nonthinga Mazinkwana (25) and Yumile Duba (22) were sentenced to five years" imprisonment, with two years suspended for five years.

"6. During the night of 24/25 February 1986 a group of approximately 30 black youths stoned the house of the chairman of the Hoe Town school committtee, Mr Matthews Gonzi. Ten people were arrested in connection with the incident," the report said.

The report concluded:

"Petrus, 25, and Cornelius, 19, Ramakua were sentenced to five years and four years imprisonment respectively. Enock Puzi, (21) Simon Thembane Lumkwana, 18; Fikile Male, 18; and Shadrack Male, 18 were sentenced to four years" imprisonment, of which one year was suspended for five years.

"A 17-year-old youth; John Puzi, 19; Jan Masalaza, 18; were sentenced to three years imprisonment, of which one year was suspended for five years.

"A 16-year-old received six cuts with a cane. He was also sentenced to 12 months imprisonemnt, suspended for five years.

"Murders:

On April 30, 1985, a black teacher from Cookhouse, Aneneli Myalatya, 24, was murdered by a mob. Twenty-four persons were detained in this connection. Charges were dropped in the case of 19 of these. In two cases sentence has already been passed:

"A 17-year-old youth was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, while a 16-year-old was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

"Mzunkulu Zumwabo, 21; and Butisi Maledi, 19; have already been found guilty. They will be sentenced shortly.

"A warrant has been issued for the arrest of another accused for failing to appear in court."

5 Sep

MB051055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 5 SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest-situation.

"The number of incidents reported during the period 06h00 (September 4) to 06h00 (September 5) increased slightly compared to the previous day.

"Most of these incidents were reported in Soweto and were mainly limited to stone throwing and gatherings.

"Some funerals did take place, but at this stage the Bureau of Information cannot confirm the number of people buried.

"In most cases the actions of the security forces were limited to the firing of tear smoke.

"Eight people, among whom three women, were arrested when a petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle. In another incident members of the municipal police fired shots at a group of people who threw stones at them. Nobody was injured.

"A group of approximately 20 youths gathered at the Pomalang station, hitting passengers with sjamboks (whips). Security forces dispersed the group with buckshot. In another incident a group of approximately 40 youths attacked passengers with knobkerries and pangas. They were also dispersed. No injuries were reported.

"As a result of this intimidation to enforce stayaways, the SA transport services reports that trains between Soweto and Johannesburg were filled to only 50 per cent of capacity.

"Damagr estimated at R50,000 was caused when approximately 100 youths threw a petrol bomb at a bus.

In Tatnyi, the black township at Grahamstown, a black man, Baks Kati, of 29 E Street, Fingo, was stoned by a group of people. He fired four shots at the group, but was stoned to death and set alight."

3,000 Miners on Strike at OFS Mine

MB041910 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Anglo-American has confirmed that about 3,000 workers at the Number 6 shaft at the Western Holdings mine at Welkom have gone on strike. The strike began yesterday.

A spokesman for the company said negotiations were under way with the National Union of Mineworkers, other workers' representatives, and representatives of the Government of Lesotho, Transkei, and Ciskei.

Information Bureau Comments on Papers' Action

MB031715 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information says the application by SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] and the ARGUS newspaper groups that a number of emergency regulations be declared null and void was partially successful and partially unsuccessful.

The bureau says the application that regulations dealing with the powers of the commissioner of police to issue orders on a wide series of subjects including news distribution be declared invalid was unsuccessful. However, a general authorization to the commissioner to issue orders was declared invalid.

Nel, Editors Interviewed on Press Issues

MB031034 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Interview with Louis Nel, South African deputy minister of information, in Cape Town; and Tertius Myburgh, editor of the *Sunday Times; and Peter Sullivan, editor of the Saturday Star*, in Johannesburg moderated by John Bishop on the "Network" program; introduced by Michelle Alexander — live]

[Text] [Alexander] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, recently made several public statements on matters concerning his portfolio. Tonight, he meets the press to answer questions on news reporting by the new television channel, M-Net, the Bureau for Information's pop song, and the credibility of the Bureau. John Bishop is in the chair.

[Bishop] Thank you, Michelle. Yes, we welcome Mr Louis Nel, who is joining us from our Cape Town studios, live, and here in Johannesburg we welcome Mr Tertius Myburgh, who is, of course the editor of the *Sunday Times*, and Mr Peter Sullivan, editor of the Saturday *Star*.

Mr Nel, can we establish that you are here facing these two formidable figures who are not actually going to plow into the question of the emergency regulations and news reporting as such. Is that right?

[Nel] I think that will be the correct way to ... [changes thought] the correct procedure. There are pending court cases at the momemnt and the emergency regulations as such and the validity of the regulations is sub judice.

[Bishop] Right, fine, but we are going to talk about the prospects for reporting and in particular honing in on the question of prospects for another, if you like, rival television station or service reporting the news. Now, you had some strong things to say about this. You don't think that's a good idea, I think.

[Nel] Yes, I think I made my position clear at the time. We have noticed that overseas when networks report news and especially when they are competing with each other and they are competing for ratings then the news representation tends to be .... [changes thought] are very, very selective. They are looking for their biggest viewership and to get that viewership the news must be entertaining, the news must be dramatic, and, therefore, the news is less informative than what it should be, and I have made the point that if we compare the SABC's newscasts with that of the television networks in America, or, for that matter, in Britain we find that the newscasts there are more dramatic, more entertaining, but less informative. And I have made the point that if we allow a situation where SABC in the newscasts — I want particularly to point out that I am only referring to newscasts — which have competition then, of course the commercial aspect comes into play and the SABC's news w ill then be more entertaining, more dramatic, but less informative, and I personally think that that will not be in the public interests.

[Bishop] Right. Thank you. Tertius Myburgh.

[Myburgh] Mr Minister, I very much object that we can't actually address the fundamental issues about which I suspect we will differ quite profoundly, but we have legal problems about that, but ....

[Nel, interrupting] We might have an opportunity later...

[Myburgh, interrupting] But nevertheless, there is, I think, a great deal to discuss. As far as I can understand, Mr Minister, you said that should M-Net, this new and independent media...

[Nel, interrupting] I never mentioned the name of M-Net ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Another medium, that there would be a grave danger if there were two news channels in South Africa, that the news actually might become interesting and that this seems to you to be an undesirable state of affairs. Now, I would concede, I do think there is a difference between press freedom and television freedom. The one medium, the television one, if it shoots, if it moves [word indistinct] it's difficult to get stories into context, but it seems to me to, therefore, opt for the boring, just because one can't manage a competition seems to me a very desperate...

[Bishop, interrupting] Are you saying that ....

[Nel, interrupting] I think that you are wrong. Firstly, of course, I agree with you when you say that there should be a difference between press freedom and television freedom. There we agree, but on the question of the entertainment value and also .... [changes thought] yes, the entertainment value of news I think that the first prerogative or the first very important factor that must be borne in mind when we watch a newscast is that it should be informative. We have many programs in television which are very entertaining and the SABC is going to get competition and it will make it more entertaining and I like the idea, and we have many dramas on television. But, when it comes to newscasts, I really think that it should be informative and it should not be entertaining and the newscasts should not be part of the commercial or ratings war between the different networks. That's what happens in America and the American public at the moment must be the worst informed public in the world because they only know ... [changes thought] they only have perceptions, they don't have information.

[Bishop] Just hold on. Peter Sullivan.

[Sullivan] Minister, instead of America let's look, perhaps, at Britain's newscasts. Do you seriously say that the SABC presents us with better information on what is happening in South Africa than the BBC presents Britain with what is happening there, and there is a great deal of competition in Britain in newscasts there.

[Nel] Okay, you are referring specifically to the reporting on South Africa. Now, what you would see or what you did see in the past and are not seeing at the moment, what you did see in the past on the British television, was more violence. And what happened, too — this is a very important objection that we have — is the showing of clippings of 30 seconds only showing violence in South Africa, shooting in South Africa, and that creates, of course, an impression that the whole country is up in flames which is a wrong impression. Now, if you want more .... [changes thought] to see more violence in South Africa, I mean, we must also bear in mind that in South Africa, not in Britain, but in South Africa we are at the moment experiencing a revolutionary onslaught and the people or those persons who are perpetrating the violence, who are committed to a revolution, they want the violence and they want the killings on television ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] May I interrupt?

[Nel] Just one moment. Because that conveys a message. It has been established all over the world that in revolutionary situations the revolutionary wants his message of violence, the terrorist attacks and whatever goes with it, he wants that on television to convey his message of violence and to intimidate ....

[Myburgh, interrupting] Minister, I also agree with part of what you said that television is a dramatic and difficult medium to manage, but then to tilt the other way is equally dangerous. One doesn't protect people from the truth, but the public is protected by the truth. And that if one ...

[Nel, interrupting] No, no, no. Wait a moment, wait a moment, wait a moment ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Just one minute. If one isolates the public from any alternative and you create an entirely artificial sense of tranquillity then one is actually damaging the public interest almost as much as one is with a distorted television image.

[Nel] But Mr Myburgh you are not being fair at the moment. We don't want to shield the news from the public. In no way do we want to do that. I mean, there is no indication. We didn't say that. That's not our intention.

[Sullivan] But you are shielding the public from the news ...

[Nel, interrupting] Just a moment. And secondly by .... [changes thought] also, we do not want to create a false sense of tranquillity, or a false sense of security in our country. That's also not the intention, but when you have competition and as far as newscasts are concerned the newscasts tend to become less informative and more dramatic. That is not more .... [changes thought] you are not informing your public better. You are really reducing the level of information that you convey to the public.

[Myburgh] Mr Minister, if you will trust myself and Mr Sullivan and our proprietors to publish newspapers every day and every Sunday why won't you trust us with 45 minutes of displaying news visually as well?

[Nel] But I have explained the difference between television newscasts and newspaper reporting. Newspapers tend to cover a much wider spectrum and give a much wider selection to the reader. [general interruption] Wait a minute, let me just compare [words indistinct]. No, no, no. Wait, wait, wait. Let me just compare it. But in the case of television, we receive a news reporting of a few seconds, half a minute or a minute only, especially when you have competition among the different networks. Of course you must make it more interesting, you must make it more entertaining, and you are not informing the public in that particular manner. It is not a questinon of trusting anybody. It is a question of the nature, the very nature of the television medium.

[Sullivan] What of public opinion?

[Nel] Just wait [words indistinct]. The television medium, by just showing a little bit of what really happens, those bits, those (?things) are the truth in all probability, but it is 5 percent of the truth. It's not the whole truth. You cannot cover the whole spectrum. That is as a result of the nature of television. So, if you have in the country competition you will reduce what you see about any particular item.

Okay. Minister, can we just have Peter Sullivan? We've talked of that. We have got to move into this program now. We have quite an area to discuss. Peter Sullivan.

[Sullivan] Minister, I think what you are saying flies in the face of public opinion. Surely, the Bureau for Information must take some account of world opinion on having competing news networks and on public opinion in South Africa. If we went to the public and asked them would they prefer to have one newspaper or two, I have no doubt they would opt for two.

[Nel] Naturally. I happen to agree with you for the simple reason that the majority of the viewers would go for the entertainment value of the newscast.

[Sullivan] And you feel they ...

[Nel, interrupting] Wait a minute, wait a minute. For the entertainment value of the newscast and not for the information value of the newscast. And what I am saying is a simple, simple (?truth). I am saying that we have a lot of entertainment, we have a lot of drama on television as it is, and we don't need it that much in our newscasts. We need information on our newscasts.

[Sullivan , interrupting] And you are not letting the public ...

[Nel, interrupting] And SABC's newscast is compared with that of American networks, is more informative although I will concede less entrtaining.

[Myburgh] Less entertaining indeed, but if we come to entertainment, John, I wonder if we could, now that, Mr Minister, you have gone into show business I notice that today in Parliament that you have spent 1.5 million rands on the new record. Now, it seems to me for that sort of finance one could have got Frank Sinatra and the Andrews Sisters. Why is it the taxpayers' money should be used for the spontaneous expression of political joy, if this existed among the South African public, that people wanted to express racial harmony in song, why do we have to spend 1.5 million of taxpayers' money? Why don't we just leave it to people to do it spontaneously?

[Nel] Mr Myburgh, this new endeavor, this production of the song, is the most positive thing that I think we have done in this country for decades. What is wrong with 51 artists of different races, different colors, coming together, and singing together for South Africans, and by doing that, sending a message of hope and reconciliation and cooperation, a message of ...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Mr Minister, my voice is not good. I would sing for nothing.

[Nel] Wait a minute. just a moment.

[Bishop] Just hold on a minute, Myburgh.

[Nel] I wont't listen to you, Mr Myburgh, when you are singing, even if they pay me.

[Laughter]

[Nel] But what is wrong, what is really wrong with that? Let's be serious about that. What is really wrong with that? The Bureau for Information didn't grab this from the air. We have had scientific research done on this project and we have been told by experts that if we want to communicate with the masses of South Africa, if we want to send a message to the masses of South Africa, we should do it by way of a song. It is a very effective way of doing it. And in this particular instance we have artists, 51 artists, who are very well known in South Africa and some of them even internationally aclaimed. I cannot see the difficulty. This message, we can all support the message, we can all support the idea, we can all identify what the Bureau for Information is trying to do here. We are facing at the moment, in our country, forces of destruction and division and pessimism, people who want to bring about a situation of chaos in our country. Why should it be [words indistinct] government play a role to be a catalyst to present an opportunity for people, the masses, the majority of South Africans to articulate this kind of message. I cannot see the difficulty.

[Bishop] Sorry, what was that, Peter Sullivan?

[Sullivan] I think the reason that you can't do it is because the song you have written is meaningless tripe. It is a waste of taxpapers' money. That amount of money could be spent buying what? How many houses in Soweto?

[Nel] Mr Sullivan, if you are really interested in what you are saying, you are saying that a message of good hope, a message of reconciliation, a message of cooperation, a message of working together by all South Africans is not acceptable to you ...

[Sullivan, interrupting] No, no. What I am saying ...

[Bishop] Let him say...

[Nel, interrupting] Shouldn't we be fair, shouldn't we realize that the majority of South Africans are peaceful people. They want peace, they want reconciliation, they want to put the difficulties of the past behind them. And shouldn't we help them to articulate this message to get to the masses, to the millions of South Africans?

[Myburgh] I agree.

[Nel] What is wrong with that? And how can you say that is tripe? Isn't that what...

[Myburgh, interrupting] No, I am not sure that what Peter said was tripe. I think...

[Bishop, interrupting] Yes, he said it was meaningless tripe. Didn't you?

[Myburgh] Well, I think he said the lyrics were fairly puerile, I would say.

[Nel] The lyrics contain a message of hope and we must stand by it.

[Sullivan] I believe that what is meaningless tripe is to say to us that this song represents the feelings of all South Africans. In fact what it represents is the feelings of the Bureau for Information. The people have been paid to sing it, 8,000 rands a day, or 8,000 rands a performance. Those are not lyrics that are spontaneous from within South Africans. Those are lyrics that people have been asked to sign an agreement (?that they will sing them).

[Bishop] Wait a minute, Peter Sullivan. There are certainly well-known tunes that were fabricated, if you like, in the headquarters of advertising companies and have become extremely popular and hummable all over the world. Now, where does your logic fall down here?

[Sullivan] My logic falls down in that the taxpayers were never asked.

[Bishop] Ah, public monies. Is that the question? Well, Minister, the public money, it is the spending of public money.

[Nel] But surely...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Can I ask one more question?

[Bishop] Can we just have an answer about the public money?

[Nel] Surely the government has the duty to assist South Africans to articulate this kind of message. Surely we have a duty in this regard. I didn't say, Mr Sullivan, all South Africans, I said the majority of South Africans, and the majority of South Africans feel this way. Why shouldn't we express ourselves? Why shouldn't we express ourselves? [repeats himself] And as far as the money is concerned may I point out to you that it's less than the cost of a school being burned down and if we can create a new atmosphere, a new feeling, a very positive feeling in our country, surely we can make these savings.

[Myburgh] Minister, nobody objects to the idea of South Africans...

[Nel, interrupting] Thank you for the support...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Of all colors singing about racial harmony, but you know these things grow spontaneously. Every society has spontaneous songs. Sarie Marais, Waltzing Matilda, John Brown's Body, and the civil rights songs of the Americans of the sixties. But these things should develop organically and people will sing them free. If one tries to force-feed racial harmony...[changes thought] nobody is objecting to singing about racial harmony. It's clearly a thoroughly desirable activity. Nothing would please, I should think, anybody listening to this program tonight more if people, South Africans of all races, started singing about harmony, but let them feel that feeling spontaneously and not try and force-feed it commercially.

[Nel] So, what you are saying is that — this is being said against a background of a revolutionary onslaught, of people being intimidated, of people being murdered in our country. You are saying that no one should really take the lead to articulate a counteraction.

[Myburgh] No, sir, but I do say if the people...

[Nel, interrupting] If you want to articulate a counteraction in such a manner that the message is understood and the message is acceptable, if you want to do that it will cost money.

[Myburgh] You make your (?deeds) so wonderful that people want to sing about them.

[Bishop] All right, gentlemen.

[Nel] Just a second. But we are living in difficult times. A special effort is required at the moment to bring about peace and harmony and reconciliation in our country and I cannot for one moment see while at the one hand we are having this onslaught, at the other hand you are saying to me the government now, must now be sitting down and not doing anything...

[Bishop] Minister and gentlemen, can we now move on to the last part of this discussion? (?The) time is getting late. The credibility of the Bureau for Information — now, it has been suggested, minister, that there is only one source for news, this is a suspect source, tied to government needs. So, can we kick off with that?

[Nel] Oh, yes, the bureau has a task to convey the information about the unrest situation to the public at large and to the media. We have made it quite clear to the media when we started to play this role that we will give the information as we receive it as quickly as possible. Very often we also check the information where it is possible, and we have invited the media if there is any discrepancy in their versions and our versions of what happened to discuss the matter with us. Well, the media hasn't taken up our invitation on many occasions.

[Sullivan, interrupting] I beg your pardon, Minister. We have several times.

[Nel] Let me just complete this. We are dependent on the security forces for the information that we get and we publish it as soon as we get it. Now, comparing our situation with newspapers generally, I think that editors will recognize that in most cases when they report on crime (?under this) situation they also depend on the police, on the South African police, for their information and although they might present it as their news it is not the result of thier digging. It is [word indistinct] as a result of...

[Myburgh, interrupting] Can I just...

[Bishop, interrupting] We have got about 30 seconds...

[Myburgh] Can I just interrupt you there. You have said that the bureau is dependent on the security forces for news. Now, I accept, sir, that the intentions of the bureau are of the highest and most honorable.

[Nel] I can assure you that is the situation.

[Myburgh] I know you and the officials to be so, but one has a problem in news gathering anywhere if one depends on one source which is the security forces, who probably mostly are also extremely honorable people and there is no countervailing check, or independent checking of those facts, it becomes one-dimensional news and, therefore, it becomes news that lacks credibility. It gives rise to rumor. People cease to trust it. I may tell you, and I suspect my colleague, Mr Sullivan, has the same problem, we get phone calls about rumors by the hundred every day.

[Bishop] A quick 10 seconds from the minister, then we must go.

[Nel] I understand what Mr Myburgh is telling us and we know that this is a problem, but I think you can be assured we go out of our way to check and double-check our information and the public at large is very well informed of what's really taking place in South Africa at the moment.

'Degree of Realism' Noted At Nonaligned Summit

MB050531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Emotional speeches and wild accusations have long characterized the debate that many critics abroad wage on South Africa. They were present once again in Harare this week at yet another international conference at which South Africa received top billing.

But amidst all the emotion and rhetoric, a degree of realism emerged — and it came from some surprising sources. Firstly, there was the Rev Jesse Jackson, a strident opponent of South Africa. He gave a warning on his return to Washington from Harare that South Africa could withstand sanctions longer than her neighbors. And, he said, South Africa could not be viewed by the outside world in isolation but had to be seen in a regional — in a southern African — context. These are two vital factors that need to be considered constantly by those bent on sanctions.

The other message Mr Jackson took back with him to the United States was that sanctions against South Africa would be counterproductive unless there was provision for aid to southern African countries. Such aid would, clearly, cost billions — not millions — and would need to be provided over a period of decades — not years. The United States, amongst others, has made it clear that she will not bail out those countries in southern Africa which are agitating for sanctions.

In general, the sanctions hysteria, in both Africa and the West, appears to be subsiding and there is a perceptible move away from the option of harsh, punitive sancitons: The sanctions that will inevitably come in the next month or so are likely to be less severe than was once envisaged in some quarters.

The proceedings in Harare also saw Sam Nujoma of SWAPO express readiness to sign a ceasefire and negotiate with South Africa on South-West Africa and Dr Fidel Castro of Cuba outline the conditions under which he would withdraw his troops from Angola.

As in the case of Mr Jackson, the motivations of Mr Nujoma and Dr Castro are far removed from those of South Africa, but there is significance in both statements. They come at a time of particularly severe international pressure on South Africa — at a time when the prounouncements of some critics would indicate that they were hoping for an imminent knock-out blow.

Mr Nujoma's statement is an acknowledgement that there will be no knock-out blow - not even a knock-down - that the reality is that it is with the present South African Government that SWAPO will have to negotiate now and in the future. South Africa has held talks with both SWAPO and Angola in the past but there have never been direct negotiations with Cuba, which is an important factor in the South-West African equation. Dr Castro's statement could possibly open the door for new moves on the South-West African issue.

On the economic front, there are signs of upward mobility in the economy: On the political front, there seem to be fresh international perspectives on the vital and indispensable role that South Africa plays, and must play, in southern Africa.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha Visits Japan

Statement Released to Press

MB040843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0839 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 4, SAPA — The key to South Africa's future progress was a commitment on the part of the African National Congress and others to abandon violence and to proceed with peaceful means, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, told his Japanese counterpart today.

In a statement released to the press here containing remarks to Mr Tadashi Kuranari in a meeting in Tokyo that lasted an hour, Mr Botha said the urgent need was for opposing groups in South Africa to get together and commit themselves to the same goals.

The goal of the South African Government did not differ from that of other governments — it sought an end to violence.

"It wants to negotiate with the leaders of all the communities on a new constitutional order for the country. It has already taken initiatives in this respect. The urgent need now is to get the opposing groups in South Africa to commit themselves to the same goals. To abandon their strategy of violence and also to engage in peaceful negotiations."

Mr Botha said that during its stay the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons had impressed upon the South African Government that further reform measures should be accompanied by matching commitments on the part of the ANC and others.

The South African Government was to release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC and other organisations but with commensurate commitments by them to "suspend" violence and participate in negotiations.

The South African Government was not required to act unilaterally but the initiative ended — in the government's opinion prematurely "because of unwillingness on the part of the EPG to further address South Africa's concerns in respect of their concept of ending violence."

"The South African Government cannot accept that these parties should be given the right to resume violence if negotiations should not be going their way, a right implied in the concept of suspension in the EPG formula."

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had said his mandate from the European Council [as received] was to ensure a "realistic and fair alternative to violence and economic warfare"

It included the same formula for the release of Mandela and other political prisoners and unbanning on the ANC and other organisations.

Mr Botha said it remained for the adversary groups to be persuaded to abandon violence and commit themselves to peaceful negotiations.

"It is for the ANC and other similar organisations to come into the open and reveal their intentions. Is it to shed their communist objectives and join with other South Africans in producing a genuinely democratic political system for a country which belongs to them all? Or is it to pursue their revolutionary strategy of continued violence aimed at achieving a Marxist dictatorship as their dominant communist component would want?"

Mr Botha said all South Africans who were committed to the achievement of democracy looked to democratic governments for support in their endeavour to negotiate a constitution.

KYODO Interview

OW050139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 5 KYODO — Japanese who do business in South Africa are serving the best interests of their country, South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha said in an interview here Thursday evening.

Japanese technology has done much to benefit black South Africans, he said in an interview with *Kyodo News Service*.

"Millions of black people drive Japanese cars, millions of black people use your radios," he said. "Now I don't understand this nonsense. Why forbid them to have it ... only for other countries to take your market?"

Botha had been told by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in a one-hour meeting earlier Thursday that Japan will have to impose further sanctions against South Africa unless it scraps its policy of apartheid, or racial segregation.

The Foreign Ministry has repeatedly stated that Japan will adopt sanctions in line with those taken by the United States and Western Europe.

Japan was South Africa's second-largest trading partner last year, and was the leading importer of South African coal (8.4 million tons), and iron ore (8 million tons). Japan is also dependent on South Africa for over 50 percent of supplies of several important metals that are crucial for steel and electronics industries.

Japan and South Africa do not have full diplomatic relations, and the foreign ministers' meeting was the first high-level contact between the two nations.

Botha, here for a five-day stay until Sunday on the first stop of an Asia tour in which he will also visit Hong Kong and Taiwan, said South Africa should diversify trade, especially in Asia.

"I personally believe we should diversify our trade. We should concentrate on the Far East, with Japan as the leader, (as well as trading with) Taiwan, Singapore, and other countries in this region, because the truth is that we are not racist," he said.

Botha, who besides meeting with Kuranari met members of the Diet and business leaders Thursday afternoon, said his main reason for coming to Japan is to "ensure that the Japanese Government is informed firsthand of the situation in South Africa."

He emphasized that South Africa "must change, we must remove racial discrimination," but reiterated that his country will not bow to pressure from economic sanctions, which he said would only delay the dismantling of apartheid.

Botha said that though his government has repealed and amended "over 50 laws"in the past half year to remove discrimination, "we get no credit for it."

Television Interview

OW041435 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "News Center 9" program: interview with South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha, currently visiting Japan, by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura — recorded "earlier in the day"; interview conducted in English with Japanese translation in subtitles; the following is transcribed from the English]

[Text] [Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, we have reports from Johannesburg saying that tension is rising high in Soweto, and also there is bomb blast in Durban. It seems that the unrest in your country never ends. Do you have any perspective of ending all these problems?

[Botha] Yes. Yes, if those perpetrating violence could be discouraged from doing that, but they are not discouraged. The problem is at the present moment, by these threats of sanctions against my government, the impression is being created inside South Africa that those perpetrating violence can continue with it, and the result is that they are encouraged to carry on their violence in the hope that in that way the violence will force other governments — like the Japanese Government and industrialized countries — to institute more sanctions against us.

[Kimura] You put blame on the violence and also you put blame on sanctions of the other countries, but don't you think that you also can blame the cause that provokes the violence and the sanctions — namely, your basic policy of apartheid? Do you have any plan of removing or is it possible to remove this basic policy?

[Botha] This is what we do not understand. I am very glad you put this question to me. My government is committed to remove apartheid....

[Kimura, interrupting] To remove?

[Botha] To remove it, and we have a long list of reforms introduced just recently. Over the past few months we have changed over 34-35 laws. We repealed the pass laws which discriminated against black people; influx control of black people was lifted; the white preference in the immigration law was canceled and withdrawn; in our sports, practices have been desegregated; our labor legislation desegregated; we repealed the law that prevented marriages across color lines; we have declared ourselves willing to share power with all leaders on only one condition, and that is they must abandon violence. Now it seems to me the more we reform, the more laws we repeal, the more the clamor and demands are for punitive measures against my country.

[Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, you talked of changes. We heard of lots of changes from South Africa, but will blacks have the right to choose their own government, or will blacks have the freedom to choose wherever they would like to live, or will blacks have the right to choose where to get education? Will blacks have all these rights in the near future?

[Botha] The important point I want to mention to you is that we have already introduced vast changes, dramatic changes, and we stand ready to share power — this is the key — with all black communities on the basis of agreement, negotiations to which we all must agree.

[Kimura] Sorry, I have to repeat my question, probably. Will blacks have all the rights that I have mentioned in the near future, and if it is so, when will it be?

[Botha] We stand for equal opportunities for all our people and the removal of racial discrimination, but if we are threatened, if the impression is created we are not changing, then of course those who do not want to come out and negotiate with us will not do so. As a matter of fact, I think you will be aware of the large-scale intimidation that is taking place by black groups against blacks. A large number of the black people that were tragically killed in South Africa during the past months were killed by black people who do not want them to come out and sit with us around a conference table to determine a new constitutional order for South Africa.

[Kimura] Mr Foreign Minister, what you said, you remind me of what Mr Ian Smith told us decades ago, but anyway, you being a diplomat for a long time — and I understand a good one — you should be aware of the criticism and the condemnation of the other world of your system. Why aren't these voices heard and reflected in your policies?

[Botha] I don't think I understand your question because we are very much aware of mistakes that we have made in the past, and as foreign minister I am very much aware of the world criticism of our policies. I am not here to try and defend practices that I cannot defend, but we have changed them. We are on the way to introduce more changes, but it will be South Africans — black and white — that must determine our future.

[Kimura] Let me put my question this way. Despite Mrs Thatcher's and Mr Reagan's reluctance, it seems that sanctions against South Africa will escalate and will be obliged to escalate. What you're saying is it's as if you're saying, leave South Africa to South Africans. Can you cope with cutting all relations with the outside world and living all by yourself?

[Botha] No, that is not our purpose. It is not South Africa seeking this, and I repeat to you, we have committed ourselves to remove apartheid. What we now ask for is to be left alone so that South Africans, black and white, can work out a new constitutional order based on fundamental democratic principles which I am sure civilized governments all over the world can subscribe to.

[Kimura] Can you give us a timetable of what you have lined up?

[Botha] I cannot give a timetable for the simple reason that we are confronted at present by a large-scale intimidation campaign, intimidating black leaders who want to come and talk to us and negotiate with us. So the time scale will depend on the extent of the sanctions campaign, the pressures that are being exerted against us; the longer these pressures, the more sanctions, the greater the delay.

[Kimura] It's actually very hard for us to understand that if we take our hands off South Africa, you will have faster development in your country. But anyway, for us, speaking to a people who justify banning all the freedom of press and also not giving three-quarters of the population the voting right, it is like going through a time tunnel and meeting with people of centuries ago. I mean, can we expect that at some time we can share the same sense of values?

[Botha] I am very glad you made that statement because it was not really a question, but I am glad you made it. It is, with respect, not true what you have said now. South African black people enjoy more fundamental rights legally and politically than the majority in the whole of Africa. What we have done is we have restricted the irresponsible visual material of violence because it instigated violence. There have been media representatives who actually encouraged violence in order to photograph it and send it abroad. Now, through this violence innocent black people got killed. It is my government's responsibility to try and protect all our citizens, black and white. These are the facts.

[Kimura] Maybe I should reply to your statement as a pressman. What exactly you said is what we call a banning of the freedom of the press, and I don't think I have understood you, and I don't think we have agreed, but I appreciate you being with us and answering my sometimes naughty questions. Thank you very much.

[Botha] You're welcome. Thank you for the opportunity.

Agreement on Trade Reached with Taiwan

MB031214 Johannesburg International Service in English GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Republic of China and South Africa have agreed to promote bilateral trade and cooperation in industry. The decision was reached at the eighth Sino-South African economic and technical cooperation conference which opened in Taipei on Monday.

The South African minister of trade and commerce, Dr Dawid de Villers, led the South African delegation at the 4-day talks and the Chinese delegation was led by the economic minister, Mr Li Ta-hai.

Trade between the two countries totaled nearly $40 million in 1985.

WEEKLY MAIL 29 Aug-4 Sep 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB310719 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 29 Aug-4 Sep 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government has yet to update the list of 8,551 names of people detained under the Emergency regulations. The list was released two weeks ago. It applies only to those detained in the first month of the Emergency and does not apply to those held for less than 30 days. A representative for the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said that their initial estimate of a total of about 12,000 people having been detained under the Emergency regulations was far too low. If all those in hiding as a result of the crackdown were added to the list, the number could be as high as 50,000 the representative said.

Detentions By Organisation

The following is a breakdown of detainees who have been identified by the Detainees Parents Support Committee. Although it is not drawn from a comprehensive list, it is used to give an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the Emergency.

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; NC - North Cape; WC - West Cape; Ntl - Natal; Ofs - Orange Free State; Unk - Unknown]

[All figures as received]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
students/scholars/teachers	251	109	68	25	63	128	58	5	707
unionist/workers	118	42	37	16	19	51	47	44	374
public/political	253	126	271	30	51	115	44	6	896
clergy/laymen	27	19	26	7	15	13	1	4	112
media	4	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	17
other/unknown	624	274	1119	115	781	240	156	51	3460
total	1277	670	1529	193	934	547	306	110	5566

Conscientious Objection

A total of 1,059 people have applied to be classified as religious objectors by the Board for Religious Objections, according to the board's chairman, Mr Justice JW Edeling.

He said the board, which was established over two years ago, had heard a total of 936 applications, while 123 applications were withdrawn. The applications of 15 objectors had been refused, he said . Those who are not accepted by the Board as religious objectors are liable for a possible six years imprisonment.

Aid to "Independent Homelands"

"Direct financial assistance" increased from a total of R307.8 million in the 1981/2 financial year to an estimated R773.6 million in the current financial year.

Direct financial assistance to Transkei rose from R153.7 million to R300.3 million. The correspnding amounts for Venda were from R56.8 million to R133 million, for Ciskei R165.4 million (for the 1982/3 financial year) to R224.7 million, and for Bophuthatswawna from R79.9 million to an estimated R115.67 million. This does not include transfer payments, loans and "other specified assistance". If these were included , the figures for the Transkei, for example, would be from R289.1 million to R740.7 millon this year.

Police Expansion

The government aims to increase the ratio of policemen for every 1,000 South Africans from the present 1.7 to 2.9 by next year, said the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange. He said the government's goal was 87,000 policemen wth an additional 7,000 Railway Police, bringing the total police force to 94,000. He said that at present 3,517 students were being trained at various police colleges. Two years ago South Africa had a total of 46,660 policemen.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Banned for possession: *The Freedom Fighters' Manual*, CIA Publishers' Sabotage Manual (Grove Press, New York); *Profile of a Civil War — Conscripted To Serve Apartheid — No Justice No Peace* (Kairos Co-Cord Committee, Braamfontein); *Umsebenze*, No 3, 1985 (South African Communist Party); *A Tribute To Our Comrades Who Were Killed Monday 3.3.86* — pamphlet (Cape Youth Congress); *We Salute the ANC Seven*, LamaBhunu Agqibelsile (Cape Youth Congress); *Africa, Our Africa* (Africanist Patriotic Front); *Southern African Labour and Education Project Study Notes for Workers* — Sifuna Konke (SALEP).

Banned for Distribution: *One Oppressor, One Bullet*; *Africa, Our Africa*; and *Land, Freedom, Education* (all by the Alliance of Black Reforemd Christians in SA); [passage omitted] *Angola: The Path of Struggle and Labour* (Vladislav Dmitrenko); *What is Scientific Communism*? (Leonid Seleznev, Vladimir Fetisov); *No to Colonialism. No to Racism (Novosti Press Agency)*; [passage omitted]

Unbanned: *Freud for Beginners* (Richard Appignanesi); *Thunderheads* (Colin Sharp); *The Green Man* (Kingsley Amis); *The Struggle Against Fascism in Germany* (Leon Trotsky); *The Legacy of Rosa Luxemburg* (Norman Geras).

Prisoner of Conscience

Titus Mafolo, 33, United Democratic Front [UDF] National Executive member, has been held in Pretoria under the Emergency regulations since June 12.

Mafolo has been politically active since the early seventies. Five years ago he helped set up the Pretoria community newspaper, *The Eye. He is currently the Transvaal UDF Treasurer, an* executive member of the Atteridgville/Saulsville Residents' Association (Asro), as well as being a member of the UDF National Executive.

During the last Emergency he was detained for six weeks.

There have also been several recent attempts on his life. In December last year, at the time of the Pretoria consumer boycott, he was followed by what was allegedly a policecar and several shots were fired at him while he was driving. He fled the car and the armed men confiscated it. A month later a group of armed men fired shots at his house and then jumped over the wall and removed the cartridges. In March this year shots were fired at his mother while she was at home — allegedly by town council police. Mafolo is married with two children.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on ANC Terrorism

"In Harare, at the Non-Aligned Movement's [NAM] summit, the African National Congress puts on the suave face of practised diplomacy, suggesting it is anything but a terrorist movement," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 September. "But at the same time as it adopts the mantle of a 'wronged' organisation striving for the liberation of its oppressed people, its minions in South Africa hand a limpet mine in at a parcel counter of a Durban store during the busy lunch-hour." *The Citizen* believes that "by its actions, the ANC makes a mockery of its claims to be a movement that confines itself to fighting a just battle." However, "this terrible lack of concern for human life and suffering does not place the ANC beyond the pale in world capitals; does not stop liberals, politicians and businessmen here from calling for the unbanning of the organisation, or from having talks with it." The paper believes that the country does not need "death and destruction in the name of liberation," but "peaceful change in the name of a new South Africa."

SOWETAN on Funeral Restrictions

"The restriction placed on the planned mass funeral of rent protest victims will come as a shock, and anger many people, especially those who were preparing to bury the dead in a dignified and fitting manner," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 3 September. "By placing strigent restrictions on the funeral, the police believe they will be stopping unrest occurring at the funerals. The people might be stopped from holding a mass funeral, but in spirit they will be burying their people in a suitable fashion." The editorial says that it is afraid that "those short-sighted officials who tried to push with the rent evictions when it was plain that the matter was not so simple, have made the rent issue the biggest rallying point for blacks throughout the country. There is very little that can now be accomplished to sort the matter out. Tempers are too high and emotions raw. The ban on the arrangements for the mass funerals will not improve things."

STAR on NAM Summit

Referring to the NAM summit in Harare a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 September says: "Here are hundreds of the world's poorest nation gathering in opulent style to hit at the exploitation and double standards of others. Here are pious condemnations of apartheid coming from countries with the most dubious human rights records." The editorial says that from South Africa's perspective "there must be some sadness as well as cynicism about meetings such as this. South Africa is more truly African than, say Libya, yet at Harare its only role is whipping-boy." Despite President Botha's repeated call to Africa's leadrs to "bury differences and join with South Africa in 'reviving our dying continent,' " it will "find no takers." "South Africa will continue as before — trading surreptitiously with black African states, despite the calls for more isolation, and enjoying diplomatic relations with very few. Apartheid stands between this country and its true international destiny."

STAR on Government 'Arrogance'

A second editorial on the same page says that Parliamentary debates can "achieve something real by focusing on South Africa's major issues." The paper finds it astonishing tht the mass deaths in Soweto last week were considered "not suitable for discussion." "Now, after an unusual crisis in parliamentary ranks, better sense has prevailed. A cabinet minister has offered a public apology for ignoring protocol, time has been set aside for a debate on Soweto, and the implications of recent unrest will be discussed after all. The fact that this episode could take place at all is a commentary on government arrogance," says the editorial.

Unrest Reviewed

On page 16 of *The Star* Hannes de Wet reports on a speech delivered by the director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, Professor Mike Hough, at the annual conference of the Security Association of South Africa in Johannesburg. Professor Hough gives an overview of the unrest which started on 3 September 1984. De Wet writes that "the total direct unrest damage is currently about R211 million. Professor Hough said that neither the UDF [United Democratic Front], nor AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], nor the ANC were in control of the unrest. 'In certain instances the situation even seems to have approached a form of anarchy,' " according to Professor Hough. " 'Compared with previous unrest cycles in South Africa, such as the 1976/77 riots, the current cycle, starting in September 1984, is the most widespread, the longest, the most intense and the most organised.' " De Wet writes that the "creating of so-called alternative structures such as people's courts, street committees and the concept of people's education illustrated that the unrest went further than demands for the restructuring of existing institutions. It was in fact a direct challenge to the Government's authority and legitimacy." Professor Hough believes that there was also a definite attempt to combine or integrate the unrest and the revolutionary campaign.

" 'It is clear that the elimination of unrest and revolutionary potential should be a priority — but this will require both furtherreform and the maintenance of law and order to provide conditions under which reform can take place,' " says Professor Hough.

Public Money Spent on Song

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 September says: "The dilemma of the business community is clear: if it hopes to survive it must gather its courage, invest, trade and make profits. It must repair its own confidence and restore the confidence of others. It must show faith in the future." However, the paper is concerned that if the business community does so, the government will "confiscate half the profits to spend on songs and such-like." The paper says Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel is launching himself as an "impresario at the public expense."

'Fragile Optimism' in Business

The economics reporter writes on the same page: "Business confidence, while continuing to frustrate government's best-laid plans for economic recovery, appears to be making a modest comeback." Businessmen interviewed in recent weeks indicate two reasons for the change: First, "pessimism doesn't feel good. To be pessimistic is to admit, among other things, that the chances of making a profit are not very good. Businessmen do not like to think this way, and so will find reasons, after a while, for thinking well of a desperate situation." Second, "there is a very widely accepted sense that the country has stabilised — even if at a very low level." For most businessmen the shift in mood is "less a fundamental improvement in confidence than a decision to act in the face of an accepted absence of confidence," says the reporter. "Based on an acceptance of bad news rather than on any good news, it is a fragile optimism — one vulnerable to a new rash of bombs or a drop in the gold price. Real confidence — and lasting economic improvement — still demand real political solutions."

CAPE TIMES on Bureau for Information

"The sooner the government dissolves the Bureau for Information the better, " says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 2 September. "Since the state of emergency was declared on June 12 the Bureau has provided a skimpy and inadequate account of government security actions, so much so that few South Africans know today what is going on in their own country." The editorial says that South Africans "do not need misinformation nor do they need inaccurate news, fed by a gorvernment-controlled agency whose credibility is in tatters. Newspapers, already restricted by a plethora of legal restraints, are best suited to provide balanced and reliable reports on what is going on in South Africa. The Bureau for Information has proved beyond all doubt that it is unable to keep up with the news. It should be closed down immediately before it does any more damage."

CAPE TIMES on Tax Structure Report

A page 6 editorial in *Cape Times* comments on the postponement of the Margo Commission report about the country's tax structure. The editorial says that the "government's failure to anticipate the problems speaks volumes about its lack of understanding when it comes to financial matters." The size of the commission has made consensus impossible and thereby leaves South Africans "in limbo on the nation's tax structure, the very heart of the nation's finances." The editorial also says that there are "almost no grounds for assuming that the Margo proposals will be accepted in their entirety even if they are unanimous, and even less reason to beleive that those proposals accepted will not be changed after they are implemented. The business community has no way of knowing where it stands."

Citizens Should Prepare Against Terrorism

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 2 September comments on community efforts to prepare itself against terrorist attacks and says that certain requirements should be met: "Preparation must take place within the larger framework of security, for which the police and the armed forces are responsible. If this does not happen, we will be faced with a fifth army column which will only make the work of the police and the armed forces more difficult and the security situaiton will be endangered. One must not lose sight of the fact that readiness in the sense of a cocked gun at hand is only part of the security strategy. Everyone has the duty to contribute to the improvement of a climate where violence should not flourish."

TRANSVALER on Trade With East

A second editorial on the same page says that the announcement that this week Foreign Minister Pik Botha will visit Japan and thereafter Taiwan while Minister of Trade and Industry Dawie de Villiers is also in Taiwan is for obvious reasons not widely publicized. The editorial says that oriental businesses have always shown particular interest in Africa since they realize that the treasure of raw minerals which South Africa offers can be of use." However, the editorial also says that Japan and Taiwan are not the "only windows to the East. With the fast industrial development in other noncommunist countries the prospects of trade negotiations in that part of the world look rosy."

BEELD on Proposed Black Township

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 30 August says: "The fuss that is made about Norweto, the proposed black town which may be built northwest of Sandton, explains the authorities' hesitance since the late sixties to supply ground for black townships." "It appears that white communities want the black labor but not the trouble of a black township near them." The editorial says there are good reasons why people "object to another soulless 'location' alongside one of the richest neighborhoods." *Beeld* suggests that two types of black towns be created: "one for the established middle-class people, and the other on the South American pattern, for newcomers who must still get a foot into the economic door." But the editorial says that for the latter type of town there is "no place northwest of Johannesburg."

Government to Improve Information Service

Correspondent "Dawie" writes in his "From My Political Pen" column on the same page that the government must sharpen its information attempts considerably. "It is necessary because the propaganda struggle is a key factor in the revolutionary attack which the government has to face." The correspondent refers to the discrepancy between the Bureau for Information announcing that 13 people died in the Soweto unrest and the newspapers publishing that 21 people had in fact died. He says that this made the newspapers that published the Bureau's version look silly, as well as making the bureau itself look silly. He says that this incident "indicates that the bureau does not offer such a reliable and thorough service to the public as what professional journalists do." He says that "democracy places heavy demands on effective communication. He says there is no other way to ensure success against revolutionary forces who want to destroy democratic freedom."

BEELD on Soweto Deaths

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 1 September says "the fact more than 20 people lost their lives last week in unrest in Soweto, is an issue which begs thorough investigation." *Beeld* suggests that Houghton MP Helen Suzman's proposals that an independent investigation be done so that all uncertainty surrounding the event be cleared, be considered.

BEELD on Business Confidence

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 September says: "In the midst of all the sanctions threats which are daily thrown at South Africa, it is very encouraging that ASSOCOM's [Associated Chambers of Commerce] confidence index rose so solidly in the first half of the year." However, the editorial also warns that it is too early to be optimistic about the repair of the economy. "The authorities' real attempts these last 4 months to establish law and order, must get the greatest credit." The editorial also says that the ANC knows that it can take over the country if only it can break down the economy. "The improvement in confidence must now be maintained to prevent this."

REPUBLIKEIN on Namibia Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 2 September says: "Minister Andreas Shipanga [Mining Affairs, Nature Conservation and Tourism] has hit the nail on the head when he said last week that SWA/Namibia has done everything which the international community expects from South Africa," However, "it appears that SWA/Namibia is included in the sanctions and boycotts which are aimed at RSA." The editorial says that in SWA/Namibia: "No individual is per se excluded from participation in state government;" "political domination of one group over another does not exist;" "the 'petty' apartheid that exists is more insignificant than that which exists in other countries;" and "no particular party is a banned organisation." The editorial says that the simple truth is that the world has no case against SWA/Namibia. "If the international community had any sense of fairplay it would have dealt differently with us."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 SEPTEMBER 1986

Terrorism

Pan Am Hijack — In the aftermath of the killing of at least 18 people by the hijackers of a Pan Am airliner, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq announced at a news conference reported by Karachi radio that the four Palestinian hijackers will be punished in accordance with Pakistani law. Zia rebutted Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's criticisms of Pakistan's handling of the situation, asserting that Gandhi will change his view when he knows the facts. Very serious consequences would have followed if Pakistani commandos had failed to take timely action, he said, maintaining that Pakistani special servicemen went into action as soon as the hijackers began shooting passengers. Zia also stressed that no connection between the terrorists and any government has thus far been proven, adding that he is "very happy" with his meeting in Harare with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who assured him that Libya had nothing to do with the hijacking.

Tripoli radio also reported on Al-Qadhdhafi's meeting with Zia and Rajiv Gandhi, asserting that the Libyan leader "refuted the tendentious allegations of U.S. imperialism which try to link the Great Jamahiriyah to the hijacked Pan Am aircraft." The radio also carried a statement on the hijacking by JANA's political editor, who stressed that Libya had "no connection whatsoever" with the hijacking and expressed Libya's "surprise" at reports that the "Libyan Revolutionary Cells" had claimed responsibility. Such tactics are part of attempts by the CIA and Israel's Mosad to create "feeble pretexts to justify aggression" against Libya, the JANA editor added.

In Beirut, the "Martyr Zulfikar 'Ali Bhutto group" of the "Soldiers of God" claimed responsibility for the hijacking in a statement sent to the newspaper *Al-Nahar* 5 September, Beirut radio reported. In Israel, *The Jerusalem Post* noted that the hijack followed reports that members of the terrorist group led by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, had been sighted in the Karachi area.

Istanbul Synagogue Attack — Twenty-four people were killed in a 6 September attack on Jews praying at an Istanbul synagogue, Ankara radio reported, disclosing that the two Arabs who carried out the attack died in the building. A Turkish Government statement cited by ANATOLIA emphasized that the Istanbul and Karachi terrorist incidents underline the need for concerted international action against terrorism.

Responding to the synagogue attack, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told Jerusalem television that Israel "will not sit still until we cut off these murderers, the likes of whom we have not known since the Nazis." Jerusalem radio broadcast Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remark that the massacre was almost certainly carried out by an organization linked with the Palestinians, if not a Palestinian organization proper. Israeli military sources cited by *The Jerusalem Post* said there was a "better than good chance" that Abu Nidal's group was responsible.

In Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio announced that it had received a call from an anonymous person in Cyprus who claimed responsibility for the Istanbul attack on behalf of Abu Nidal's organization. AFP noted other claims of responsibility on behalf of the following groups: Islamic Jihad; the "Fighting Internationalist Front-Martyr 'Amrush Group;" the Union of the Arab North Organization; and the Palestinian Revenge Organization. Another group, the Islamic Resistance, denied a claim that it was responsible, the agency reported.

As for Libya's reaction to the Istanbul attack, JANA said that Libyans "respect Judaism as a religion," adding that they bear "no hostility" to Jews throughout the world and "do not agree" with attacks on such innocent people. Although Radio Monte Carlo cited a "Libyan radio" report that the Istanbul synagogue was an Israeli intelligence center, monitored Libyan media were not observed to mention this.

In Iran, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi condemned both the Karachi hijacking and the Istanbul attack, Tehran radio reported, but he accused the United States of perpetrating these incidents in an attempt to open the way for "aggression" and "state terrorism." For the PLO's part, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf reaffirmed the PLO's official rejection of attacks outside Israeli-occupied territories, according to KUNA, and he said the PLO condemns the actions in Karachi and Istanbul, even if they were sponsored by Palestinian, Arab, or Islamic groups.

Terrorist Attempt in Paris — The "Committee for Solidarity With Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners" claimed responsibility for the 4 September abortive bomb attempt on the Paris metro, Paris radio disclosed, noting that the organization threatened further actions if France does not release three terrorists.

Israel

A government crisis caused by Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon's statement in the wake of the Istanbul massacre was resolved after Sharon rescinded his remarks and made it clear that there is no connection between Israel's desire for peace and the murder of Jews in Istanbul, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio noted that the row between Sharon and Prime Minister Peres was sparked by Sharon's remark that Israel's "incessant running after questionable and baseless peace plans" has undermined its defense and made Jews in Israel and abroad "more vulnerable to Palestinian terror." Peres had responded by stopping cabinet proceedings until Sharon revoked his remarks, IDF radio noted.

Libya

U.S. Attack "Imminent" — JANA on 6 September quoted a report from an Arabic-language radio in Paris that a U.S. attack on Libya was to take place "within the next few hours." U.S. warship movements in the area were thought to be part of the preparation for the attack, the agency continued.

Al-Qadhdhafi in Uganda — In a 6 September press conference given after his arrival in Kampala from the Harare nonaligned summit, Col al-Qadhdhafi stressed that Libya will lend support in any battle Uganda fights, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi conferred with the Ugandan president in a "closed meeting" the next day, Tripoli radio disclosed.

PLO/Palestinians

Contact With Al-Qadhdhafi Claimed — During a 4 September talk in Harare at the nonaligned summit, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Col al-Qadhdhafi discussed a new effort by the PLO to normalize Libyan-Tunisian relations, according to unnamed sources cited by KUNA. The next day Al-Qadhdhafi conferred with Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, Sanaa Voice of Palestine claimed.

Syria-Abu Nidal Dissension — Syria has allegedly ordered most of Abu Nidal's group in Damascus to leave, according to an article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* cited by AFP. The expelled Fatah dissidents went to Greece, the article continued, adding that Abu Nidal's links with Damascus are suffering a "severe crisis."

Amman Agreement Said Inoperative — A statement issued in Beirut after talks in Prague by Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestine Communist Party announced that the Amman agreement of 1985 is "null and void," Radio Monte Carlo reported. PLO-Jordan relations must be based on the 1974 Rabat summit resolutions, the statement added. The three factions stressed the need to adhere to the PLO's political program, according to QNA.

Fatah Arrests in Amman — Western sources cited by *The Jerusalem Post* claimed that Jordanian security forces recently arrested several Fatah activists in Amman, after documents referring to anti-Jordanian activity were discovered in Fatah offices closed 2 months ago.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that the Israeli Navy reimposed its blockade of Sidon port 7 September, adding that a state of emergency has been declared in the nearby Palestinian camps for fear of an Israeli attack.

In Beirut, gunmen from Hizballah and the Amal Movement clashed in 7 September fighting which spread to parts of the southern suburb, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The "security setback" was contained as a result of a joint Amal-Hizballah meeting at the Iranian Embassy, according to the Voice of National Resistance radio.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, reiterating Syria's "firm stand" on a Middle East peace conference sponsored by the United Nations, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad told Murphy that any initiatives outside that context would be "futile" and against Arab interests, the radio continued.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes "destroyed" oil refineries and a jetty in a 5 September attack on Iran's Lavan Island, INA announced, citing an Armed Forces communique which described the Lavan facilities as Iran's second largest oil-exporting center after Khark Island. Commenting on the raid, the Iraqi Air Force commander warned of the consequences of oil tankers approaching the Iranian coast, INA reported. In other Gulf activity, Tehran radio claimed that a number of Iraqis were killed during an "intense engagement" in Khawr 'Abdallah waters 7 September. An Iraqi military spokesman denied the Iranian report, terming the battle "fictitious," INA reported.

Sudan

In a speech broadcast by Omdurman radio, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced the "dismissal and retirement" of two generals, one of them commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, and three lieutenant generals. The prime minister also announced his appointment of an acting Armed Forces commander in chief. Although the fight against the rebels in the south has been conducted with "courage and manliness," despite shortages of equipment, a study revealed that "circumstances" prevented the former command from managing the Armed Forces efficiently, the prime minister said. The retirement decree made him "heavy hearted," he continued, adding that he could not disclose the reasons for taking the action at this "sensitive" time. The agriculture minister said the reshuffle had "no connection with any coup attempt," SUNA reported.

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Khalaf Condemns Karachi, Istanbul Attacks

LD062149 Kuwait KUNA in English 1951 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 6 (KUNA) — A close aide to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat tonight reaffirmed the Palestine Liberation Organization's outright condemnation of all individual and international acts of terrorism which target innocent civilians.

Salah Khalaf, Central Committee member of the PLO mainstream Fatah movement, told a press conference the PLO refrains from, and condemns any (anti-Zionist) attack which might occur outside the Israeli occupied territories.

The PLO earlier today denounced, and denied any involvement in the hijack of a Panam jumbo jet in Karachi Friday and in this morning's armed attack on a synagogue in Istanbul.

According to official count, 17 people were killed in the Karachi Airport incident and 22 persons in the synagogue attack.

Khalaf stressed that "all Arab and international circles working on combatting terrorism have made sure that the PLO has no connection to any attack outside occupied Palestine."

The PLO official said the organization condemns such acts even if they were sponsored by Palestinian, Arab or Islamic quarters "because we are against the slaughter of innocent civilians and we refuse to see innocent people pay the price for our sufferings."

But Khalaf seized the opportunity to warn "the whole world", especially [word indistinct] Arab countries, against driving the Palestinians to the edge of "despair" which, he said, would breed limitless extremism "not only among Palestinians but also in a wide segment of Arabs."

Khalaf, meanwhile, cautioned the United States and Israel against exploiting the attacks on the U.S. aircraft and the synagogue as to "launch acts of international terrorism" against Libya and Syria.

Groups Claim Attack on Istanbul Synagogue

'Previously Unknown' Group

NC070654 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Two Arabs armed with machineguns and hand grenades launched a suicide attack on a Jewish synagogue in Istanbul yesterday. [passage omitted]

A previously unknown group called the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North [munazzamat wahdat al-shamal al-'arabi] said in Ankara that it was responsible for the attack and warned this incident was just the beginning.

'Fighting Internationalist Front'

NC071050 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 7 (AFP) — The "Fighting Internationalist Front — 'Amrush Martyr Group" Sunday joined the ranks of those claiming responsibility for the Istanbul synagogue massacre.

In a typewritten Istanbul-datelined communique sent to two Beirut newspapers — the independent *Al-Nahar* and the pro-Moslem *Al-Safir* — the group described Saturday's Neve Shalom synagogue attack, in which at least 23 died and four were wounded, as an "heroic operation" against a "nest" of Israeli spies.

Three other organisations — Islamic Jihad, the Arab Union Organisation of the North and the Palestine Revenge Organisation — have so far claimed responsibility for the massacre, while the Islamic Resistance has denied it was involved.

Most of these claims are viewed with scepticism by Western intelligence sources.

Abu Nidal Group

NC071155 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1134 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] An unidentified individual in Cyprus, claiming to speak on behalf of the Abu Nidal forces, has contacted the Voice of Lebanon to say his organization is responsible for the attack on the Istanbul synagogue.

'Islamic Resistance' Denies Involvement

NC070744 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sept 7 (AFP) — The Islamic Resistance, which has led anti-Israel attacks in southern Lebanon, Sunday denied any involvement in the Istanbul synagogue massacre which left at least 23 dead and four wounded Saturday.

In a telephone call to a Western news agency here, an unidentified caller denied the movement had been responsible for the attack by a masked suicide squad which sprayed Sabbath worshippers in the Neve Shalom synagogue with machinegun bullets, doused the corpses in petrol and then set them ablaze.

Earlier Saturday another anonymous caller claimed the attack for the Islamic Resistance saying it was in response to "Israeli Army aggression" in southern Lebanon. [Passage omitted]

MENA Cites 'Arafat on Accepting Resolution 242

NC051503 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (MENA) — When asked by MENA'S Harare correspondent about reports concerning his recognition of Resolution 242, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared: I accept it if linked to our legitimate rights.

'Arafat said: Resolution 242 and all other UN and Security Council resolutions that recognize our right to establish an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital must form the basis of an international conference on the Middle East crisis.

This formula has been approved at PNC sessions and Arab summits.

In his statement to MENA, 'Arafat explained that the PLO favors an international conference on peace in the Middle East and on a resolution of the Palestinian question. This is particularly true since Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon, the surrounding countries, have accepted it as well. He expressed hope that positive steps to convene such a meeting will be taken in the future, now that the Soviet Union, France, and China have agreed to a preparatory meeting of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

'Arafat revealed that certain parties, which he did not name, tried to push the Palestinian issue off to the sidelines at the Harare summit. He added: However, our cause imposed itself as a major one, despite the fact that the conference centers on the South African problem, which receives our full support. It is now plain that the speeches and statements of all delegation leaders at the summit clearly link South Africa and Israel.

Answering another question on developments in Palestinian-Jordanian relations, the PLO leader noted: Jordan has implemented some new measures against a number of PLO offices in Amman, including that of the martyrs' families, which gives aid and assistance to such families in Jordan and the occupied territories.

PLO Official Denies Acceptance

JN051227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1139 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (INA) — The PLO office head in Harare has denied that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced the PLO's recognition of Resolution 242 during the eighth nonaligned summit conference. Commenting on an AFP report to this effect, the PLO representative said 'Arafat announced the PLO's acceptance of all UN and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian problem, but did not single out a certain resolution.

AL-QABAS: USSR Behind Acceptance

JN071727 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Sep 86 pp 1,16

[Excerpt] Paris — Highly-placed Arab sources have revealed to *Al-Qabas* that Yasir 'Arafat's announcement at the Harare conference that he accepts Security Council Resolution 242 came as a result of a secret agreement between 'Arafat and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's envoy during a meeting between them in Algiers last week. These sources stressed that 'Arafat's announcement was not coincidental but is linked to secret efforts by the Soviet Union to hold a preliminary peace conference within the framework of the Security Council to pave the way for an international Middle East peace conference. 'Arafat's initiative also throws the ball in the U.S. court and constitutes a challenge for the U.S. Administration. [Passage omitted]

Recognition 'Nothing New'

JN071828 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Sep (WAM) — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has asserted that there is nothing new in the recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242 by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

In a statement published in the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today, Al-Sa'ih explains that Yasir 'Arafat has raised nothing new because the resolutions he recognized include the partition resolution and also guarantee the Palestinian people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent state. He says that in all of its sessions the PNC did not reject Resolution 242 but refused to deal with it as a basis for solving the problem.

Within the same framework, deposed Nabulus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'ah said in a statement to this newspaper that the conditional recognition of this resolution is not new. The issue, he adds, lies in this question: Does Israel recognize Resolution 242? Consequently, is Israel ready to withdraw from one inch of the Palestinian Arab land in return for peace?

Al-Shak'ah says that Resolutions 242 and 338 are accepted by the Arabs and rejected by Israel. He believes, however, that the conditional recognition by 'Arafat will lead to further fragmentation on the Arab and Palestinian sides without anything being gained.

Soviet Said To Propose PLO Secretary General

LD070927 Kuwait KUNA in English 0822 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 8 (KUNA) — Quoting well-placed Palestinian sources, local daily *Al-Qabas* said today the Soviet Union proposed creation of a post of a secretary general in the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The report said the Soviet proposal is aimed at working out a solution for the PLO impasse, particularly in respect with Palestinian national unity and normalization of PLO-Syrian relations.

The paper quoted the sources as saying that [First] Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov conveyed "thoughts" in this regard to Damascus and Algiers during his latest tour of the region.

The proposal is based on reshuffling PLO organizational structure in favour of collective rather than individualistic leadership.

A unanimously approved Palestinian leader may be entrusted with the post, the proposal states, while PLO chairman's authorities "be reduced to a great extent" with 'Arafat remaining as chairman.

BAHRAIN

Ministry Source Says Hijacker's Passport 'Forged'

JN071441 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1358 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Manama, 7 Sep (WAKH) — A responsible source at the Bahraini Interior Ministry asserted today that the passport found in the possession of one of the hijackers of the U.S. Pan American airliner in Karachi on 5 September is not a Bahraini passport and that this person is not a Bahraini national.

This came in reply to a question regarding reports by some news agencies that one of the hijackers of the U.S. airliner at Karachi Airport the day before yesterday had what was described as a Bahraini passport. The source said the Bahraini Interior Ministry received details regarding this passport from competent authorities who were notified that the name of the passport holder does not appear in the records of the Immigration and Passports Department. This confirms that the passport is forged and that the holder is not Bahraini.

The source explained that after examining the Bahraini passport records it was revealed that the holder of passport No 250257 is currently in Bahrain and was not involved with the hijacking of the plane. This confirms that the passport found in the possession of one of the hijackers is forged. The source emphasized that the person arrested by Pakistani authorities in connection with the incident is not Bahraini and that even though a Bahraini passport was found in his possession, it is certain that this passport is forged.

KUWAIT

U.S. Policy Blamed for Karachi, Istanbul Attacks

LD070952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0726 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 7 Sep (KUNA) — Three Kuwaiti newspapers concentrated today on the hijacking of a U.S. aircraft at Karachi Airport and the armed attack against a synagogue in Istanbul. The newspapers blame these incidents on U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm calls for investigating the reasons for and origins of the latest incidents at Karachi Airport and the synagogue in Istanbul, and ties these incidents with what is happening in the Middle East.

The newspaper says despite the distance separating these operations "they are not separated from the general situation in the region." The newspeper points out there are reasons that have led to the growth of despair and the wish to retaliate. [passage omitted]

Al-Anba' doubts the purity of purpose of those who committed these incidents, and does not exclude that U.S. and Israeli intelligence were behind these operations to justify committing more aggressions and crimes against the Arab countries and peoples. [passage omitted]

Al-Qabas hints that the hijacking of the U.S. jet and the attack against the synagogue in Istanbul come within the framework of a "ready-made scenario" which serves specific goals.

The newspaper reviews what it has previously published about a scenario prepared by the U.S. military, approved by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and signed by President Ronald Reagan to start implementing the aggression scheme "against the Jamahiriyah" on 5 September 1986 following the planting of some explosives by CIA personnel on a Pan Am aircraft and their discovery at the last moment in order to furnish a justification for a U.S. aggression against Libya.

The newspaper points out that the hijacking of the aircraft occurred on the day specified by the scenario and under suspicious circumstances which point to a perpetrator who wants to, and fabricates, the justifications for launching an aggression in the Middle East.

The newspaper points out that among the suspicious circumstances in the operation is that the hijackers of the U.S. aircraft did not announce any demands. The confusion regarding those responsible for the hijacking confirms these suspicions because no one has ever heard of the two organizations that claimed responsibility for the hijacking. Also suspicious is the concentration of Western news agencies on the name of one of the hijackers being "Mu'ammar."

Al-Qabas says that the planned scenario appears as if one wants to say that Libya is responsible and deserves "punishment for aggression," in spite of the fact that Washington has officially refrained until now from explicitly accusing the Jamahiriyah.

The newspaper warns that the observers stress that the venue of the "third operation," which complements the previous two, is the Middle East, and that it will be a great operation aiming to prevent the Middle East question from being included in the regional conflicts to be discussed during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. However, the newspaper does not exclude the possibility that the two operations have been committed by sources desperate enough to commit violence for the sake of violence.

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Spokesman Condemns Karachi Hijacking

LD071732 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 sep 86

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Sep (SPA) — An official spokesman has made a statement to SPA in which he said: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia strongly condemns the hijacking of the Pan American Boeing 747 plane at Karachi Airport on Friday, 5 September 1986 and the killing of innocent people during the hijacking.

The official spokesman added: The Kingdom reaffirms what it has declared in the past; namely, that it condemns and denounces the hijacking of aircraft and believes that hijacking is a terrorist act that violates all international laws and custom.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Israel

Murphy Arrives

NC052037 Cairo MENA in English 2007 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, Sep 5 (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. Assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, arrived here tonight from Israel after a brief visit during which he met with a number of Israeli officials to review Tabah arbitration conditions.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is due to meet Murphy tomorrow morning to complete their talks on Tabah arbitration.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid, Al-Baz

NC061431 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. The meeting was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks. The conferees completed discussions pertaining to the arbitral compromis on the Tabah issue. They also discussed means of invigorating the Middle East peace process.

Talks With Mubarak

NC060920 Cairo MENA in English 0910 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning American Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Kimche Arrives

NC052042 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 5 Sep (MENA) — David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and head of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, arrived in Alexandria from Tel Aviv tonight.

Talks Resume

NC071713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks at the expert level were resumed today at the Mena House Hotel in Al-Jizah. They will finish discussing the remaining disputes regarding the Tabah arbitral compromis. These include appointment of the three neutral arbiters and the special appendix to the agreement which concerns placement of the international border markers at disputed locations.

The Egyptian party is led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's legal department. The Israeli party is led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, who arrived in Cairo on Friday.

Murphy Departs

NC050838 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, left Cairo this morning following a 2-day visit that fell within his current tour of the region.

At the airport Murphy held talks with Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks. Al-'Arabi said afterward that his talks with Murphy complemented yesterday's talks in Alexandria between Murphy and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Foreign Ministry Denounces Karachi, Istanbul Incidents

NC062144 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has commented on the Karachi and Istanbul incidents and their regrettable results. He said Egypt denounces all forms of terrorism and condemns acts of violence aimed at civilians. He said Egypt renews its call for intensified international cooperation to fight all forms of terrorism from all sources and urges joint action by all countries to adopt practical steps that will put an end to such terrorist acts.

Ghali Receives Message From 'Arafat for Mubarak

NC071317 Cairo MENA in English 1305 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 7 (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali today received a message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Dr. Ghali has held four meetings with the PLO leader on the margin of the nonaligned summit within the framework of constant coordination between Egypt and the PLO.

Mubarak Said To Approve of All-Out Iraqi Offensive

NC080822 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 5 Sep 86 p 12

[Dispatch from Amin Radwan in Cairo]

[Text] A high-ranking Egyptian military delegation left for Baghdad yesterday after a telephone conversation between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in which the latter informed the former about the latest developments in the fighting between Iraq and Iran.

The delegation consists of seven officers from the Egyptian Armed Forces staff command. In addition, 22 Egyptian military experts left on the same plane to join an advance team which arrived in Iraq 2 weeks ago.

Informed sources say that President Mubarak told President Husayn that he approved of an Iraqi command decision to start an all-out offensive against Iran.

Sudanese Opposition Delegation Reportedly Banned

LD071158 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 7 (KUNA) — Egyptian authorities have turned back a delegation of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, conveying a message from Col. John Garang to President Husni Mubarak.

'Al-Adwa' biweekly in its first issue Sunday quoted Sudanese Foreign Ministry sources as saying that the ministry had been informed by the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo as saying that the delegation recently arrived at Cairo airport in an Ethiopian plane without prior knowledge of the Egyptian authorities which barred the delegation from entering Cairo.

The message was received by Cairo airport officials and the delegation flew back to Ethiopia via Somalia.

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives 7 Sep

NC071921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez arrived in Cairo this evening on a 2-day working visit during which he will hold talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The Spanish minister will also meet with Spain's ambassadors in the Middle East.

On his arrival in Cairo Airport, the Spanish foreign minister was received by Ambassador Isma'il Mubarak, deputy director of protocol at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

Speaker Al-Mahjub Leaves for DPRK 5 Sep

NC050945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0823 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub left Cairo for the DPRK this morning at the head of a parliamentary delegation. The 1-week visit comes in response to an invitation from the DPRK parliament.

In a predeparture statement, Al-Mahjub said that he was carrying a message from President Mubarak to Korean President Kim Il-song that dealt with bilateral relations and important international issues. He noted that during his stay in the DPRK he will hold talks with Korean officials on all subjects of mutual interest.

'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Middle East Issues

NC060459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, says that Egypt has prepared a comprehensive plan for action to establish peace in the Middle East.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid has told the daily *Al-Ahram* in an interview to be published tomorrow, that discussion of this new Egyptian concept is underway with several Arab and international parties. The purpose of this plan, he adds, is to break the current deadlock, to achieve just and lasting peace in the region, and to secure the inalienable rights of the Palestinians.

In its quest for peace, 'Abd al-Majid points out, Egypt realizes that it is the only Arab country qualified to talk to all the parties involved in the Middle East crisis. Egypt is solely interested in achieving a just and comprehensive peace and in restoring Palestinian rights. Having the courage of its convictions, Egypt acts in broad daylight to keep its Arab commitments despite the dismal conditions in the Arab world.

Commenting on the prospective meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, 'Abd al-Majid says that it is absolutely untrue that Egypt has accepted or would accept conditions or pressures for such a meeting. The date for the meeting has not been fixed yet, nor the agenda agreed on, he explains.

Egypt would never act under pressure. Thorough preparation must precede such a meeting, because a summit is not an end in itself. The objective is to have concrete achievements in terms of the peace process, 'Abd al-Majid says. He also points out that the Palestinian issue and the future of the peace process will top the agenda of the proposed Mubarak-Peres summit.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserts that piecemeal treatment of the Palestinian issue is unacceptable. Egypt seeks a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution within the framework of an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties concerned. Egypt also seeks to have a Palestinian entity established in confederation with Jordan in keeping with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed by King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman on 11 February 1985.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also says that Egypt refuses to discuss the idea of Palestinian self-rule [huk dhati] with Israel, adding that this concept has been overtaken by events.

As for the Tabah issue, Dr 'Abd al-Majid notes that two points concerning the arbitral compromis remain unresolved — the names of the three international arbiters and the addendum to the compromis agreement. He explains that Egypt's negotiators have not been given any deadline for their work. Tabah, he declares, is a national issue involving Egyptian land. As such, preconditions and haggling are inappropriate in dealing with the matter.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister concludes the interview with a call for renewed dialogue between Jordan and the PLO, the latter being the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The absence of coordination and dialogue between them benefits neither, he says.

Commentator Calls Al-Qadhdhafi 'Soviet Communist'

NC051718 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1510 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Spotlight on Events" program prepared by *Al-Jumhuriyah* journalist Muhammad al-Haywan]

[Excerpts] Good evening. I really don't want to laugh, but all those who heard or read Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's statements did so with a smile on their faces, as the matter seems to be nearing its end. The Nonaligned Movement was established more than 30 years ago, and has proved itself on a number of issues. It is a force that could play a part in achieving world peace, as it represents a positive form of alignment and not a negative one. [passage omitted]

Undoubtedly, some of the movement's member-states have been influenced by communist ideas at some point. Even Cuba, an officially communist state, was once chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. However, no one has ever thought of abolishing the organization. All ideas have focused on its reform, as the loss of nonalignment, a very valuable concept, would be great indeed.

Col al-Qadhdhafi, on the other hand, is actually biased. He has become a Soviet communist and has given terrorists a base in the region. Because he is biased and is implementing Moscow's instructions, and since we know that terrorism is closely linked and associated with communist thought, Col al-Qadhdhafi has become the source and exporter of terrorism to the entire world.

He is financing secessionist movements in southern Sudan and violent groups around the globe, for he is biased and follows orders. He is the one thinking up and exporting the operations we hear of, which seek to divide peoples and countries and set off bombs and explosives among unarmed civilians. He calls this liberation, but we can never agree. These are acts of aggression and terrorism that harm the innocent. No one in the world seeks to liberate by killing and harming the innocent. However, because Col al-Qadhdhafi is biased and receives his orders from Moscow, and since he runs a pit of communist terrorism in the region, he feels that every member of the Nonaligned Movement, more than 100 countries, leans either to the right or the left. This is why he is demanding the abolition of the organization. Naturally, this is ridiculous. Col al-Qadhdhafi's entrance [into the summit hall], accompanied as he was by 1,500 guards, half of whom were Libyan girls and others members of known international terrorist gangs, shows how this leader thinks, how he behaves, and where he wants to lead us. I believe the end is near.

Opposition To Continue Boycott of Council Elections

NC071616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1454 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — Leaders of the opposition parties have decided at a joint press conference held at the Al-Wafd Party headquarters to continue their boycott of the Consultative Council elections. They cited the government's insistence on holding the elections by lists as a justification for their decision. The parties' leaders differed on the principle of appointing a number of members to the consultative council. They decided that the parties' secretariats should rule on this matter.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,350

JN051718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,350 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The triumphant forces of truth have celebrated the new year of the hegira in their positions of honor and glory. They derive their determination to defend truth and virtue and to promote man's progress from the spirit of the divine message that was revealed to our prophet and guide Muhammad — may God's blessings and peace be on him — and from the spirit of our great forefathers who were paragons of sacrifice and generosity. Our Armed Forces renew their pledge to march under the banner of the great branch of the Hashemite [prophet Muhammad's family] tree, President Saddam Husayn. May God preserve him to realize the same principles for which our great grandfathers raised the sword against tyranny and the tyrants.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. In a new, desperate, and abortive attempt, which is a sign of the frustration dominating the minds of the despotic Iranian rulers as well as the state of despair they have reached, the Iranian rulers sent new groups of their remnants to approach the oil-loading platform at Al-'Amiq port at 0448 [0048 GMT] today.

The soldiers of Iraq, being the force entrusted with protecting the platform, and our naval units were lying in wait for them. Following a splendid battle in which the Iraqis' courage and skill were manifested, the bulk of the attacking force was exterminated at 0545 today, thanks to God and the men's determination, while the few which remained fled, pursued by our courageous men's fire.

At 1615 yesterday, an accurate and effective strike was dealt against a medium-size maritime target in the northern part of the Arab Gulf by our courageous naval units which safely returned to their positions, praise be to God. May God bless the courageous men of our Navy. We thank him for this victory on this blessed day. He is the best of supporters.

2. Our mighty Air Force planes continued to pour their molten fire on the Khomeyniite knaves opposite our positions in the operational sectors today inflicting on them massive losses in men, equipment, weaponry, and supplies in 117 combat missions. Afterward, our daring pilots returned to their bases with their planes in God's protection.

3. The heroic helicopter gunship pilots flew 37 combat missions today in various sectors destroying several enemy concentrations; a quantity of supplies, equipment, and weaponry; and a number of vehicles. Our helicopter pilots returned to base safe and with God's attention.

4. An enemy group attempted to advance on our positions in the V Army Corps northern sector. The Corps troops, supported by accurate artillery fire, completely wiped out the group. In the same sector, our units seized a quantity of serviceable weapons which the enemy had abandoned in recent battles. Our units also destroyed two vehicles, one ammunition dump, and one personnel shelter.

5. On the VII Army Corps front, two vehicles and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Two infantry positions were also destroyed, killing a number of their occupants.

6. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector destroyed one tank and two infantry positions.

7. Two enemy soldiers were killed and two ammunition dumps and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. Every day the lies of the tyrant clique and its spite against Islam and Muslims become more apparent. Today, the first day of the sacred month of Muharram, this clique shelled the residential areas of the heroic city of Basra with long-range artillery. The shelling injured two civilians, demolished three houses, and damaged four other houses, one secondary school, and three civilian vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 September 1986

Communique No 2,351

JN051913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1844 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Text" of Communique No 2,351 issued on 5 September by the Armed Forces General Command]

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted]

At 1845 [1445 GMT] today, our mighty aircraft, piloted by irresistable, heroic men, launched a surprise, devastating raid against the distant Lavan Island, off the Iranian coast and north of Sirri Island, which is the second largest oil-exporting terminal after Khark Island and contains oil refineries. Our brave pilots directed their unerring missiles at the island's jetty, devastating it; and at the ships that are anchored at and near the jetty, setting them ablaze. They penetrated the island's airspace and directed their fire at the refineries and destroyed them.

Having implemented their mission with the patience of the faithful and their well-known courage and skill, our pilots returned to the homeland bearing good tidings of victory to their outstanding leader and great people.

God bless our Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks. Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. God is great. Accursed be the lowly.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 September 1986

President Salutes Air Force

JN051932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has saluted the Iraqi Air Force for its destruction of Iran's Lavan Island tonight. Addressing the commander, pilots, and fighters of the Iraqi Air Force, the president's cable said: You, dear men, are daily affirming that you are the impregnable shield of the nation. I wish you success at the beginning of this year of the hegira. God is great. Accursed be the lowly.

Warning Issued to Tankers

JN061616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander has warned all oil tankers against the consequences of approaching Iranian coasts. Commenting on the Iraqi planes' daring operation against the facilities of the Iranian Lavan Island yesterday, the Iraqi commander said that the days to come will be more grueling for the Iranian rulers. He called on the afflicted Iranian people to avenge themselves from their rulers who insist on war and aggression, stressing that Iraq will continue to exercise its legitimate right to destroy Iran's oil exports given that they are an element of the Iranian war effort, in defense of Iraq, and to bring peace opportunities closer.

The Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander said that no Iranian target — whether in Sirri, Khark, Lavan, Farsi, or Larak — will be far from Iraq's reach. He described Lavan Island, which Iraqi planes attacked yesterday, as the only remaining economic bastion for Iran from which more than a quarter of a million barrels of oil are exported daily.

The Iraqi commander said that following the successive blows by the Iraqi fighter planes against Khark Island and the destruction of Sirri Island the Iranian regime resorted to Lavan Island as a new alternative, especially since Larak Island, also another alternative, has become unfit for export from a technical perspective.

The Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander explained that the suspect Iranian regime chose Lavan Island for its location because it is more than 700 km from the international borders, is situated in the farthest southeastern corner of the Arab Gulf, is adjacent to the Iranian coasts, and is under heavy protectionn.

The Iraqi commander said the Iranians believed they were safe to export the minimum level of their oil and that's why they started to receive large oil tankers at this port, imagining they had become safe from severe Iraqi punishment.

The commander described the Iranian rulers as ostriches which hide their heads in the sand believing that the hunter will not see them.

The Iraqi Air Force commander said that the squadron of Iraqi fighter planes which raided Lavan Island destroyed the port's jetties, the refining facilities, and the oil tankers docked at the jetties or off shore. He added that all other vital targets on the island were destroyed and set ablaze. He said: With this operation, the Iraqi pilots succeeded in penetrating Iranian air defenses accurately striking their targets, and safely returning to the homeland.

Communique No 2,352

JN061635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,352 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces continue their successful combat activities against the despotic aggressors. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With a deeply-rooted faith and outstanding courage, our valiant eagles continued their efficient activities against enemy units in the sectors of operations, sowing the heads of the Khomeyniite rogues and inflicting the heaviest losses on enemy equipment and weapons in 91 combat missions.

After carrying out their duty, our eagles safely returned with their planes to their bases, praise be to God.

2. Units of our forward formations in the V Army Corps northern sector sighted enemy groups which tried to approach their forward positions. With their famous courage and efficiency, our men confronted them with all types of weapons, completely destroying the groups. The situation was settled in our favor. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed, and four ammunition dumps, one observation post, three infantry positions, and one vehicle carrying personnel were destroyed. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

3. Several of our able artillery units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan dealt concentrated blows against selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and one shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed.

4. One enemy machine gun and one vehicle were destroyed, two ammunition dumps were set on fire, and one machine gun was captured in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. Three weapons emplacements and one shovel and one bulldozer [preceding words in English] were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The forces of the despotic Khomeyniite clique continued shelling Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, wounding a civilian citizen, destroying two houses, and damaging five houses and four civilian cars.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 September 1986

Iranian Commander Killed
JN070841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0704 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — The commander of Iraq's VII Army Corps, Staff Lieutenant General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, has announced that Ja'fari, the commander of the Iranian force which attacked the Al-'Umayyah — Al-'Amiq — oil-loading platform on 2 September, was killed in action. In a statement to *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry published today, the Iraqi commander said the liberation of the port was carried out in a joint operation by our naval units, supported by missiles and naval air force units, in addition to the Iraqi Air Force and Army helicopters with artillery support.

The commander noted that the operation was carried out with perfect coordination among all these forces and that the enemy boats and naval units at the entrance of Shatt al-'Arab waterway were destroyed, asserting that the Iranian forces were unable to hold their positions and suffered immense losses.

The commander pointed out that the Iraqi forces' prompt response enabled them to attack the Iranian forces and expel them from the port within hours.

Claims of Naval Clash Denied
JN071530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims on the occurrence of a naval clash in the Khawr 'Abdallah area this morning. The spokesman told INA that no such clash occurred in this area and that what Tehran radio said in this regard was a mere fabrication of the imagination. He stressed that the Iraqi Navy and Air Force are in full control of the Iraqi territorial waters in the northern Arab Gulf zone.

Communique No 2,353
JN071625 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,353 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With a strong faith in the inevitability of final victory and with great determination, our triumphant forces continued their combat activities against our despotic enemies. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force planes carried out 54 combat missions against the enemy units in the various sectors, inflicting further losses in personnel, weapons, and other equipment. Having performed their duties, our planes returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing 12 soldiers and destroying 5 vehicles of various types, 1 of which was loaded with personnel. All of its occupants were killed. Our units also destroyed one shovel [preceding word in English], four personnel shelters, and one ammunition dump.

3. Our formations on the VII Army Corps front continued to deliver effective strikes against the enemy units opposite them, inflicting the following losses: a) four soldiers were killed; b) three vehicles of various types were set ablaze; c) one single-barrelled machine gun was destroyed; d) one shovel was destroyed; and e) three infantry positions were destroyed and one ammunition dump was set on fire.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Three ammunition dumps were set ablaze and one machine gun emplacement was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan opened heavy artillery fire on enemy positions, killing or wounding some elements, destroying some infantry positions, and detonating two ammunition dumps.

7. The spiteful enemy forces shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, injuring two civilians, demolishing three houses, and damaging five houses and two civilian cars.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 September 1986

Taha Yasin Ramadan Returns From Nonaligned Summit
JN072027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, returned here tonight after heading the Iraqi delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which concluded its meetings in Harare today. [passage omitted]

AL-DUSTUR Claims Hijackers Had Bahraini Passports

JN070702 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Sep 86 p 24

[By Hamdan al-Hajj]

[Text] Amman — Pakistani Ambassador in Amman Professor Ihsan Rashid has said that penetration of security measures by the hijackers of the American plane last Thursday at Karachi Airport was the main reason for their success in reaching the plane.

Prof Rashid said there was no other way to deal with the hijackers, especially when the plane's lights went off. Thus, there was no alternative to serious, firm, and courageous dealing with the hijackers. He denied any claims alleging knowledge of the side responsible for the incident, although two groups have claimed responsibility. This is in addition to the U.S. State Department official spokesman's assertion that the party responsible has not been confirmed.

Prof Rashid said three hijackers carried Bahraini passports, while the fourth shouted he was a Palestinian from Lebanon. However, the Pakistani Government has not yet discovered the nationalities of the hijackers. He affirmed the perpetrators of the incident arrived in Pakistan a week before the incident and acquainted themselves with the airport and its surroundings. This facilitated the implementation of their plan, he added.

Paper on Karachi, Istanbul Incidents

JN070940 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Sep 86 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Who is the Beneficiary?"]

[Text] After the two horrible bloody incidents in Pakistan and Turkey in the past 2 days, the big question which arises is: Who is the real beneficiary of such acts and what is the cause served by killing civilians and innocents? While insistently asking this question, we recall the new U.S.-led crusade against our Arab and Islamic nation which uses as pretexts such incidents, which raise more questions than give answers.

Undoubtedly, those in the West who relate Arabs with terrorism will find in these incidents a rich opportunity for escalating their poisoned campaigns against our just causes and legitimate rights, believing every national activity or struggle in this region is a condemned terrorist act from the Western point of view, which we know well.

After every such bloody operation, whose real perpetrators remain unknown, we find ourselves defending against a flood of accusations, usually disseminated by various mass media in the West which are fond of looking for excitement and Arabic-speaking terrorists, or those whose features indicate they are Middle Eastern.

While afraid the new campaign of horrible bloody acts has been timed in a way to facilitate further splits in the ranks of Islamic countries and to make them stop supporting Arab causes, headed by the Palestine cause, we are sure such bloody acts do not serve, support, or politically benefit any just cause as long as these acts are carried out at airports, embassies, and public places away from the real arena of struggle in the occupied territory.

Prince Hasan Receives Senegalese Envoy, Message

JN061925 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Moustapha Cisse, the Senegalese president's envoy, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. The envoy handed his highness a written message addressed to His Majesty King Husayn from the Senegalese president. The message deals with relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to activate Arab-African cooperation and crystallize clear concepts of regional cooperation. The envoy also conveyed to his highness Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to achieve a just peace as well as for Jordan's great efforts to achieve that goal. The envoy stressed Senegal's firm position in supporting peace efforts that will guarantee Arab and Palestinian rights. The meeting was attended by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and the Senegalese ambassador in Amman.

Entry Visas Now Required To Visit Morocco

JN071210 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — The Foreign Ministry has received a cable from the Jordanian Embassy in Rabat saying Jordanian citizens who want to visit the Kingdom of Morocco should obtain entry visas in advance from the Moroccan Embassy in Amman as was previously the case.

Communist Party Sources Confirm Release of Members

JN061345 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] It has been confirmed in Amman that the Jordanian Communist Party members who were arrested last May following the student demonstrations in which they participated have all been released. Reports from Amman mentioned that the Jordanian authorities released only eight or nine of them. However, Jordanian Communist Party sources confirmed that all 22 of the detainees have been released.

Reportage on Israeli Military Actions

IDF Soldier Killed By Own Side

NC051652 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Zibqin, Lebanon, Sept 5 (AFP) — An Israeli soldier killed during a raid early Friday on this south Lebanon village was shot dead by his own side, residents quoted by local correspondents said here.

Their version, also confirmed by police sources, said two Israeli soldiers were also mistakenly shot and wounded in the dawn raid on the Shiite Moslem village.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli military spokesman said a soldier was killed in a raid on a village seven kilometres (four miles) from the Lebanese border with Israel, but he did not give details of the death nor mention two wounded.

The residents accounts said a group of Israeli soldiers were about to enter a house in Zibqin, but saw shadows approaching at another window and fired.

The casualties were in another Israeli group attempting to enter at another door, they said.

Residents said Israeli soldiers dynamited six houses in the village, while the Israeli spokesman said one house "that had been used as a base for terrorist operations" was destroyed and four people arrested.

Palestinians on Alert

NC061909 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 86

[Text] Palestinian leaders have declared a state of total alert in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon out of fear of possible Israeli retaliatory strikes following the hijacking of the American plane in Pakistan and the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul.

Israelis Blockade Sidon

NC081136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli Navy has reimposed its blockade of the port of Sidon. Israeli gunboats intercepted two commercial vessels 3 miles off the coast yesterday, fired warning shots across their bows, and prevented them from entering the port.

Meanwhile, a state of emergency has been declared in the Palestinian camps near Sidon for fear of an Israeli attack.

French UNIFIL Position fired on; No Casualties

NC080819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has announced that four RPG'S were fired at a UNIFIL position manned by French soldiers in Al-Bazuriyah at 2200 yesterday. However, they missed their target, and there were no casualties.

Group Claims Failed Paris Train Attack

NC051839 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 5 (AFP) — A failed bomb attack Thursday on a Paris suburban metro train was claimed by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners (CSAMEPP), in a communique Friday to the Beirut newspaper AN NAHAR.

The group threatened to "continue its action" if the French Government did not free three extremist leaders jailed in France.

The three were named as: George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, alleged leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, Anis Naqqash, jailed for an assassination attempt on former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, and Varuj Garabedian, head of the Armenian secret army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) which carried out an attack at Orly airport in Paris in 1983.

The French Government ordered a security clampdown after explosives were found on a paris suburban train during evening rush hour Thursday.

CSAMEPP, which has made past demands for the release of the alleged Arab terrorists detained in France, has claimed four attacks in Paris this year and one in northeast France, and recently threatened further, more serious violence.

Abu Nidal Members Reportedly Ordered To Leave

NC071257 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sept 7 (AFP) — Syria has told most of Fatah dissident Abu Nidal's group in Damascus to leave as part of "tough measures" taken by Syria against the group, the Abu Dhabi daily *Al-Ittihad* said Sunday.

It said the officials had gone to Greece and Abu Nidal's links with Damascus were suffering a severe crisis.

Quoting informed sources, *Al-Ittihad* said Abu Nidal's nephew ‘Abd al-Karim al-Banna (also known as Abu Husam) was detained by Syrian military intelligence and released two weeks later after a request by Libya.

Syrian authorities are convinced he masterminded a June 26 bomb attack on the Israeli carrier El Al check-in counter at Madrid airport which injured 13 people, the paper said.

Spain has given Syria copies of false Syrian passports found on two suspects which Damascus authorities considered an attempt to have them implicated in the attack, *Al-Ittihad* added.

The paper said 14 members of the Abu Nidal group, part of the Fatah Revolutionary Council which strongly opposes Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir ‘Arafat, were detained in Syria.

Reportage on U.S. Envoy's Visit to Damascus

Received by Al-Na‘ib

JN071138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — ‘Isam al-Na‘ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy this morning. The meeting was attended by Shahir al-Duray‘i, acting assistant foreign minister; Dr Ahmad Saqr, director of the American Department of the Foreign Ministry; and William Eagleton, U.S. ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East.

Murphy arrived in Damascus yesterday evening. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Shahir al-Duray‘i and Dr Ahmad Saqr.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN071742 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy at 1700 today. Attending the meeting were ‘Isam al-Na‘ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and U.S. Ambassador in Damascus William Eagleton.

The discussion dealt with the situation in the Middle East. The president affirmed Syria's firm stand toward an international conference for peace in the Middle East under the supervision and patronage of the United Nations.

Al-Asad Receives Message From King Husayn

JN041532 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus ‘Ali Khurays at 1300 today in Damascus and received from him a message from King Husayn ibn Talal.

Khaddam Returns From Harare, Stops Over in Khartoum

JN080636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus from Harare last night after heading the Syrian Arab delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which ended early yesterday morning. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ and the accompanying Syrian Arab delegation also returned with Khaddam.

‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a short stopover at Khartoum airport on his way back to Damascus. He was welcomed by Idris al-Banna, Sudanese State Council Deputy Chairman, and State Council Member Muhammad al-Hasan ‘Abdallah al-Yasin. The discussion during the meeting dealt with Arab affairs and bilateral relations.

Al-‘Imadi Receives PDRY, Saudi Trade Ministers

JN071505 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — Dr Muhammad al-‘Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, received here today Dr ‘Abdallah Muhammad ‘Uthman, PDRY minister of industry, trade, and supplies, and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting talks centered on relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries, particularly in the field of economic cooperation, trade exchange, and the exchange of expertise.

Afterwards, Dr Al-‘Imadi received Saudi Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman al-Sulayyim and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting they reviewed trade and economic relations between the two fraternal countries and the possibility of expanding trade in a manner that conforms with the interests of the two fraternal peoples.

Reaction to Istanbul, Karachi Terrorist Actions

Special Knesset Session Called

TA061251 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Knesset's MAPAM faction has announced that it will initiate an extraordinary Knesset session this week to discuss the resumption of terrorism. MAPAM's secretary general, Knesset Member El'azar Granot, condemned the act of terrorism in Turkey. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] has also expressed deep shock over the murder of worshippers in Istanbul. In its statement, the CRM says that even the most moderate people in Israel can reach a point of desperation in the face of such expressions of trigger-happiness. The movement calls on every Palestinian who is sick of horrors of terrorism to condemn the assassins courageously and openly.

Condemned by Rabin, Rubinstein

TA061519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the perpetrators of the massacre in Istanbul are cowards, and noted that he does not yet know pecisely who carried out the attack.

Minister Amnon Rubinstein has said that the despicable and racist murder reveals the truth about the terrorist organizations, which do not shun cold-blooded murder of peaceful worshippers. This links the Muslim and Palestinian terrorist organizations with the Nazis.

Peres, Shamir, Sharon Comment

TA061640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres issued a statement on the massacre in Istanbul this evening expressing horror and deep shock over the criminal assassination of Jewish worshippers in the synagogue on the Sabbath. The prime minister sent his condolences to the bereaved families, and wished a speedy recovery to the wounded. The Israeli Government, says the statement, expects the Turkish Government to take all necessary steps to capture the killers and duly try them. The Israeli Government also believes that the uncompromising struggle against international terrorism must continue, and calls on the free countries to unite in a firm war against this despicable phenomenon.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami adds that the prime minister has been receiving continual reports on the circumstances of the murder and on those who perpetrated it since the early afternoon hours.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reacted to the attack in Istanbul this evening, saying that the war against people who carry out such crimes should continue vigorously.

[Begin Shamir recording] It seems to me that the heart of every Jew, both in Israel and elsewhere throughout the world, is bleeding today. What occurred at the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul is the epitome of the bestial cruelty and fathomless hatred of anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli terrorism. The Jewish blood shed in the synagogue in Istanbul makes it incumbent upon the Jewish state to step up and deepen, anytime and anywhere, its involvement in the war begun against the terrorist organizations. It is necessary to take all means to prevent these bloodthirsty people from continuing to perpetrate their crimes.

In light, furthermore, of what happened in Karachi yesterday, the need for an international fight against international terrorism becomes more and more urgent every day. Israel must demand that the countries of the world join this struggle with all their strength so that this pestilence, which endangers all of humanity, can be cured. [end recording]

Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that the Nazi-like massacre at the Istanbul synagogue is the horrible answer given by the Palestinians and their supporters to Israel's pleas for peace and its concessions to the PLO, Husayn, King Hassan, and even the concessions on Tabah. These are perceived as signs of Israeli weakness and invite aggression. He claims that the yearning for what he called baseless peace plans, as our enemies are waging an incessant war against us, has contributed to the shaking of Israel's image as a defender and to the harming of our readiness. Minister Sharon maintains that it is necessary once again to demand that the terrorists, and their commands and offices, be removed from Jordan and Egypt before any political meeting is held. He claims that he will demand a government reassessment of our readiness vis-a-vis the increasing, belligerent activity of the Palestinian terrorist organizations.

And here are more reactions: Knesset Member [MK] Ge'ula Kohen of the Tehiya has said that the massacre in Istanbul shows the true face of the peace the terrorist organizations and their supporters wish to force on Israel. The massacre in Turkey, MK Kohen says, should teach Shim'on Peres that the authentic Palestinians whom he is ready to incorporate into the peace process are the authentic latter-day Nazis.

The Progressive List for Peace [PLP] has condemned the massacre, saying in a communique that this is a crime that cannot be atoned for. The planners and perpetrators, the PLP states, derive their inspiration from the murkiest waters in the history of mankind.

Peres Vows To Pursue Terrorists

TA061858 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1811 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yig'al Goren — live in the studio]

[Text] [Goren] Good evening and a good week, Mr Prime Minister. Sir, what is your reaction to the mass murder in Istanbul this morning?

[Peres] No incident has shown the bestial character of this type of terrorism as did this morning's incident in the synagogue in Istanbul, which has exposed the darkest shades of terrorism. Old men deep in prayer were murdered in cold blood for no reason at all. These innocent people were shot and burned in a show that demonstrated absolutely no respect for human lives, for worship at the synagogue, or for the circumstances. A similar event took place yesterday in Karachi. That, too, was a case in which women and children were fired on. However, today's synagogue attack was the epitome of cruelty and anti-semitism.

I have already heard the reaction and the condemnations. This time, however, it is necessary to pay attention not only to those who issue the condemnations, but also to those who have refrained from doing so. A world still exists that believes that crazy people can operate, travel, and kill in it. As far as we are concerned, of course we will first of all pray for the souls of the worshipers, these guiltless people. The entire Jewish nation today shares in one common and deep prayer. Let us send condolences to the families. Yet we are also a country, so we will not only pray. We will not sit still until we cut off these murderers, the likes of whom we have not known since the Nazis. We will seek them everywhere, pursue them, and capture them. At this point the Turkish Government should take action to capture the terrorists, if they survived, and bring them to trial, judging them with all due severity. I am convinced that just as part of the world is silent, another part of it will be active, since terrorism such as this is a worldwide phenomenon necessitating international cooperation. All those who expressed hesitant views on the U.S. and Israeli reactions will now be able to learn a lesson. I believe this is, furthermore, a test to the world called the nonaligned world, to Muslim clergymen and Arab personalities. Let us see how they react to this. Clearly this will not deter us one bit from the objectives of the Jewish people and of the State of Israel. We will moreover exercise all our power to put an end to such incidents.

[Goren] Sir, do you see any connection between the extensive political activity that has taken place over the last few weeks and the act of murder in Istanbul?

[Peres] I see no connection whatsoever between the two. What has one to do with the other? What happened in Istanbul is simply a higher measure of cruelty, but terrorism has been a continually ongoing affair.

[Goren] Could it be that the Palestinians or someone else are trying to signal something to Israel in anticipation of the summit?

[Peres] I suggest that we not ascribe any political implications to this. It has no such meanings. These were carnivorous beasts, and there is no need to seek a deeper meaning, or any political shades or emphases. This is absurd. Today the people are united in their stand against murder and such a pogrom. This is what takes top place on our national agenda.

Military Sees Abu Nidal 'Fingerprints'

TA070530 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Sep 86

[Report by military correspondent Hirsh Goodman and by David Horowitz in London]

[Text] Senior Israeli military sources said last night that there was a "better than good chance" that Abu Nidal's Black June terror organization had been behind yesterday's massacre in Istanbul.

Clear evidence on the identity of the assailants has not yet reached Israel, they said. But, despite a Hizballah claim that it had carried out the attack, "the fingerprints are those of Abu Nidal." The Palestine Revenge is thought to be a cover name for Abu Nidal's group.

The sources pointed out that Hizballah, the Shi'a fundamentalist terror group, had never operated against Israeli or Jewish targets abroad. It was highly unlikely, they believed, that Hizballah would attack Jews praying in a synagogue. But Abu Nidal probably would, and had. Abu Nidal's group is believed to have been behind the attacks against synagogues in Rome, Paris and Brussels.

If Hizballah is behind the attack, then Israeli experts predict "a new generation of terror" that will present Israel, and Jews around the world, with a "tremendous problem."

These experts discount Hizballah's claim that the attack was in retaliation for the Israel Defence Force's Thursday night raid on Shi'a targets in Zibqin, South Lebanon. "It is impossible for them to have planned and prepared for the attack in one day," *The Jerusalem Post* was told. "Merely gathering the intelligence and getting the weapons into Turkey would have taken weeks."

Abu Nidal's main base is in Syria and receives support from Libya. But he can clearly act independently of both Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad and Libya's Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, thus presenting Israel with a problem should it choose to retaliate.

Sources in Jerusalem were not surprised that Turkey had been chosen as a target for an attack. The probability has been taken into account ever since Turkey prevented Iran from dispatching two battalions to the Lebanese war in June 1982. But what was apparently not taken into account was that the attack would be made against the Jewish community.

David Horowitz adds from London:

Pakistan security authorities reportedly had information that members of Abu Nidal's organization might be planning hijack attempt, and security forces were placed on alert after members of Abu Nidal's group had reportedly been sighted in the Karachi area.

Rabin: Palestinians 'Responsible'

TA080558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0510 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that a Palestinian terror organization, or an organization linked to the Palestinians is responsible for the massacre in the Istanbul synagogue. According to him countries in which there are Jewish communities have to take care of their security. Prior to leaving for the United States last night the defense minister told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that we must seek out those responsible for the massacre and strike at them when we discover them:

[Begin recording][Rabin] At this point we do not know for certain what organization perpetrated the massacre. The fact that it was carried out against Jews in a synagogue in such a murderous manner almost certainly points at the fact that this is a terror organization which is linked with the Palestinians, if it is not a Palestinian organization proper.

[Tal] Do you think that such an attack requires an immediate Israeli reaction?

[Rabin] I think that we should fight terrorism and the terror organizations everywhere and at all times. When such an attack takes place this certainly requires that the appropriate elements focus on this organization, once we know its identity for certain.

[Tal] Can Israel do anything to confront international terrorism; can Israel act against terrorists who attack Jewish targets in the world?

[Rabin] Israel can do a lot of things. First, in the preventive sphere — this with the cooperation of countries willing to act together with us. Second, to seek out the centers of terrorism, which are not located, for example, in [passage indistinct].

[Tal] Do you thinks that the Jewish communities in the world should act to defend themselves?

[Rabin] I think that it is the responsibility of the governments of the countries in which there are Jewish communities to give the latter the necessary security. [end recording]

The defense minister will meet the U.S. vice president and the secretaries of state and defense. He will also meet senators and congressmen. Rabin said the Lavi issue will not be one of the main items on his agenda in the United States. Our correspondent in Washington, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned from a senior official in the Department of Defense that the chances are slim that the United States will give Israel the status enjoyed by its European allies. The source said Israel must not expect too much with regard to increased security aid.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal asked the defense minister if he has already received any information on the searches conducted by the Americans for the *Daqar* submarine off the Egyptian shores:

[Begin recording][Rabin] I want to to recall that the searches for the *Daqar* have been conducted in many places for many years. We wanted to search also off the Port of Alexandria and this has now become possible. On our part this is a desire to do everything possible to search everywhere that we have not been able to search so far, and I would like, in this issue, to avoid excessive expectations from the searches. These searches are meant to assure ourselves, and the families of those who went down, that we have indeed done everything possible to discover where the *Daqar* is. [end recording]

Basyuni Denounces Incidents

TA071315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, has strongly denounced those responsible for the hijacking of the airplane in Karachi and for the massacre in Istanbul. He told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bir that Egypt condemns all types of terrorism and deplores any act of violence aimed at innocent people. He emphasized that Egypt reiterates its call for international cooperation in the fight against all types and sources of terrorism.

JERUSALEM POST Analyzes Impact of Terrorism on Summit

TA070740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[Analysis by Benny Morris: "Terrorist Outrages Could Stymie Planned Alexandria Summit"]

[Text] The weekend terrorist outrages in Karachi international airport and Istanbul's central synagogue have added a new and potentially major disruptive factor to the count-down for next Wednesday's projected summit between Prime Minister Peres and Egypt's President Mubarak in Alexandria.

The direct and indirect repercussions of the attacks against American and Jewish targets could threaten the existence of the summit, or, at least, reduce to a minimum the chance of its making any progress on the Palestinian issue, which both Mubarak and Peres had hoped would be its focus.

Looking at it from another perspective, the prospect of the summit could well persuade the U.S. and Israel to hold off any contemplated military response until after Peres' departure from Alexandria on Thursday.

For the past fortnight, Washington has publicly and privately warned all and sundry, and especially Western European allies that Libya is planning a new wave of terrorist attacks on American and NATO targets and that it would indeed stike, and strike hard, against Libya should those attacks take place. To prepare the political groundwork, President Reagan sent his troubleshooter, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Vernon Walters, to Western European capitals to mobilize support for a military response and to seek a reinforcement of economic and political sanctions against Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya.

Whether or not the U.S. intelligence services manage to directly link Al-Qadhdhafi to one or both of the weekend attacks, there can be little doubt that Washington will make the connection. A U.S. naval task force, including at least two aircraft carriers, is already steaming towards the Gulf of Sidra. Israel's leaders, too, will surely seek an appropriate military response to the synagogue attack, certainly among the most bestial in the annals of Arab terrorism. A knee-jerk minor bombing of one or more PLO camps in Lebanon may well be considered inadequate.

But, in the light of this week's summit, an attack on terrorist targets in Syria, Beirut or Libya -- which would necessarily involve political complications and the possibility of inflicting civilian casualties -- may be regarded as hazardous.

Mubarak, vulnerable at home and in the Arab world for his maintenance of the peace with Israel, would be placed in a still more difficult position were the summit to take place a day or so after a massive Israeli attack.

This would be equally true of a summit in the shadow of a U.S. air strike against Libya.

Late last week, a cancellation or indefinite postponement seemed likely because of last-minute technical hitches over the Tabah arbitration (the selection of the arbitrators and marking the disputed border areas), and differences over the agenda and the prospective Mubarak-Peres "Alexandria Declaration" which is to cap the meeting.

These hitches still exist, but it is unlikely that they could halt or postpone the event. There is too much at stake for Egypt, Israel and the U.S.

For the Americans, an indefinite postponement or cancellation would be a major loss of prestige.

The Egyptians, with a perennial economic crisis, want a major debt recycling from Washington. Postponement or cancellation of the summit would torpedo any such hope. Indeed, it could well thoroughly undermine Egyptian-U.S. relations, in view of America's major role in paving the way for the meet and of the effect on Peres of any cancellation or postponement.

For Israel, nothing could be a greater blow to the peace process, short of Egyptian abrogation of the peace treaty. Among Israelis, an indefinite postponement or cancellation would immensely boost the worldview of the Israeli right that "you can't trust Arabs" and that "peace with Arabs is an illusion." It would be immeasurably worse for Israeli-Egyptian relations than last October's massacre at Ra's al-Burqa', which severely disillusioned many Israelis about normalization of relations with Egypt.

For Peres personally, and for Labor politically, the blow would be immense. The peace strategy with which they are identified would be thoroughly undermined, while the stock of peace-sceptics such as Yitzhaq Shamir, and the Likud would rise commensurately. Given the American efforts, the prior publicity and the interlocking timetables, it would be both embarrassing and purposeless for Peres to go to Washington and meet as scheduled with Reagan on September 15 without the crowning achievement of a summit with Mubarak (and agreement on Tabah and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv) under his belt.

Hence, while little, if anything, may emerge from the summit in triggering momentum in the peace process (for instance peace talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation) its cancellation would deal a massive blow to the forces of moderation and peace in the region.

This is understood by everyone in Jerusalem, Washington and Cairo, and is the main reason that the summit is, or was, expected to take place — despite last-minute Egyptian turn-abouts or attempts to make last-minute gains — on time.

But the terrorist outrages in Karachi and Istansul have added a new factor. It is quite possible that one of the terrorists' aims was to torpedo the summit.

Certainly, in Jerusalem, the combined effect of the attacks will be to reduce Peres' room for manuever on the Palestinian issue and to make it that much more difficult for him to make any concession in the "Alexandria Declaration" on Palestinian representation and PLO involvement in the peace process.

Similarly, if it emerges in the coming days that Palestinians indeed played a part in one or both attacks, it will make it that much more difficult for Mubarak to press Peres and, indirectly, the U.S. on Wednesday and Thursday for "flexibility" on the Palestinian issue.

In short, the two attacks will have helped both the Palestinians and Israeli "rejectionists," both of whom fear like the plague any Israeli flexibility on the Palestinian issue and any progress towards a dialogue of Israeli and Palestinian moderates.

Trade and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon's reaction yesterday evening, condemning Israeli concessions and demanding that the summit be made conditional on Egypt closing the PLO offices in Cairo, must be seen in this context.

Political and military leaders in Washington and Jerusalem will no doubt weigh their responses to the attacks in part with an eye on their possible effect on Wednesday's summit. It would come as no surprise if both countries do nothing before Peres leaves Alexandria on Thursday evening. Afterwards......

Peres Demands Sharon Retraction at Cabinet Meeting

TA070820 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0758 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The Cabinet meeting being held today was stopped a few minutes ago. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel is on the telephone and here is his report:

The Cabinet meeting this morning lasted only 10 minutes, and we are apparently faced with the beginning of a new political affair: A second Sharon affair, if you will.

At the beginning of the meeting the ministers stood in memory of the Jews massacred in Istanbul yesterday. The prime minister briefly eulogized the victims and then made the following announcement:

Yesterday's murder, the prime minister said, touched us all with the horrible shock of the incident. At the same time, a Cabinet member came out directly and indirectly and put the blame for the act on the government. To my regret, this is not the first case that somebody has acted to settle accounts and put the blame on the government of which he is a member. I announced in the Inner Cabinet that unless the remarks are revoked by a Cabinet member who made them, I do not see the possibility of Inner Cabinet and Cabinet meetings, since the holding of such meetings are tantamount to accepting such a phenomenon. The minister's remarks were devisive and accusatory and evinced grave intentions without parallel. I, therefore, am concluding the meeting. At this point Minister Sharon rose and asked for the floor. The prime minister answered him: Appeal to me in writing.

The Cabinet meeting thus ended 10 minutes after it began, and the prime minister is now awaiting a public announcement by Minister Sharon revoking the remarks he made yesterday.

Sharon Letter Received, Rejected

TA070900 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0853 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] New developments in this morning's Cabinet crisis, or, alternatively, the second Sharon crisis: Minister Ari'el Sharon a short while ago sent a letter to the prime minister in which he claimed he did not mean to charge the government or any Jew with collaboration in murder.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that in the wake of this letter by Sharon the prime minister informed Vice Prime Minister Shamir that these remarks, as well, by Sharon are unacceptable and are not at all addressed to Sharon's remarks to the media. Prime Minister Peres reiterates that Minister Sharon should publicly and unequivocally retract his remarks.

Shamir Calls for Crisis End

TA071139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1115 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami "a few minutes ago"; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] A few minutes ago we asked Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir: How serious is the crisis emerging in the wake of Minister Sharon's statements?

[Shamir] Serious or not serious, I do not think there is justification for a crisis. This is no time for a government crisis because of some words uttered by a Cabinet member, whatever those words may be. This is not the first time that a crisis has arisen because of statements rather than because of serious issues, such as political or economic matters. The world will think that the State of Israel is not at all serious. It is inconceivable that one day after such a vicious and criminal attack against the Jewish people the State of Israel should react with a government crisis, with a split. Is that the news we are going to give the Jewish people today, when the people are mourning, angry, and shocked? Should the hope of this people, its state, come up with a crisis and a split?

I see no justification for it whatsoever. This is not the time for it. Some words were uttered which I do not agree or identify with. However, everything should be taken in the right perspective. We must discuss very important and serious issues in the Inner Cabinet and the Cabinet plenum today and this cannot be an excuse to avoid or put off such a debate.

I call on the prime minister to consider Minister Sharon's utterances as an issue that must be dealt with, but not now. We should deal now with the serious and true affairs of our state.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, will you also call on Minister Sharon to apologize or to explain his remarks as the prime minister demands?

[Shamir] He has already done that. He has tried to do that. And he may even try to do more. We have discussed the matter. None of us wants to create a crisis or to engage in a struggle over marginal issues. However, this need not drive us into a crisis the reason for which nobody can fathom.

[Ben-'Ami] The prime minister's main criticism, and I understand that also of the Alignment minister, is over the fact that Minister Sharon's remarks are not aimed against the prime minister but rather against the policy of the government of which you and your colleagues in the Likud are part. Are you not offended by the fact that the government is indirectly being held responsible for the massacre?

[Shamir] Assuming that is the case, so what? What should we do then? Create a government crisis? I am telling Minister Sharon that he was wrong in his description of the situation, but that is no reason to break up Cabinet sessions or to stop the Cabinet's actions.

[Ben-'Ami] Will you approach the prime minister to resume its actions?

[Shamir] Certainly, I am concerned about the issues, about the State of Israel, and about our future. I will certainly approach him. I am not angry with anybody. I will talk to the prime minister and I will suggest to him that we get out of this artificial crisis since we do not need it.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Vice Prime Minister, do you not think that in the next few hours or days, just at a time when the Cabinet must make very fateful political decisions, these decisions might be adversely affected or put off?

[Shamir] I think any crisis of this type is damaging in some way or another. I think the public and the people now want unity, want a united and unified government, precisely because of the need to make decisions and resolutions that are not at all easy.

Therefore, I will talk to the prime minister and I will try to persuade him to abandon this game of inter-partisan ping pong. We have no time for it, we should dedicate ourselves to more serious matters. I hope common sense will gain the upper hand.

Alignment, Likud Ministers React

TA070932 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami from the Prime Minister's Office — live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As said, Minister Ari'el Sharon sent a letter to the prime minister in which he writes that it is a folly to charge the government or any Jew with collaboration in the murders which took place in Istanbul yesterday. The prime minister did not accept this explanation by Minister Sharon and informed Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, by telephone, that Sharon's explanation does not relate to Sharon's remarks in the media; Sharon must publicly and unequivocally revoke the remarks he made yesterday in the wake of the murder.

The prime minister is referring to the remarks by Minister Sharon in which the latter said: The incessant running after questionable and baseless peace plans while our enemies are waging an incessant war against us has contributed to undermining Israel's defense, to harming our alertness and vigilance, and has made Jews in Israel and abroad even more vulnerable to Palestinian terror.

Just after the Cabinet meeting ended Prime Minister Peres convened the Labor Party ministers telling them: With the blood not even dry, it is unacceptable that a Cabinet member would begin an election campaign and put the blame for what happened on the Israeli Government.

The prime minister said he did not intend to enter into any negotiations; Minister Sharon must unequivocally announce he is clearly revoking his remarks.

Some of the Labor Party ministers who left the meeting told us that Likud ministers told them they are shocked by Sharon's remarks, defining them as hair-raising. The Alignment ministers expressed their surprise that Minister Shamir did not react, but rather was trying to play down the gravity of the matter.

Minister Ari'el Sharon, who left the Prime Minister's Office a few minutes ago, totally refused to comment on yesterday's and today's developments.

One reaction from a Likud minister is that by Minister Moshe Qatzav:

[Begin Qatzav recording] I think that Ari'el Sharon's remarks do not justify a government crisis. It will be quite ridiculous for the Israeli Government to disintegrate as a result of the shedding of Jewish blood by terrorists. Minister Sharon categorically explained that he did not intend to form any link between the Istanbul act of murder and the government's policy. This explanation should be accepted. This is also what he told the prime minister and the Likud ministers. In my opinion, this should be accepted. [end recording]

We also heard from Interior Minister Peretz who on leaving the Prime Minister's Office said that he, himself, was personally offended by the remarks of Minister Sharon who, according to Peretz, put the blame for the murder on Jews; Peretz believes Sharon should apologize and retract his remarks.

At the moment, the ministers are now leaving the Prime Minister's Office and returning to their offices. As was stated earlier, the Cabinet meeting this morning followed the Inner Cabinet meeting, and the prime minister said in both meetings that as long as Sharon does not retract his remarks the holding of Inner Cabinet and Cabinet meetings are tantamount to accepting such charges. It has been unprecedented that a minister in Israel would put the blame for the perpetration of such crimes on the policy of the government.

At the moment the next developments are unclear. It is not clear whether the vanguard team from the Prime Minister's Office, which is scheduled to leave for Alexandria tonight to coordinate the Peres-Mubarak summit, slated for the coming Thursday, will indeed leave. Everything is rather unclear at the moment, and we are waiting here, at the Prime Minister's Office for further developments.

Herut: Crisis Aims 'To Foil Rotation'

TA071035 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The Herut Movement takes a grave view of the last desperate attempts, as it puts it, to foil the roation. Woe is us, the Herut Movement states, if the base murderers from Istanbul liquidate the national unity government as well.

Shinuy Calls for Sharon's Ouster

TA071430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Here are some more reactions to the government crisis: Shinuy has called on the prime minister to fire Minister Sharon at once and not to accept any apology whatsoever from him. The Shinuy Movement argues that Sharon seizes every possible occasion to make political gain and to sabotage the peace process.

Members of the Likud Knesset faction say that the decision to adjourn the Cabinet session was unfortunate because a response to terrorism should have been discussed, making use of the international climate sympathetic to the fight against terrorist organizations.

The chairman of the Likud Knesset faction, Knesset Member [MK] Hayim Kaufman, has accused the prime minister of blowing up the Cabinet session because of his frustrations at being unable to make immediate political achievements.

MK Dov Shilanski of Herut has said that the prime minister's behavior in the wake of the massacre in Istanbul shows that the

Jewish people, wherever they are, cannot place their trust in Shim'on Peres.

MK Eli'ezer Waldman of Tehiya has come out in support of Minister Sharon's remarks, saying Sharon's comments were matter-of-fact and reasonable because this running amok, as he phrased it, after Arab leaders in a bid to persuade them to accept our concessions has encouraged terrorists to try and attain more concessions.

Remarks Rescinded; Crisis 'Resolved'

TA072115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Minister Sharon has rescinded his statements of last night, and his associates have said that after a telephone conversation between him and the prime minister, the crisis involving the two of them is resolved. This has been reported by our correspondent Shalom Oren. This has not been confirmed by Mr Peres' office. Mr Sharon announced his move in a second letter he sent to the prime minister this evening, in which he clarified that the government's resolutions and the event in Istanbul are unrelated and there is likewise no connection between our desire for peace and the murder of Jews.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres summoned the Labor Party ministers for consultations this evening in his home in Jerusalem. This is reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

Murphy Carrys New Tabah Proposal to Egypt

TA071213 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Israel on Friday for Egypt with new proposals which will make it possible to overcome the problem of the Tabah border demarcation and that of the appointment of the international arbitrators. Thus it will be possible to sign the Tabah arbitral compromis and hold the summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on Wednesday in Alexandria.

The Israeli proposals were given to Murphy in the course of consultations held with the team of directors-general for the Tabah talks on Friday morning. At the end of the consultations it was decided that Foreign Ministry staff members Director General David Kimche and Legal Adviser Robert Sabel would go back to Egypt with Murphy to continue the negotiations.

Political sources in Jerusalem have expressed the hope that the Israeli proposals will make it possible to overcome the difficulties. They also commented that the fact that President Mubarak received the U.S. assistant secretary of state on Saturday without any delay proves that Egypt is not interested in creating any further delays.

Regarding the Israeli proposal on the issue of the border demarcation, it has been learned that it does not require any new measurements to be taken in the field. As for the process of choosing an arbitrator, it has been learned that there is one proposal to continue working in the same way as is currently being done, but more rapidly, and if this does not lead to the arbitrators being chosen, to use another system that would enable the committees to arrive at a decision while sticking to the timetable, that is, to do so by Wednesday. [passage omitted]

One Border Stone Outstanding

TA071723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The demarcation of the 15 border stones has been completed along the Israeli-Egyptian borderline, except for the stone north of Tabah. The problem of the selection of the three international arbiters to the Tabah dispute remains unsolved.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Addresses Harare Summit 3 Sep

EA051330 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1713 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Text" of the speech made by WPE Secretary General Mengistu Haile Mariam at the 3 September nonaligned summit meeting in Harare — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade chairman, honorable leaders, distinguished envoys, comrades, ladies and gentlemen. First of all, I would like to express our sincere thanks for the reception and hospitality accorded to us by the Government of Zimbabwe. In addition, I would like to express my pleasure at your unanimous election as chairman of our movement. Congratulations.

Zimbabwe's struggle for independence is an example to all oppressed people. The concern it has demonstrated following its independence for equality, justice, and freedom has won our admiration. Based on this admiration, our movement has elected Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as chairman, and chosen Harare as the venue for the meeting. We feel proud that this major responsibility has been placed on you and on Zimbabwe which is [word indistinct]. We are confident that your decisiveness and wisdom, which has enabled the people of Zimbabwe to consolidate true independence and later on steered them capably toward national rehabilitation and development, will serve to steer our movement.

While I recall with respect the late Indira Gandhi, who previously led our movement, I would like to express our high regard and respect for her successor, who has provided capable and diligent leadership, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The unity of the Nonaligned Movement was further strengthened under India's chairmanship and its voice has grown. At a time when the international situation was becoming more complex and difficult, the main reason that our movement consolidated its successes was the mature leadership provided by India.

Therefore, allow me at this juncture to express my gratitude and feeling of friendship to the Government and people of India. The unique position occupied by India as a founder of the Nonaligned Movement and its sincere loyalty to the principles and aims of nonalignment has earned it the respect of member-states of the movement. All the oppressed people of the world and those whose rights have been trampled on are encouraged by the exemplary antiimperialist stand shown by India. In addition, they admire the active role played by India to promote the aspirations of developing nations.

Comrade chairman, this eighth leaders summit is important for many reasons. First, it coincides with the 25th anniversary of the founding of the movement. Therefore, at this summit we shall assess the current international situation in addition to scrutinizing our past victories and points of weakness. Although 25 years is not a very long time in the life of an organization, it is a fact that our movement has won numerous prestigious victories in this period. In 25 years nonalignment has grown from a small movement, incorporating a few members, to a widely accepted organ of foreign policy with the following of very many countries.

The consolidation of victory by the anticolonialist movement, to which the Nonaligned Movement has made a great contribution, has led to the quadrupling of the number of the movement's members. The active and constructive role it plays in international affairs has grown and it has become a major moral and political force in current international relations.

This clearly does not mean that the movement has not encountered some problems or developed some weaknesses in 25 years. All those who desire our downfall have focused more on our weaknesses than on our positive results in their attempts to weaken us further. Even so, I would like to stress here that our strength and voice is not based on military or economic power. Our strength is linked to the justice of our cause, and our voice to our cohesion and unity. Therefore, we have to leave aside minor issues that will create division, and focus on general aims that will further strengthen our unity and cooperation.

Comrade chairman, another situation that gives added weight to this eighth leaders summit is that the meeting is being held in a recently liberated African country and on the doorstep of the last bastion of racism and colonialism in Africa, South Africa. The choice of Harare as host for the summit pays tribute to the decisive struggle waged by the heroic people of Zimbabwe. On the other hand, it is to reaffirm our solidarity and unwavering support for the justifiable aspirations of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and for the sacrifices being made by the governments and people of the Frontline States.

Here in Harare the majority of the people of the world speak with one voice. We are confident that this voice echoes throughout southern Africa. The liberation struggle in southern Africa is currently moving on to a decisive chapter through the sacrifices being made by the heroic people of southern Africa and the struggle they are waging. One year ago, the ungovernable parts were the black townships. Today, however, as is demonstrated by the recently declared state of emergency, it is the whole of South Africa that is beyond the control of Pretoria. Even though this state of emergency is aimed at escalating the massacres and terrorism being perpetrated against the people, it is naive to think that it will diminsih the valiant struggle of the people of South Africa. In fact, the more the Pretoria government increases its terrorism and massacres, the more the people tend to organize and to be decisive in their struggle. Basically, if we examine the apartheid system seriously, there is no difference between the policy of Pretoria and that of Nazi Germany or of Mussolini's fascism. The so-called policy of constructive engagement, which is being pursued by some Western countries and by the United States in particular, is aimed at prolonging the abhorrent South African racist regime and is an attempt to propagate fascism for the second time in the world.

In fact, this erroneous policy of constructive engagement encourages the Pretoria regime to pursue its racist policy further and to occupy Namibia illegally. It has been 8 years now since the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 was ratified. Even though the South-West African People's Organization, the Frontline States, and the international community in general have been making efforts toward this end, the plan has yet to be implemented.

It is clear that the policy of the South African and American Governments of linking Namibia's independence with other irrelevant issues has been an obstacle to the implementation of the plan. Even though this type of obstacle has been rejected by the international community, Washington and Pretoria are still continuing with this policy, which has been condemned by the international community. Hence, our movement should lay down an urgent plan of action to ensure that Namibia can become independent and take its rightful place in the international community.

It is well known that the Pretoria regime has intensified its terrorist actions against the Frontline States. The world knows very well that these countries, including Zimbabwe, have made great sacrifices for the independence and equality of the South African and Namibian peoples. Hence we have to make greater efforts to increase our assistance so as to reflect our support for these Frontline States.

The Pretoria regime has not only occupied the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, but has also deprived the country of peace and stability by assisting the bandit group known as UNITA. The U.S. Administration is playing a dangerous role in the activities of UNITA by supplying the bandits with modern antiaircraft and antitank missiles. It is clear that this type of act is of great moral and material support to the white South African racists in pursuit of their policy of destabilisation in southern Africa.

Comrade chairman, what do you call this other than supporting and encouraging apartheid? Respected leaders and delegates, as has been clear from our long struggle and our victorious history, the racists are incapable of understanding peace efforts or the language of peace. [passage indistinct]

First of all, this congress should support and assist the just, armed struggle that is being pursued by the ANC in South Africa and by SWAPO in Namibia. The nonaligned countries should intensify financial and material assistance to the armed struggle. This is decisive and final victory. We believe that we should set up a center which will coordinate this assistance. [passage indistinct] Side by side with the armed struggle, diplomatic efforts should be strengthened. We should not restrict ourselves to condemning the overt and covert assistance given to the racist regime by some countries, and we should take advantage of the mutual relations we have with those countries to make joint efforts to pressure them to increase the isolation of the South African regime. We must renew our calls for the West to support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions and for the UN Security Council to fulfill its special responsibilities to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Comrade chairman, I would now like to turn briefly to the crucial economic situation which has impoverished the peoples of Africa. It is worthwhile mentioning here that the problems in South Africa and the economic crisis in Africa are due to the exploitative systems of colonialism and neocolonialism. I do not think that it is important to provide precise data that would prove that it was the colonial economic structure of the imperialists, that was aimed at robbing and exploiting the people, and that is responsible for the major problems of African development. Since most developing countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement are in this situation it is well known to them. Due to this realization, Africa has begun implementing a major strategic development policy within the past few years to rid itself of the economic structure inherited from its colonizers.

A long-term action plan was drafted in Lagos aimed at assisting in the implementation of this policy based on a detailed assessment of the situation. In addition, in its primary economic program, the 21st heads of state summit [of the OAU] ratified the short-term plan. It is to be recalled that the need for short-term planning comes about as a result of the natural problems evident in Africa, the lowering of the prices of raw materials, the accumulation of debts and the need to arrest the economic crisis which has been aggravated by the reduction of food aid.

Understanding the gravity of the African economic crisis, the international community adopted the UN action plan for African economic (?reconstruction) and development last June. The action plan, drafted in New Delhi last year by the Nonaligned Movement, is of substantial importance. What Africans have learned from the 13th UN General Assembly is that there is a need to give more attention to the principle of the Nonaligned Movement — self-reliance — which has been its slogan for a long time.

Our continental organization has repeatedly stressed that, from now on, Africa will rely on its own material and manpower resources for its development. In line with our resolve to be self-reliant through mutual cooperation, we believe that a better situation should be created in order to implement this plan. It is known that some of us have sufficient financial resources. Some of us have a sufficient and useful command of scientific and technological knowledge.

If we could create a systematic economic structure for our common benefit we would solve not only our problems, but we could permanently curb the imperialist ploy of exploitation which takes advantage of our backwardness. We are all aware that we can strengthen cooperation between developing countries, which is the major objective of the nonaligned countries. Hence, among the major issues this congress should give more attention to the question of cooperation among developing countries. We have had much discussion on this issue, but no tangible action has been taken. We think that now is the time to study this question in depth and reactivate the structures set up, to further strengthen cooperation and think of new methods.

The nonaligned and other developing countries should more than ever before plan for ways and means of further strengthening cooperation among themselves, and for self-reliance. Efforts in this direction will not only ensure stable living standards for our peoples, but will put us on a stronger footing when negotiating with the developed countries. The developed countries are going back on their international promise of economic targets. In fact, some have not only denied the existence of an international economic crisis, but are voicing doubts on the need for international economic cooperation and negotiation. What is more, they are putting the blame for economic crisis on the governments of the developing countries, and are trying to use their economic might to expand their ideologies and pressurize the developing countries.

This trend has aggravated the current international economic situation, which is unfavorable to the developing countries.

Comrade chairman, we could go on and on telling the developed countries that if they would participate in international negotiations for a new international economic order, they could also benefit. But we have to understand that conditions do not favor the holding of an international economic conference and negotiations. This is why Socialist Ethiopia seizes on every opportunity to urge the creation of an atmosphere conducive to better cooperation, and the establishment of a single concrete strategy based on objective reality for our dialogue with the developed countries and for our joint cooperation. This strategy could embrace several issues under it: for example, foreign debt, an increasing obstacle to our development. Most of the developing countries cannot afford to service, let alone to pay their debts. For example, at this moment the African Continent is burdened with $170 billion of foreign debt, while the Latin American and Caribbean countries are staggering under a foreign debt of $368 billion. Looked at another way, this means that $500 is owed by every single citizen of the developing countries.

Since this problem is large and complex, it is not one we can solve easily and individually. We need a joint approach to foreign debt. If we have a joint approach and strategy, it will help to avoid misunderstandings among us when one issue or one country needs special attention. For example, if an international congress is called to look into Africa's economic problems or indebtedness, the question will be presented in line with the joint strategy, and there will be no misunderstanding of any kind. The current situation has made unity and cooperation among the developing countries a matter of unprecedented urgency.

Comrade chairman, the issue of international economic cooperation and development is indissolubly linked with the question of peace and arms reduction. It is a fact that the arms race has contributed to the intensification of the economic crisis in the developing countries. Since the dangers of the arms race affect the international community, the issue should not be left to a few parties or the superpower governments. Our movement should more than ever before give its support to any constructive effort toward arms reduction. The arms race has no use apart from bringing about the destruction of the world, and yet it is draining the useful knowledge and resources of mankind. Even in this international year of peace, there is no let up from the threat of nuclear weapons aimed at mankind.

In fact, we are frequently seeing more tension and an intensification of the arms race. No tangible results came out of last year's summit meeting between the leaders of the United States and the USSR. The "star wars" policy of the United States is making great strides in its research stages and it is being coordinated with other countries. The U.S. President has clearly stated that his country will not ratify the SALT II agreement. It is also known that plans are underway to bring new chemical weapons on line.

Last year, by contrast, the USSR decided unilaterally on a nuclear weapons [test] moratorium. It has now extended it until the end of this year. The suggestions put forward by the Soviet Union to eradicate nuclear weapons, abolish chemical warfare, and reduce the number of the regular soldiers in Europe by the turn of this century [end of sentence indistinct].

Comrade chairman, space should be free from weapons and used continuously for the objectives of peace. An agreement to ban the testing of all nuclear weapons as a basis for eradicating them totally should be signed urgently. It is necessary to reach an agreement on freezing the weapons of destruction at their present levels. The abolition of chemical warfare should be urgently implemented. Since our movement, which is in the vanguard of peace, has advocated an arms reduction ever since its inception, I believe that it should now, more than ever before, struggle and pay more attention to a reduction in the numbers of nuclear weapons.

Comrade chairman, the other issue that needs similar attention by our movement is the need to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of member-states.

The PLO, which is the sole and legal representative of the Palestinian people, can be cited as an example in this regard. Even though the situation in the Middle East is not conducive to implementing the rights of the Palestinian people, our movement should continue with its support for the inviolable right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to form their own government on Palestinian land. The occupied Arab territories should be returned to their legal owners. In order to bring this about, Socialist Ethiopia supports the convening of an international congress to discuss the problems of the Middle East, to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO. The other member-state and sister country that needs the movement's support and solidarity is the Republic of Nicaragua. The situation in Nicaragua at present is much more severe than is usually the case following application of U.S. imperialist pressure. Legal reasons are being sought to attack and intervene in Nicaragua. The Reagan administration is making many attempts to overthrow the legally installed government. For example, the allocation of $100 million by the U.S. Congress to the bandit group known as the Contras shows that the government is determined to destabilize the peace and development of Nicaragua. The International Court of Justice has twice decided that the acts being perpetrated against Nicaragua are against international law, and yet the Reagan administration has not refrained from applying this overt imperialist pressure, or from acts of intervention in this country.

This country [United States], which claims for itself a special responsibility for world peace and security, maintains a dangerous and irresponsible stand that is detrimental to international relations. We condemn its illegal acts. We say that the United States should not touch the people of Nicaragua.

When we look at Korea, the presence of foreign forces and military bases in the South do not only create tension. They have become an obstacle in the way of the people's strong desire to reunite the country. Our movement should strengthen its solidarity and support the constructive idea of the DPRK for a peaceful reunion of the people of Korea. In this respect, we believe that our support for the idea of co-hosting the Olympic Games by both the North and the South is a sign of our solidarity with the DPRK and encourages the efforts aimed at peacefully reuniting the people of Korea.

The other issue that needs similar attention is the issue of the Republic of Cyprus. In this respect, our movement, in the spirit of our earlier stand, should provide the necessary support for a positive conclusion to the current dialogue between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, which is underway under UN auspices. Many people are also being killed as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq. A lot of property has also been destroyed. International laws that were supposed to be implemented in time of war have been violated. In general, the war is degenerating from one tragic situation to another. Hence, our movement should make great efforts to look for solutions to this tragic war.

Comrade chairman, honorable leaders, respected delegates and comrades. In addition to the numerous problems facing our world today, imperialism has not refrained from attempting to control the world in every way. This has become a crucial issue now more than ever before. This is clear from imperialism's desire to gain the upper hand in nuclear warfare, to extend the arms race into space and in its attempt to undermine the basis for international cooperation and multilateralism. As we know, the nonaligned countries have contributed toward strengthening and expanding the foundations of multilateralism. This has been possible through open dialogue and democratic decisions made at our own forums, and by ensuring that arms reduction and development questions receive international attention.

Some parties who think that their interests are affected by this strengthening of international democracy are trying to retard organizations which they do not control. The United Nations has become the target for their negative mission. The United States is weakening the organization financially because it cannot control the organization politically. Even though international relations could not be subjected to political dictatorship, these dangerous attempts against the United Nations and multilateralism are not to be regarded lightly. The basic objective of this ploy is to exploit member-states individually, to divide them according to their interests, and attack some countries by isolating them. In general, it is aimed at destroying international organizations which can put moral and legal pressure on international forums and on systems of international relations and laws which are in force today. Hence, our meeting is expected to give the coordinated reply of the nonaligned states that would enable us to contain this danger.

Finally, I would like to remind you that we should reaffirm our loyalty to the basic principles and objectives of our movement which have served as pillars for our unity and cooperation and we should make concerted efforts for their implementation. At a time when the world is faced with crucial and complex issues, our movement should further strengthen joint efforts against imperialism, to dismantle colonialism, for world peace and security, disarmament, and for the realization of a new world economic order.

Comrade chairman, I conclude my speech by wishing you success in carrying out the great responsibility entrusted to you as chairman of our movement for the next 3 years. I assure you that revolutionary Ethiopia will always stand by you in all your efforts. Thank you.

Leaders Address Harare Summit Meeting 4 Sep

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD051912 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2052 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the eighth Nonaligned Movement summit conference in Harare on 4 September — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Mr Chairman and brother colleagues. Let me begin by saluting Mugabe and the people of Zimbabwe for the great hospitality and abounding preparations they have provided for this conference, despite the fact that this country only recently became independent. I wish to express my admiration for these facilities and hospitality. I wish also to express my happiness at being in the town of Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, which used to be called Salisbury, the capital of northern [as heard] Rhodesia.

Even now, the world still hears the name of Israel, which will one day become Palestine, as it was before, because Israel is an imperialist phenomenon that emerged following World War II, just as northern Rhodesia, southern Rhodesia and South Africa were phenomena resulting from the European colonization of the African Continent.

I have come, brothers, basically to salute the fraternal people of Zimbabwe and to stand on the side of my brother struggler, Robert Mugabe. I have come to declare my happiness at the fact that the joint struggle has borne fruit. Thousands of the strugglers of the ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] and ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] parties — I recognized many of them — had been in Libya where they received training on fighting. These fighters, whom we have trained in their second country, Libya, have lived up to our expectations and are worthy of being trained and armed. They have liberated this precious part of Africa. I have come to congratulate these fighters who received training in their second country, Libya, and to congratulate the people of Zimbabwe and the struggler Robert Mugabe. This, I say, provides a lesson: However long it lasts and whatever name it takes, imperialism is bound to end.

I have also come to meet with the fighters of South Africa, headed by the living, fighting forces of South Africa, the ANC [African National Congress] movement. I succeeded in meeting with them, and together we drew plans yesterday to escalate the struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

I have also come to place the capabilities of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the disposal of our African people in South Africa. Libya opens all its camps before the fighters of South Africa and opens its arms arsenal to arm these fighters and the revolutionary masses in South Africa, who are facing the racist imperialist tyranny without weapons.

Despite the continuous threats to which it is being exposed from a superpower, Libya will not retract an inch from defending the cause of freedom everywhere in the world. The constant U.S. threat does not make Libya deviate from this line. It resists it with full courage. It declares from this rostrum that, as I have already said, it opens its camps and arsenals for the freedom fighters in South Africa and South-West Africa — Namibia — the fighters of Palestine, and the revolutionaries of Central and South America. [chants]

Even now, three U.S. aircraft carriers and over 150 ships with tens of thousands of U.S. troops are anchored off the Libyan shore. [chants]

(?In the name) of Libya and the revolutionaries, this is the battle of liberation, and everything in the world must be liberated, so that emancipation will be realized for all peoples of the world, and the abominable shadow of imperialism will fade away.

I have come to meet with Mugabe and the people of Mugabe, and the people of South Africa to boost the morale of the fighters of South Africa and of the detained free men, headed by Nelson Mandela, and to declare from this platform the placing of my country's material and morale capabilities at the disposal of the forces of liberation in the world, particularly in South Africa and Latin America.

I have come to meet with my fellow fighters, such as Castro and Ortega, as well as with the leaders of the Frontline States in Africa. In fact, I have come essentially for this reason.

As to the Nonaligned Movement, I have not come for its sake. This is because I do not believe there is any use for this movement. This is because I am confident that a number of those sitting with us here are neither on the side of their peoples nor on the side of freedom.

I told you at Colombo [Nonaligned Movement summit conference] that I would expose this movement at its next conference. The time has now come to do so. We could deceive our peoples and ourselves by saying that all members of the movement are nonaligned or work against imperialism. There are some in this hall who are genuine agents and filthy spies of imperialism and racist Zionism. He who recognizes Israel is an enemy of the movement, an enemy of the cause of freedom, and an enemy of the cause of liberation. [applause]

I have not come to disgrace myself before the eyes of the world revolutionaries by sitting alongside the president of Zaire, or the president of the Cameroon, or the president of the Ivory Coast. It does not befit a revolutionary like me to sit with such traitors and spies who recognize Israel. What if we were to recognize racism in South Africa? Would it be acceptable for any one of us to recognize racism in South Africa? Would it be acceptable if the Arabs were to recognize racism in South Africa, because someone has recognized Israel?

We would never recognize racism in South Africa. The struggle against racism in South Africa is part of our existence and our life. Nothing will dissuade us from this, not even the traitors who recognized Israel. What is the difference between South Africa and Israel? Israel and South Africa are two paws of the U.S. cat [words indistinct]. They are the pivots on which imperialism will rely in Africa and the Middle East. South Africa is a leg of filthy America, and Israel is its other. (?What is the meaning) of fighting against South Africa and then recognizing Israel?

It is better for my country to withdraw from this organization if it includes spies and traitors who recognize racism. I will submit this matter to my people through their basic congresses. [Words indistinct] the people's congresses and people's committees, because Libya's system is a jamahiri system, based on the authority of the people. Libya has reached the ultimate stages of democracy. It has already gone beyond the stage of republics and has entered the stage of jamhiriyah. I will submit to the masses of the people's congresses in Libya the question of withdrawal from the movement because it has lost all justification for its existence.

When my country was exposed to the barbaric, bestial attack, and when my family and house were exposed to murder at the hands of the biggest power, what did this movement do?

I am not speaking about the statements which were issued, nor about the attitude of some members. But I am speaking about the military and material aspects. When on the eve of 14 April, — on the eve of the U.S. raid on my country — we destroyed the island of Lampeduza, south of Italy, where there is a telecommunications station used by the U.S. Sixth Fleet, I received ultimatums from all the West European states saying that they are in solidarity in defending each other, and that any aggression on any state shall be regarded as an aggression on all of them. If a war breaks out between Libya and Italy, all the states of Western Europe will participate in this war against Libya; it does not matter whether Libya is a small state while we are major powers, this is a fact. You should know that any aggression on any European state will be answered by (?Reagan) [words indistinct]. That was at a time when we were engaged in fighting against the United States, with whom both Egypt and Israel are in alliance. [Word indistinct] an aggression on Nicaragua, Libya, and Zimbabwe, the aggressor hears that there are 50 or 100 states which will participate in the fighting. Unless this comes true, what is the value of [passage indistinct]. Is it logical to regard Egypt as a state fighting with us for the sake of freedom? [Words indistinct] Israel, and participates in the aggression with the United States against Libya, and which permits the passage of a nuclear aircraft carrier heading toward Libyan shores? [Word indistinct] the international trick it is practicing?

I do not (?allow) myself to mislead the masses and the peoples of the peaceful world, which you call the Third World. I do not believe in First, Second, or Third World — there is a liberation camp and an imperialist camp. I promise you from this rostrum that from now on I will, with all my capabilities, divide this world into two camps — the liberation camp and the imperialist camp. [applause and cheers — "Jamahiriyah, jamahiriyah, the future of all mankind"] When we (?advocate) that the world should be divided into two camps, some may think that we are (?advocating) that the liberation forces should join the Warsaw Pact, while the reactionary group should join NATO. I do not mean this. The reactionary group [word indistinct] is in the service of NATO even now, and there is no need for it to declare that it is joining NATO.

The biggest danger to this movement — to the question of liberation — lies in the fact that this group is among us here in this hall. Can we regard Egypt as a state which (?fights for) the question of liberation while it gives its entire territory to the United States for training? On the whole, the training for the U.S. aggression on Libya was done in Egypt. Even at this very hour, training is taking place by way of 150 U.S. warships and 3 aircraft carriers, with Egyptian forces, for a period of 1 month from the beginning of this month; sea-landing, airborne-landing, and heavy equipment drops for the purpose of occupying a beach. This means that these exercises taking place in Egypt will be put into operation on Libyan beaches. [passage indistinct].

What is the meaning of this gathering? The agents of imperialism — the reactionaries — are primarily in the service of their masters, the colonialists. But the liberation forces at this hall, at this gathering, and in this movement (?should) sever their links with the dirty forces [words indistinct] Egypt, Zaire, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, and the rest of the lackeys, traitors, and spies, the enemies of their own peoples, the enemies of the question of liberation. Can I attend any gathering in which these spies are present? [Words indistinct] those strugglers; [Words indistinct] Palestine, the fighters of Central and Latin America, and the fighters of Africa, whom you gather in the same hall with the agents of the United States and racism?

[Words indistinct] but I have come here to declare that I have nothing to do with this gathering, which has spies among those who are present. It is inevitable that the liberation forces organize themselves into one international front to fight against the common enemy. As I have told you, there are some who may think that this means joining the Warsaw Pact. I will be very pleased [words indistinct]. I am speaking about the (?split) and the division [words indistinct]. An international antiimperialist front. The Warsaw camp (?shall protect) this front [words indistinct] this front. The socialist states need the liberation forces to be in an alliance with them [word indistinct] the struggle against imperialism. [Words indistinct] a common enemy of our peoples.

We too, as a small struggling people (?threatened) by imperialism and racism, need the force of the socialist bloc. Here, therefore, the efforts of smaller peoples outside the Warsaw Pact should be combined with those of the Warsaw Pact. (?This does not mean, however, that we should join the Warsaw Pact) but merely ally ourselves with it in a united antiimperialist front.

What did you do when the United States laid mines in Nicaragua's harbors? What did the movement do? [Words indistinct]? When a small country, like Nicaragua, is threatened with invasion, what would you do? Do you send a cable of support to Ortega [words indistinct]? Grenada's invasion is another example. (?How can a colony of the United States be a member of the Nonaligned Movement) [words indistinct]? What did you do when Grenada was invaded? You do not have an army to defend Grenada. This means, therefore, that our turn to be invaded will also come. What did you do when Grenada was the subject of U.S. aggression? [words indistinct] It was a forceful and a dangerous threat to the movement, yet what did the movement do about it?

Furthermore, the annihilation of the people of South Africa is being carried out; there are monsters therein, the whites, who are eating the flesh of the blacks!! What has the movement done about it? At the end of this meeting we will, of course, make a resolution, which I think will be a resolution supporting the struggle of the people of Namibia. The United States today gives South Africa arms and money [word indistinct] and Britain gives it material and moral support [words indistinct] if you want this movement to last. All right, Britain gave its bases and islands to the United States for it to use them to hit my house. Thereby, (?there is only a real unity in this movement) if one of you would give a part of his country to my forces so they could strike against [word indistinct] and imperialist forces. Will Morocco give me Tangier so I can hit (?the base) of Gibralter [words indistinct]? Italy has given the whole of one its islands to the United States [words indistinct] between the imperialist camp and the socialist camp, at equal distances from them both. What did the Nonaligned Movement do for disarmament? What will you do for world peace? Your voice is unheard before the giants. The ones who can decide are the major powers. When you wrote, with your own blood, with golden ink, statements asking for the preservation of peace and nuclear disarmament, they threw them in the trash can. Who has the power? I said India can be a nonaligned state because it arrived at the secret of the atomic bomb, and because it has a population amounting to one-eighth of the world's population. It is difficult for the United States or any other state to think that swallowing up India is like swallowing up Grenada. China, which possesses the nuclear bomb and whose population is a quarter of the world population, can be a neutral state because it is difficult to be swallowed up [words indistinct]. [Sentence indistinct]. Neutral. How? [Words indistinct] when Hitler passed through Belgium and Luxembourg in World War II without permission, in order to encircle France. He occupied France. All these midget states which are here in this hall will tomorrow have the United States passing through them [words indistinct][applause]. What have we benefitted from this neutrality? On the contrary, if a conflict breaks out between the big powers, [words indistinct] in the war between our states — we members of this group. [sentence indistinct].

The Gulf War has been going on for 6 years: Terrible; great losses; great number of victims. I am not trying here to find out who is the aggressor and who is the victim of the aggression. This is not [word indistinct] the place for it. But this movement has not been able to stop this war between two member-states of the movement. What is the value of this movement if it cannot stop the fighting between two members? What is the value of this movement if it fails to fight in defense of one of its members when it is [words indistinct] and hit? [Words indistinct] imperialism can do enough to gain membership of this movement. All the French-speaking states which annually meet under the chairmanship of France are not independent states and are a fifth column inside this movement. (?I do not regard) these as sovereign states. It is a shame for Africa that there should be a Francophonic grouping. France is a colonialist state which has created all problems for the Africans. [words indistinct] the states which used to be British colonies are now members of an organization called the Commonwealth [in English]. The word Commonwealth is very embarrassing.

It means the common wealth of Britain. It means that you are among the properties of Britain. [laughter in the hall] Yes, it is actually funny. It is something shameful. [Words indistinct] is also shameful. Why Francophonic? What is Franco-African; why is it Franco-African? [passages indistinct]. They say Libya interferes in Chad. As for France, from beyond the seas, it does not interfere in Chad. [sentence indistinct].

Brothers, we are facing a new stage. Expect that military colonialism will return to our [word indistinct] land. The vanguard of this colonialism are here. A big power dares and occupies a small state whose population is 100,000 such as Grenada, and this means new colonialism. It is not a settlement colonialism alone. It is a military colonialism. Two states — the United States and Great Britain — are in alliance in order to use the latest strategic weapons to strike at a small state, like Libya; this means that we are at the beginning of a new era — the era of the new military colonialism. If a superpower such as the United States dares to mine the harbors of a small state like Nicaragua because it is living a revolution. What is Nicaragua's guilt, brothers, to be exposed to this American revenge? Is Nicaragua accused of blowing up the night club which was frequented by U.S. soldiers in Berlin? Or was it accused of the Vienna and Rome operations? It was not accused of these. Therefore, why is the U.S. fighting Nicaragua? The United States said it is because Nicaragua is carrying out operations against U.S. soldiers. All right, Nicaragua was not accused of this and they accuse us specifically of blowing up the night club in Berlin, without any evidence. [passage indistinct]. All right, did Nicaragua blow up the Berlin night club? Did Grenada blow up the Berlin night club? Around Cuba there has been a blockade for 17 years. Was Cuba accused of blowing up the Berlin night club? The Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian peoples — what is their guilt? Had we crossed the sea and the ocean and invaded these [word indistinct] states? Have we established [word indistinct] colonies in the [word indistinct] world and expelled them? Did we cross the sea and the ocean and invade these Atlantic countries? Did we produce atomic weapons and threaten peace or carry out nuclear tests? We only want to be secure in our own homes; we want only to live as free men in our homelands. They want to enslave us. We are facing a very backward colonialist mind. We are facing a clear [words indistinct] that has not yet reached the stage of civilization. It is unfortunate that this reactionary, backward, imperialist mentality to possess everything on earth because of its economy [word indistinct]. Therefore, I say to you brothers there is no room for a discussion, dialogue, or negotiation between us and that criminal force.

They murder children — a baby girl who was 16 months old; a year and one-half [words indistinct] we are accused of terrorism. Thirty three U.S. and British aircraft (?were sent) to Libya, and [words indistinct] bombers. The Nonaligned Movement did not defend us but God defended us because some of these aircraft broke down on their way to Libya so that only one squadron of the bombers reached my home. Only one squadron of fighter aircraft. [applause] They were supplied with fuel by 30 Boeing 707 aircraft that took off from bases in Britain. There were 30 other fighter planes accompanying them and attacking Banghazi from the U.S. fleet. Some 80 interceptor aircraft from the fleet. Five jamming aircraft that are used for the first time left a U.S. state to come to the Mediterranean to jam Libya's great air defense system. [words indistinct] the year of the elephant [an allusion to an attempt to attack Mecca in 570 A.D. mentioned in the Koran]. [sentence indistinct] Most of the leaders of the world met with me there [words indistinct]. They attacked with a huge bomber [words indistinct], and laser-guided bombs especially made to (?destroy) Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, made in the month of February 1986. The attack was in April. They were made in the United States and were transported to Britain on that day. [words indistinct]

When we hit the island of Lampedusa in order to destroy the telecommunications station, Europe at once sent a warning [words indistinct] Italy. What has the Nonaligned Movement done in the face of this mad bullying? [Words indistinct] the Green forces will liberate them. In that case [words indistinct] to defend themselves only. We do not want to attack Britain or the United States. Brothers, because of the bitter reality, deep faith, and strong will to preserve our independence, it is imperative to establish an international front for collective defense, with its own military, economic, and political power. If the great powers are not concerned about world peace then let world peace go to hell. Who made us the protectors of world peace? Their desparate attempts [words indistinct] the maximum of what we have to do is to establish a collective defense for ourselves.

They want to kill me not because I am a bad person: They want to kill the cause of freedom. They do not want anyone to come to this platform and say these words. They wanted to stop me from reaching this platform so that I would not expose this situation and so as not to call for a serious awakening that destroys their ambitions. They are now happy with the Nonaligned Movement. It is an international toy. There are more than 100 states, among which there is a fertile ground for agents and spies such as Sese Seko Mobuto, Houphouet-Boigny, and such as those of the Cameroon and Egypt and these traitors. It is a fertile ground for planting such agents in the Nonaligned Movement. It is also an outlet for wars and aggression in order that our [words indistinct] we export wars and crises, [words indistinct], let us fight in Chad, let us fight in the Gulf. The Gulf war is an imperialist plot so that Iraq will be destroyed, so that it will not participate in the Palestinian revolution, and so that the Iranian revolution will be destroyed so that (?they will not turn toward) the Zionist [word indistinct].

The United States is afraid of its total collapse at the hands of the revolutionaries in Iran. It has lost a very important sphere of influence from where it used to encircle the Soviet Union. It is afraid of the appearance of an Arab military power in Iraq. It is the one who plotted these schemes, and who wants to destroy the Iraqi power and the Iranian revolution.

This is an imperialist conspiracy; as long as imperialism exists, you are unable to [words indistinct] I say that this confrontation and rampage does not want to kill Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi alone, but [words indistinct]. The world must look with apprehension toward imperialism. I have not and I shall not retreat from a brave confrontation against the United States, its allies, and agents even inside this organization. [Female voices chant: O

Reagan, killer of children, the defeat of my people is impossible] Hence I declared on 1 September in Tripoli that I am ready, if the American arrogance continued, which has not come across a deterrent from anyone, to leave Libya and declare the establishment of an international army [word indistinct], its soldiers in all the continents of the world so that the ground will burn under the feet of America [words indistinct] and I repeat this warning from this rostrum before you. [applause] I am ready to leave Libya so that I may not be considered a head of state, and I shall call for the formation of an army consisting of tens of thousands, and the aircraft carriers which strike at our towns and children will be unable to strike at the men of this army, and the intercontinental missiles with which the United States is threatening my country with them will be unable to hit any fighting member [words indistinct] and with this army we can destroy this new Nazi empire and this great satan — as the brothers in Iran call it — and with this army we can defeat it. And I know that the number of this army will grow day by day because all the peoples of the earth hate this devil. All the peoples of the world sense the danger. The United States is officially terrorizing all the peoples of the earth with aircraft carriers. You have all heard that it is threatening to strike at my country with intercontinental cruise missiles. This is a superpower which can [words indistinct] and can use them, but the announcement about them in itself, and their use, indicates another dangerous policy — the policy of officially terrorizing the world. We reject this terrorism and we shall fight the United States. Yes, we shall fight it. Maybe we shall not fight it face-to-face because we have no [words indistinct] but fight it with popular resistance and this arrogance shall be destroyed by the international resistance.

Napoleon who stormed everywhere in Europe, and who achieved nothing but shame (?in his corpse) [words indistinct] could not defeat them with his army. Their will was broken when they were faced with the popular resistance on the hills of Spain. Hitler who wanted to make [word indistinct] a vital zone, similar to what the rabid dog of Israel, Reagan, wants, declared all [word indistinct] as a vital zone for the United States. Hitler's end was accomplished by the hands of the human race, the popular liberation war in eastern Europe. The war of man was the virus which penetrated that giant body, which collapsed at the end. The last military strikes against Hitler were merely a complement for a campaign carried out by popular freedom forces - the forces of the partisans in Eastern Europe. The popular resistance, the partisan forces, and the war of the fedayeen are the ones to which we will resort at the end in order to crush the American empire.

The United States wants to create a psychological defeat for us and to terrorize us, then to advance because we would be demoralized and unable to resist it, but we are the first person to be exposed to an U.S. aggression [words indistinct]. I declare that this scheme has failed, because I am here, and I am not afraid and I am not intimidated, and I am not [words indistinct], and I have not accepted that the United States is undefeatable.

On that night we shot down more than 10 aircraft; I think about 14 and one [words indistinct]. I announced in those days that all the lights should not be off in all the Libyan cities on the Mediterranean, and that the Libyan people should sing, dance, and fight, in order to prove to the United States that the psychological defeat cannot be achieved. This is what happened. All the Libyans in the Libyan cities put the lights on, and the masses of the Libyan people went to the streets singing and dancing with the weapons in their hands. I would like to declare here that I have formed a Libyan army composed of 1 million combatants of the Libyan people, men and women. They occupy all the cities of the littoral. We have written on large banners facing toward the Mediterranean: We are awaiting you; so are the fish. [laughter is heard followed by applause]. Libya's psychological defeat at least would inflict damage on the morale of all fighting forces in the world. [Words indistinct] the morale of all nations. If Lebanon were invaded, if Lebanon's will collapse, then we too would have suffered a psychological defeat. If Cuba lost [words indistinct] Zimbabwe [words indistinct] one enemy, with the revolutionaries of South Africa. [Words indistinct] the revolutionaries of South Africa have laid down all plans so that they can have (?fighting). [applause followed by anti-U.S. slogans in Arabic]

Therefore, brothers, any group [passage indistinct] recruiting each other against imperialism. Geographically, (?this is not possible). [Passage indistinct] the meaning of the word neutrality. Where is the neutrality? [words indistinct]. We are not neutral. We are [word indistinct] against imperialism, racism, and Zionism. Therefore, naturally we have no alternative but to create a front which is not affected by any religious, national, or geographic factors. [Words indistinct] the joint struggle against [words indistinct]. If there is anyone among you who is crying over the Nonaligned Movement while it is on its deathbed, and who is of the opinion that it should continue he should propose here at this meeting — whether he is an individual or a group of esteemed presidents — a new [word indistinct] which can transform this movement into a movement having full solidarity in which we all defend each other against any attack on any member-state of the movement, and it shall be regarded as an attack on all member-states who will begin fighting. The first condition when this situation arises is that you should sever your political relations with the United States [words indistinct]. He who wants to keep this movement alive should propose to us the draft of the collective defense pact. You should sever your relations with Britain which was transformed by the United States into a fixed aircraft carrier, Britain which is in an alliance with the racists in South Africa.

Today all the European countries [word indistinct] unanimously agreed on something without the United States: the application of more severe sanctions against the Great Libyan Jamahiriyah. [Words indistinct] punishing Libya with more severe sanctions, apart from the [word indistinct] and economic [word indistinct] sanctions. [sentence indistinct]. They want us to abandon the struggle, but we will not abandon it. [sentence indistinct]. We do not blow up a nightclub or an aircraft. We blew up the island of Lampedusa — the telecommunications station, and we declared our responsibility for that. We shot down more than 15 U.S. aircraft, and we have shown their remnants and the bodies of their pilots on the screen before the whole world. But if [word indistinct] reached the level of [word indistinct] of the necessity to confront this empire to defend the whole human race [words indistinct] we will carry out all the [word indistinct] terroristic operations. I declare that the Libyan army [word indistinct], and will violate all their targets, because they violated all our land, [word indistinct) and all what we hold sacred and all our resources.

Anyone who wants to save this movement must submit at the end of this meeting a proposal for collective defense. By this we ensure that we have established this, and we do not leave this place unless we sever our economic and political relations with the United States and Britain and with the Israelis and South Africa.

I told you that Western Europe will meet these days because received an envoy from rabid dog of Israel, Reagan [words indistinct]. Western Europe will meet to apply more severe sanctions against Libya. What does this movement do? What would I say to the Libyan people when I go back from this meeting? New sanctions will be declared, and now there are an economic blockade and a military blockade and state terrorism against Libya. The Libyan people would say to me: What did you bring back with you from this movement, of which we are a member? (?Are they going to apply) for a blockade against the United States similar to the blockade they imposed on us? Will they defend with us? Are they going to defend Nicaragua? Will they fight with the South Africans? Will they fight with the Palestinians? If there are positive answers, then I would [word indistinct] this movement, and I would defend this movement [words indistinct]. But if there are no answers, then it would be a waste of time and [word indistinct], and unreasonable to continue in this movement.

I appreciate the great heroes who met and established this movement, but that was a stage which differs from this stage. We appreciate and respect Nehru, Al-Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah, and Tito. This is a great tradition [words indistinct]. The relation between Khruschev and Tito [words indistinct] the regimes in Yugoslavia and [word indistinct]. [Words indistinct] Al-Nasir, [name indistinct] and Nkrumah [words indistinct].

Thus, brothers at the end of my visit to this fraternal country with whom I fought side by side — Zimbabwe — and it gained its independence and became [words indistinct] the Arabic language, and the Swahili [words indistinct] which used to be known as Salisbury [word indistinct] in order to raise the morale of the fighters of South Africa [words indistinct]. I have had the opportunity to stand for a few minutes on this rostrum to reaffirm to you these facts [words indistinct] at this conference, at least. Otherwise, the next conference which you will be holding in Libya which I will [words indistinct] a ministerial council conference of this movement. North Korea [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] unless you say that you have come as friends and brothers [words indistinct] you are welcome. [Words indistinct] from this rostrum then it is a waste of time, and I promise you that unless at the end of this conference something worthwhile happens which can protect the independence of our state [words indistinct] and we become hostile to the enemies of our states, and all spies and agents of racism, Zionism are expelled such as Egypt, Zaire, Cameroon, and the Ivory Coast, and those states which have recognized racism and Zionism in southern Africa and Israel, and the states which have French and U.S. military bases [words indistinct] harmful to our freedom and future, then I will leave here while saying farewell to this funny movement, farewell to these international (?individuals) and farewell to this international (words indistinct) and farewell to this political falsification (?at the highest level] and will raise the slogan: The world consists of two camps — the camp of liberation and the camp of imperialism, and there is no place for the neutrals and the nonneutrals; we are nonneutrals and totally aligned according to these principles. Brother Mugabe, excuse me because I have spoken too long; the reason is that [words indistinct] not normal [words indistinct]. I will withdraw all forces which you believe support this movement so that they can join the camp which I will set up. Forward, and the revolutionary struggle continues, and let struggle be everywhere so that the people [words indistinct] the masses. Down with imperialism. Down with injustice. [Words indistinct] and long live peace [slogans and applause]

'Arafat Speech

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["Text" of speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the eighth nonaligned summit conference in Harare, Zimbabwe on 4 September — read by announcer]

[Text] His excellency brother Comrade Robert Mugabe, chairman of the nonaligned conference; brother presidents and leaders; brother heads of the delegations, and brother guests, revolutionary greetings.

I am delighted today to stand before the leaders of the struggling nations and at this place in particular, in this struggling country Zimbabwe in which the conference of our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, is being held. I am delighted to convey greetings and heartfelt congratulations to brother chairman and struggler Robert Mugabe who is chairing our movement today and who succeeded in leading the heroic Zimbabwean people on the road to victory and independence through the continuous struggle and huge sacrifices which the friendly, struggling Zimbabwean people made in confronting the ferocity, oppression, and terrorism of the settling imperialism from which Zimbabwe and Zimbabwean suffered for 3 decades. I am also delighted to convey to you, leaders and presidents, the greetings and appreciation of our Palestinian people and the appreciation of the PLO and its wishes that this conference be successful.

The convocation of this conference on this important occasion and in Zimbabwe — this friendly, struggling African country — is firm evidence of the liveliness of the Nonaligned Movement, which was founded by great leaders who have historic perspicacity. That is why while we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, we remember at these historic moments the great leaders who sacrificed their lives for the future of their peoples and the peoples of the world, who exerted their utmost to establish our movement in order to ensure the victory of our struggling peoples against imperialism and colonialism, and who breathed life in Bandung to attain national feedom and independence among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We remember Josip Broz Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, Kwame Nkrumah, Ahmed Secou Toure, Ahmed Sukarno, Indira Gandhi, and Makarios. I also greet a number of great leaders whose presence, wisdom, and experience we miss in this meeting. I would like to convey to them love and appreciation and pledge to follow the same road they began. I am also delighted to express profound gratitude to brother chairman Rajiv Gandhi, who chaired our movement after the martyrdom of our late chairman, leader Indira Gandhi. He strongly, wisely, and courageously shouldered the responsibility under the most difficult circumstances. I would like to convey to him all of our love, appreciation, and success.

Mr brother chairman, brother presidents: In this era our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, is passing through the most delicate, fateful stages that confront our movement and that makes a direct effect on our peoples and even on the world as a whole. Some years ago, our movement faced numerous problems which began to affect its effectiveness. After this movement made huge successes in the late 1950s and 1960s against imperialism and after its ranks were increased through the joining of tens of the independent countries, our countries began to fight more ferocious battles, particularly in the confrontation of the remnants of old imperialist eras and in the confrontation of the imperialist pressures and plans of colonialism in its new forms.

A small comparison between the size of the debts from which the economy of many Nonaligned Movement countries suffer on the one hand and the size of the resources which the imperialists plundered from these countries and which they are still plundering under the current economic equations on the other, indicate the extent of the injustice and crimes which imperialism is still practising against our peoples through economic policies imposed on our countries and peoples through what is commonly known as the crisis of the international debts — which is actually the global economic crisis which the imperialist countries impose in accordance with their interests and at the expense of our peoples and lives. The imperialists have plundered many resources from your countries for centuries. When the colonailists left, they did not leave institutions which could help in the process of national economic development. They did this because they regarded these countries as continuous sources for plundering resources and raw materials. They still deal with these countries on this basis.

When the international bank begins its discussion of global debts, it only looks for beautiful ways that will enable it to continue its plundering process in order to consolidate the imperialist economic grip on our peoples and countries. It is no secret that most of the debts which are presented today by the major powers or the international banks are first designed to provide a service for the past debts, together with encouraging and developing the investment of multi-national companies [sentence as heard]. In other words, this is designed to intensify the current crisis in the global economic system and to make the independent poor countries remain as they are. It is designed to make the poor poorer and the rich richer.

In confronting this heavy burden, the nonaligned countries must cooperate and coordinate their efforts to achieve a more self-reliant economic development. We must protect the nonaligned countries' raw materials and natural resources from exploitation and attrition. Hence, there must be a collective stand by the nonaligned countries to confront the imperialist countries and their hard terms, and to confront the problem of debts which unjustly accumulated on us. It is not fair that our peoples remain captivated by the current international economic system with its dangerious economic, social, and political effects on our peoples and the future of our generations. We must confront these effects decisively and radically to put an end to the injustice against our peoples and countries by stopping pressure and facing challenges through a unified stand which does not allow dealing with each country in isolation.

Self-development, brother leaders, and genuine and strong economic cooperation among our countries are our way to progress and genuine independence. In conditions like ours, the consolidation of relations among the nonaligned countries will push the wheel of progress forward, away from international control. We have resources which, if mobilized, can further the progress of our countries and peoples.

Your excellency the president, brother presidents: The conference of Nonaligned Movement countries meets today the heart of friendly Africa, which suffered and is suffering a great deal from the forms of old and new colonialism and whose two ends include the most dangerous two hotbeds of tension threatening world peace. In the south of the continent, the racist Pretoria regime is situated, defying the international community and imposing the extremist forms of racial discrimination and the severest methods of repression on the people of South Africa. This racist regime is still occupying Namibia's territory and denying its people their inalienable rights approved by international forums, and for whose sake the heroic people are struggling under SWAPO. At the same time, the racist Pretoria regime refuses to implement the international resolutions issued by the United Nations, including Resolution 435 calling for Namibia's independence. Therefore, the Namibian people and their struggling leadership — SWAPO — will continue to struggle and make sacrifices until they achieve their victory and independence. Perhaps the greatest support we can extend to this struggling people in their sacred battle is to transform our support into direct aid to help them assume the burdens of struggle, and to continue the pressure by all the nonaligned countries to effect a change in international relations to pressure South Africa into withdrawing from Namibia and granting it unconditional, total national independence.

The Pretoria government's measures of repression and terrorism, despite the wide international support for this struggle, the Pretoria government is still defying the international community by continuing a racial discrimination policy, detaining strugglers, and confronting demonstrators with the strongest froms of fascist violence, and by insisting on depriving the people from their leadership around which they rallied [sentence as heard]. We announce our support and backing for this people's struggle and militant leadership. I send greetings and respect to the militant African leaders in the Pretoria regime's prisons headed by militant African leader Nelson Mandela. I send greetings to the people of South Africa in their victorious struggle against fascists and racists. It is regrettable that the United States and Britain, along with a number of imperialist European states, protect the racist fascist Pretoria regime and obstruct and reject imposing economic sanctions on this regime, thus furthering its aggression, and greet and thereby prompt it to attack the African confrontation states with its military forces.

From this forum, I announce the PLO's stand alongside the South African people and their leadership in their just struggle, and alongside the Namibian people and their leadership — SWAPO — until they achieve their independence. We also announce our stand alongside all African confrontation states, and place ourselves and our blood and modest resources at their disposal in any field or place we can make this modest contribution to their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination, imperialism, and Zionism.

Brother chairman, presidents: In the northeastern corner of Africa and in the Middle East lies another racist state — we mean the state of Israel — which practices terrorism and the same kind of racial discrimination against the Palestinian people who are the owners and inhabitants of the land. It expels them from their homeland, Palestine, and denies these people their inalienable rights which were approved by the entire international community, including their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

This racist, Zionist state is not satisfied with what it is doing in our homeland, Palestine. It launches aggressions against neighboring Arab states, occupies parts of their territories in southern Lebanon and the Golan, ignores all international resolutions, and refuses to implement these resolutions by relying on unlimited U.S. military, economic, financial, political, diplomatic, and information support. As if this was not enough, Israel coordinates its steps with the racist South African regime in all fields, including military coordination, the exchange of information, cooperation in the field of nuclear weapons, and the entry of such weapons into Africa.

It has become clear that these two racist parties are coordinating their efforts to infiltrate the African countries to usurp their wealth, violate the sovereignty of these countries, encourage separatist movements in these countries, and spy on and gather information on the activities of these countries on behalf of the United States and a number of imperialist European countries. It has become impossible to conceal these roles, especially following the official announcement of the so-called agreement on strategic understanding between the United States and Israel by which Israel was entrusted with the task of acting as the base for espionage and the platform to control the states in the region. The former Israeli war minister disclosed all these schemes when he announced that Israel's vital space extends from Africa in the west to Pakistan in the east, giving his racist state the right to carry out aggression wherever it deems it necessary and whenever it decides.

This is the same method that is pursued by the racist South African regime in Pretoria against the neighboring states, using the U.S. imperialist cover of the so-called right to hot pursuit and the scorched earth. It conducts air and land attacks on the African confrontation states, affirming that racism has two unified faces: oppression inside and aggression outside. At the same time, the second U.S. Administration [Israel] in our region is carrying out the same operation against the Arab countries, including the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor; the hijacking of planes, such as the recent hijacking of the Libyan plane; the occupation of parts of the Arab countries in southern Lebanon and the Golan; the attack on tunisia; even special operations in Italian and North African ports; the participation in Reagan's "star wars" program; and deploying nuclear heads in the Golan.

Your Excellency Mr Chairman, esteemed brother leaders: One of the logical consequences of the comprehensive U.S. support is that the Pretoria regime intensified its arrogance, intransigence, impertinence, and aggression. The Israeli aggressors intensified their aggression against our people and nation. Recent years have witnessed a serious escalation in the Israeli occupation authorities' barbaric oppression against our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. This was not confined to the previously condemned and customary confiscation of land, and the arrest and expulsion of thousands of citizens. Do you realize that this racist Israeli regime has completely destroyed more than 500 Palestinian villages and cities to build its settlements in which the Zionist settlers in Palestine now reside? Moreover, there is the aggression against Islamic and Christian holy places, the firing at demonstrators, the disruption of educational institutions, the obstruction of the world of social institutions and bodies, the alteration of the nature and identity of the land, and the expulsion of national leaders from the homeland.

Recent years have witnessed terrorist, barbaric operations conducted by racist, fanatical groups led by senior officials in that racist Zionist entity. These included premeditated murders unparalleled in contemporary history. The Zionist settlers would open fire on our civilian people, blow up houses, uproot trees, destroy agricultural crops, and practice every form of institutionalized terrorism against our villages and Palestinian refugee camps, to the extent of depriving entire areas of water with the aim of forcing our people to leave and expelling them from their homeland. This would enable them to completely control the land and liquidate the Palestine question as a whole.

The Israeli aggression has even extended to the neighboring Arab countries with the aim of striking at our Palestinian masses outside the occupied territory. Everyone remembers the Israeli-U.S. aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Lebanon with the most modern U.S. weapons, including those banned internationally, as well as the siege of Beirut in which 72,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were martyred or wounded; the Sabra and Shatila massacres; the war of attrition in the south; the ground, air, and sea Israeli attacks on our camps and Lebanese villages and cities which will continue as long as Israel is occupying parts of southern Lebanon; and the theft of the Litani, Al-Wazzani, and Al-Hasbani River waters in Lebanon.

The Israeli aggression reached its climax and the dramatic chapters continued when U.S.-Israeli aircraft attacked the PLO headquarters in Tunis using official facilities of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and with prior U.S. approval by U.S. President Reagan himself. Scores of Palestinians and Tunisians were martyred or injured in this attack and the entire Hammam al-Shatt area was destroyed in this strike against Tunisia, an independent state. Israeli planes are still raiding our camps in southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' at a time when our camps in Beirut are experiencing another tragedy. Some agent forces are attacking and besieging them and massacres are taking place for the third time in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

What Lebanon and both the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples there are witnessing is a new tragedy all over again. We here adhere to and work for Lebanon's unity and insist that a solution to the Lebanese crisis should be based mainly on national Lebanese unity — a unity of the Lebanese territory and people without any interference in its affairs by any side whatsoever. The plot that continues to be hatched in Lebanon today is an attempt to divide our land and people on sectarian bases as part of the plot to balkanize the entire Middle East region and split it into sectarian ministates and zones of influence for world imperialism. The United States is playing a serious and principlal role in this plot with the aim of imposing its influence and hegemony on it, making use of the Israeli war machine and agents in implementing this terrible diabolical plan. Therefore, this strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance was not coincidental. According to this alliance, the occupied Palestinian territory is being turned into a nuclear arms depot, a rear position for the U.S. forces, an espionage center in the region, and a radio station directed against the Svoiet Union. The visits by U.S. officials, including U.S. Vice President Bush's recent visit to Israel, have revealed the seriousness of these U.S.-Israeli relations not only against the Palestinian people but also against all the region's peoples. They also revealed the connection between these visits and the policy of world tension which the U.S. Administration is escalating in many parts of the world, including the Middle East.

Brother chairman, leaders and president, the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is the most volatile issue in the Middle East at present. This war is against the Iranian and Iraqi nations and against all the nations in the region. I say this against without protocol or sensitivity. The Palestinian people and the Palestine question are the first to lose in this fierce war whcih has been going on for 6 years because this war and its continuation contribute to increasing the Zionist enemy's impudence and continued occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories, including holy Jerusalem, from which the prophet Muhammad made his journey to heaven and where Christ was buried. A quick look at one aspect of this war, that is, the money spent on it so far — over $250 billion — in addition to other material and human losses gives a picture of the dangers posed by the continuation of this war. It is exhausting not only Iran and Iraq, but also all the Third World countries, especially since it is a U.S.-Israeli demand that this war continue as stated by U.S. and Israeli officials. Therefore, I appeal to the Iranian leadership from here, hoping and earnestly requesting by means of all sanctities joining me to you, to accept the peace initiatives proposed to it whether they are nonaligned and Islamic initiatives or international initiatives proposed by other countries or the United Nations, especially since Iraq has announced its readiness to accept these initiatives as you heard in the Iraqi delegation's speech yesterday.

Brother chairman, leaders, and presidents: The U.S. Administration's continuous policy of bringing the world to the brink of war and of interference in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, and Angola by supporting some of them and arming the opposition forces in others to create serious hotbeds of tension in Central America and Africa; the U.S. occupation of Grenada; the aggression against fraternal Libya; aerial belligerency; and the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner represent another face of the odious U.S. policy. This is in addition to what is taking place in Cyprus, and we support the Cypriot people. This is part of the policy aimed at escalating tension in the world. This is in addition to the strategic nuclear policy announced by the U.S. President, who also announced his noncommitment to the agreements on arms limitation. Before this, the U.S. President announced a new kind of war which he called "star wars" and started an arms race and the militarization of outer space, exposing the entire world not only to the dangers of the announced and planned wars but also to the effects, eventualities, and accidental disasters which are always accompanying any new technology in this world. I greet Comrade Gorbachev's unilateral initiative to stop nuclear tests.

Our movement is called upon to work actively to prevent tampering with what belongs to all of humanity, such as the air and oceans and to prevent any force from dealing with them unilaterally and from endangering them.

Brother chairman, leaders, and presidents: Our Arab Palestinian people, who are suffering from the Israeli occupation of their homeland and from the conditions of living in exile, are exposed to the ugliest plot faced by any people in modern history. It is sufficient to recall that the Sabra and Shatila camps were exposed to three massacres within 4 years. This is an example of the hideous injustice to which our masses, children, and women are exposed. Despite the attempts at physical and political liquidation to which our people, revolutionaries, and strugglers have been exposed, our masses have remained steadfast in all their positions defending their existence and life.

The conspiracy to which our people are exposed is a big one. It is aimed at liquidating their just cause and national existence through the Zionist-U.S. scheme which is called autonomy and sharing responsibilities. This is a distorted picture of the bantustans in South Africa. After failing to create alternative leaderships, the United States is using the carrot and stick policy, including the so-called phony development plans and suspect plans. But our people rejected the plot to divide them into citizens inside and outside the occupied homeland. Our people stood united in the most splendid national unity under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative and the leader of their struggle. All attempts to divide our people inside and outside our occupied territory have failed. Here, I thank [Algerian] brother President Chadli Bendjedid for his initiative to reinforce our national unity. Algeria today is exerting positive efforts to this effect. In the face of this people's will, all attempts made by Bush, Murphy, Thatcher, and even by some intelligence organs, to fragment our people's unity and tamper with their unity have failed. Our people have remained steadfast in their political and military struggle and escalated their struggle and armed resistance against the Israeli occupation, terrorism, and aggression inside our occupied territory and in southern Lebanon. In southern Lebanon, our people have been waging with the hero Lebanese people the greatest war of attrition against the Israeli occupation forces for the 4th consecutive year since the siege of Beirut in 1982. They are steadfast defending their camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon which are exposed to continuous Israeli raids that kill children and women and demolish houses and utilities.

Brother chairman and esteemed gentlemen: Jerusalem holds a special place in our cause. It has been our homeland's capital since the beginning of history; it is the cradle of the revealed religions; and it is the symbol of our national identity. For all these reasons, it is the target of the Israeli usurpers and fanatics. They have announced its annexation, changed its architectural and holy identity, and given free rein to their gangs to desecrate our Islamic and Christian holy places, challenging all UN and Security Council resolutions.

The Arab and Islamic nation, as well as the entire Christian world, do not forgive those who encourage Israel to continue its occupation of Jerusalem, to annex it, or to change its identity. Jerusalem will remain a symbol of peace, justice, and religions, as well as an identity and a sanctity in all our hearts.

Brother chairman, leaders, and presidents: The PLO has offered all it could with the aim of reaching a just, permanent settlement, preserving the inalienable rights of our Palestinian people as established by international legitimate resolutions, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establishing their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

We insisted on an international conference in implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution No 38/58c which can be conducive to establishing a permanent, just, and comprehensive peace in the region; which would be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent member-states and all the parties concerned with the dispute, including the PLO; and which would be based on the international legitimacy and all the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian problem and the Middle East, including Resolutions 242, 338, 465, and 471.

I am pleased to welcome the initiative which was announced in Moscow after the Gorbachev-Mitterrand meeting with regard to holding this international conference. We also support the initiative which was also announced in Moscow after the above meeting — an initiative which called for forming a preparatory committee composed of all the UN Security Council permanent member-states and all the sides to the Arab-Israeli dispute; that is, the Arab states and all the sides concerned with the dispute, in order to discuss the prerogatives of the international conference, conditions for participation in it, and its agenda. Therefore, we are of the view that it is important that the results of the international conference pertaining to a solution to the Palestinian people's issue must be based on international guarantees from the United Nations and the Security Council.

It has become clear to everyone who is responsible for the continuation and expansion of tension in the Middle East, endangering peace in the world. The PLO believes that achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian people's cause and establishing peace in the region will have positive repercussions in the interest of all peoples and states in the region, as well as in the interest of security, peace, and detente in the entire world.

Our Palestinian people will continue their just struggle through all legitimate means to regain their inalienable national rights, end the Israeli occupation of our homeland, and establish our independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. We are assisted in our long and difficult struggle by this world support from our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, and from all the countries which love freedom, peace, and justice in the world; from Africa, Asia, and Latin America; and from the socialist countries, particularly the friendly USSR and the friendly PRC; and from the other friendly countries in the world which stand against colonialism and racism and at the side of the just causes and peoples' freedom; as well as from public opinion in the Western countries and in the United States itself.

In this regard, our people greatly appreciate the hospitality and support for our just cause which I found and felt during my recent tour of the friendly and fraternal African states.

Brother struggler chairman, struggler presidents and leaders: I thank you and press your hands for supporting our cause, people, and revolutionaries, as well as the issues of liberation and peoples — the issues of the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination, and Zionism in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. I greatly thank the people, government, and leaders of Zimbabwe for hosting this conference. I thank all those who are working here to make our work a success, wishing every success for our conference in the service of the peoples' causes to achieve peace this year, the year of peace, on the land of peace, the holy land of Palestine.

Revolution until victory.

Ortega Speech

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[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the 8th summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, in Harare, Zimbabwe; broadcast in progress — live or recorded]

[Text] ...Please allow me to give you the latest news: Zimbabwe has received confirmation that the United States will be applying economic measures against it. This is according to a statement by the U.S. Embassy in Harare.

The United States will reduce by two-thirds the assistance it is giving to some projects that Zimbabwe is implementing. This reduction includes the elimination of $13.5 million in aid. The measure was motivated by the fact that Zimbabwe is not conducting its relations with the United States according to diplomatic norms. The U.S. Embassy note published by foreign news agencies adds that the criticism made in recent days in Harare by the nonaligned countries against U.S. foreign policy is both self-defeating and offensive. This criticism is nothing but a litany of arbitrary and baseless charges against U.S. foreign policy, the note claims.

What can we say about this attitude of the U.S. Government? Are we going to congratulate the U.S. Government for applying economic measures against Zimbabwe?

If the United States wants our acknowledgement and our applause, if the United States does not want to be condemned for misbehaving, then let it change its attitude. Let it respect international law and the self-determination rights of the people of Zimbabwe. Let it not impose penalties on Zimbabwe. This way we would have no reason for criticizing the U.S. Government.

Dear Companero President Robert Mugabe, dear friends: In 1980 I had the privilege of coming to this heroic land of the Mashona and the Matabele to melt into one the voices, the dances, the songs, and the blood of the victorious people of Zimbabwe and Nicaragua.

Today, 6 years later, we are again in Zimbabwe. This time we have come to add our will and determination to this eighth summit meeting and to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement.

Thank you, dear companero Robert Mugabe, for leading these people, who have once again taken an outstanding place in history with the irresistible force and beauty of their Victoria Falls. We, the representatives of 101 nations, are here in Harare to state our militant solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe, who have known how to defend and consolidate their independence. We are in Zimbabwe so that Victoria Falls may fall with all its strength on the fire of apartheid and racism, so that new victories may bring light to the southern cone of this continent, to South Africa and Namibia.

Dear companero president: In commemorating the 25th anniversary of the foundation of our movement, Tito, Nehru, (Bruma), Al-Nasir, and Indira Gandhi — our martyr president — are here with us, presiding over this eighth summit meeting that today comprises a stronger movement that is more representative of the developing countries that defend independence, self-determination, justice, liberty, and peace.

Nonalignment is an option that unites the only true freedom fighters — the people. Our ancestors in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean were nonaligned. They struggled to resist colonization by European nations. The men who have struggled and still struggle for independence are nonaligned. Those who struggled and still struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid, and every kind of exploitation and oppression are nonaligned.

The Nonaligned Movement requires, first of all, internal strength based on respect for the political and ideologic pluralism of its members. The movement demands from the member-countries firmness in their decision not to tolerate bloodshed among sister nations because it is the movement's blood which would be spilled.

Iran and Iraq have the historic challenge of working for a peaceful solution that would be an example of justice and humility.

Dear companero president, at a moment when the world is being threatened by military and economic policies of hegemony, it is most necessary that words be backed by action to be able to advance in the defense of peace. This is how we are supporting the call the Group of Six made in Ixtapa, Mexico. That group called for an end to the arms race and for the elimination of atomic arsenals. The Nonaligned Movement, as an independent force in the world, has the obligation to urge the various powers to seek peace. It is by their own actions that these powers can approach or move away from the principles of the Movement. This leads us to justly recognize that when General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev extended the moratorium on nuclear tests unilaterally for the third time, by his constructive attitude he is drawing the Soviet Union closer to the interests of our movement.

At the same time, with President Ronald Reagan's rejection of the Ixtapa call and setting the militaristic "star wars" project into motion, the U.S. Government is moving away from the interests of our movement.

We urge the U.S. President to take specific steps toward peace that would move the U.S. Government closer to our movement's positions.

Mr President: In Nicaragua, we achieved true independence on 19 July 1979. Since then, we have defined ourselves as a country that is a strategic reserve of the Nonaligned Movement and one that is domestically determined to give the people overall democracy by developing its revolutionary project based on political pluralism and a mixed economy.

This was not to the liking of the U.S. rulers who are used to humiliating and subjugating the peoples of Latin America. To these rulers, it has been inconceivable that a small country, located in the middle of the continent, proclaimed itself free and sovereign.

The United States, which has invaded, plundered, and attacked Latin America and the Caribbean since the last century and which invaded Nicaragua in 1855, again invaded Nicaragua at the beginning of this century — when the East was merely a geographic spot ruled by the czars of all the Russias — and remained there until it bred Somoza's shameful dictatorship at the expense of Sandino's heroic blood.

These same policies are being repeated today when the United States carries out brutal actions such as the invasion of Maurice Bishop's small Grenada. They are being repeated when the United States maintains the occupation of Guantanamo and the criminal blockade of and the threats against Cuba.

These same policies determined the campaigns to discredit and threaten Mexico and Panama. These same policies violated the Torrijos-Carter treaties in an effort to remain in a territory that has never belonged to the United States. These erratic policies of the U.S. rulers are keeping the territories of Puerto Rico and Honduras occupied as military bases. These policies promote campaigns to destabilize the governments that dare confront the destabilizing U.S. policies. [sentence as heard] These policies, which have a name — imperialism — joined the military policy of the United Kingdom in the Malvinas war and the United States once more unmasked itself as the enemy of Latin America and the friend of the overblown English empire.

That policy is manifested in economic and financial reprisals against the people and Government of Peru and it is not pleased with the unifying actions being adopted by the Latin American governments that are demanding, of the United States, a new type of economic and political relations based on respect among states. That same policy is bent on disregarding the just demands of the Salvadoran people and promotes a military solution while the revolutionary forces propose a dialogue and a peaceful solution of the conflict.

That bad policy assassinated Salvador Allende and created Augusto Pinochet's cruel dictatorship against which the Chilean people are courageously struggling today.

That imperialist policy confronts the Latin American and Caribbean policy, the policy of Bolivar's, Marti's, and Sandino's peoples who mobilize against economic, political, and social injustice.

The Haitian people are a fighting people who have taken to the streets and neighborhoods of their country to demand justice and freedom. The people of Paraguay are also waging a struggle to end, once and for all, Stroessner's dictatorship. Because they represent and defend Latin America's just causes, the Sandinist People's Revolution is being attacked by the North American military power.

Because we feel that disarmament is essential for peace and development; because we believe that we should confront the problem of our economy's survival and development with the same determination and moral and political force with which our movement confronted the problems of colonialism 25 years ago; because we greet the 26th anniversary of the ANC [African National Congress] and greet the New Caledonia Liberation Movement as an observer to our movement; because we recognize the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia; because we identify with the just struggle of the people of East Timor who are struggling for their national independence; because we support the efforts for a peaceful solution in Afghanistan; because we defend the cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate representatives, the PLO; because we defend the drive to force Israel to give up the occupied Arab territories; because we defend the right and just struggle of the Saharan people; because we defend the reunification of Korea and the withdrawal of the foreign military bases and troops that threaten the ROK; because we defend the rights of the people and Government of Suriname; because we defend the rights of the people and Government of Cyprus; because we condemn the terrorist attacks against the Libyan people and their leader, our brother, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his family, and because we ratify our solidarity for the people and Government of Libya; because we support the struggle of the heroic people of South Africa; because we support the implementation of [UN] Resolution 435 on Namibia; because we oppose those who try to violate one of the main concepts of international law and promote the use of force in international relations; because we oppose the establishment of spheres of influence in strategic areas thereby violating sovereignty and independence; because we reject the policies that deny the right to self-determination thereby violating international law; because we reject the idea of limited sovereignty; because we are bent on defending sovereign and legal equality of the states; because we are against a frantic arms race that devours the resources needed for international economic cooperation; because we oppose the growing erosion of the principles of (?multilateralism); because we have denounced the serious world economic crisis that is reflected in the stagnation of the overall economic negotiations aimed at achieving a new international order; because we support the Frontline States that are being attacked by the Pretoria regime; because we defend a new international economic order as an essential requirement for world peace; because we demand a real and constructive action on the part of the creditors to help resolve the problem of a debt that only creates an impossible and gloomy situation; because we defend the right to a sea outlet of the brother people of Bolivia; because we defend the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean; because we are identified with just causes and because we reject and struggle against unjust causes; because we are a nonaligned strategic reserve in an area that the North American military power considers its strategic reserve; because we oppose an international cooperation conditioned to renouncing the right to development and self-sufficiency; because of all this, Nicaragua is and will continue to be a staunch supporter of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Companero president, as a result of the aggressive policy carried out by the U.S. Government during the past 5 years, the Nicaraguan people have sustained a total of 33,000 casualties, of which 1,050 are children under 12 years old.

If we take into account the fact that Nicaragua has a small population, a little over 3 million, if we compare it to the population of the United States the proportion would be equivalent to 2,640,000 persons, of which 84,000 would be children under 12 years old.

Latin America and the Caribbean, the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and the international community have disapproved and condemned this strong-arm policy, urging the U.S. Government to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The Contadora Group and the Lima Group have made specific proposals, which have Nicaragua's support. In an unprecedented historic decision, the International Court of Justice condemned the U.S. Government for its illegal and terrorist policy against Nicaragua and ordered the U.S. Government to stop the aggression immediately, indemnify Nicaragua, and follow the path of a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Following President Reagan's initiative, the U.S. Government has responded with the U.S. Congress' approval of $100 million, the supply of all types of arms, transportation, U.S. Army military advisers, and the CIA's participation, to continue its terrorist policy, killing teachers, technicians, professionals, workers, peasants, and international volunteer workers.

This terrorist policy has also destroyed schools, health centers, peasant cooperatives, vehicles, and equipment in the border zones, which have been occupied as bases of U.S. Government terrorist operations.

The economic damage during the past 5 years adds up to $2.38 billion. The mercenary forces and CIA's agents and with them the U.S. aggressive policy have been defeated by the people in arms.

The warmongering attitude prevailing among members of the Reagan administration has led to recent decisions to more directly involve U.S. forces and sectors in what is definitely an interventionist policy.

We must not forget that in heroic Vietnam, the United States began by sending half a dozen military advisers and ended up sending half a million soldiers. U.S. authorities should not forget that this absurd policy was defeated in Vietnam and will be defeated by the heroic Nicaraguan people if they make the mistake of invading our territory with their troops. [applause]

Companero Mugabe and heroic people of Zimbabwe, Nicaragua aspires to have [word indistinct] in the Government of the United States. Nicaragua is not an enemy of the United States. Nicaragua is willing to immediately begin a constructive dialogue with the U.S. Government to obtain the peace the Nicaraguan and U.S. people want.

Nicaragua has asked to be the host of the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. We are doing this with the global interests of our movement in mind, to defend and support the ruling of the International Court of Justice, to defend the international legal order, to defend peace in Central America. The Nicaraguan people are already defending these principles with their blood, in the battle's front line, in defense of Latin American and Caribbean sovereignty. [applause]

Companero President Robert Mugabe, Nicaragua wants to express its recognition of the firm and commendable work done by Companero Rajiv Gandhi in defense of the movement's global interests.

Companero Mugabe, Nicaragua wants to thank you and the heroic people of Zimbabwe for all the efforts and sacrifices made for the success of this conference. From Zimbabwe, this trench of solidarity, the fighting people of Sandino extend their militant arms to Nelson Mandela and to the people of South Africa and Namibia. [applause]

The blood shed with dignity and strength by these heroic peoples will be a stream of freedom that will forever drown the disgraceful regime of apartheid and racism. Because we have faith in man and victory, we are certain that we will have peace in the world. Thank you. [applause]

Cyprus' Kiprianou Speech

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[Statement delivered by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou at the 4 September session of the nonaligned summit conference at Harare, Zimbabwe]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, we are particularly gratified that Zimbabwe, whose liberation struggle will always remain alive in the hearts and minds of all peoples of the world, has so fittingly assumed the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement. The task which lies ahead of you, Mr Chairman, is extremely significant. It is, of course, also very difficult. But we are confident that you will discharge it with success. [passage omitted]

Last Monday, we celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of our movement's emergence and establishment as a vital and indispensable factor in world affairs. [passage omitted]

Since then, our incessant struggles and concerted endeavours in many fields covering the whole spectrum of state and human behaviour, whether of regional or worldwide dimension, have rendered our movement universally recognized and acclaimed, mostly on account of its balancing role in a world riven with deep block rivalries. [passage omitted]

The increase in the number of member-states of the Nonaligned Movement dictates growth of its obligations and its contribution. We have to become more effective. We must utilize to the maximum the moral power we collectively possess and thus make sure that no one will be able to ignore our voice and our views on any of the problems facing the world. We must at all times be conscious of the necessity that we must produce practical results to correspond to our good intentions and sincere concerns. [passage omitted]

In the light of the existing world situation, which does not only reflect tensions, conflicts, disputes, and rivalries of old, which had necessitated the founding of the movement, but also additional dangers to the very survival of mankind, there emerges for the movement a new challenge: how to make its effectiveness felt through action-oriented initiatives, which by way of coordinated practical methods can lead to the implementation of our decisions and our principles.

We feel that this challenge must and can successfully be met if we all genuinely decide to give priority to this necessity. I propose that a special committee be set up for the purpose of studying and preparing specific suggestions aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement, and report to you, Mr Chairman. [passage omitted] I would request you, Mr Chairman, to study this possibility.

Cyprus, Mr Chairman, one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, despite its limitations and the many attacks against its independence, has faithfully and wholeheartedly pursued the principles of nonalignment, making a positive even if modest contribution in many fields. We are struggling to frustrate the designs against our independence. We intend to survive as an independent and nonaligned country. We intend to continue the policy of nonalignment. But, to succeed we need the full and active support of all of you.

Mr Chairman, the problem of Cyprus is one of the glaring examples of nonimplementation of the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement and indeed of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations. Twelve years have gone by since the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, and despite the condemnation of the aggression by the international community, 37 percent of our territory is still under the occupation of Turkish troops, one third of our population is still refugees away from their homes and their ancestral lands, the missing persons are still missing, whereas the occupying power, in cooperation with the illegal regime in the occupied part of Cyprus, persists in its policy of consolidating the occupation and the division of the country. [passage omitted]

Some people in Cyprus and outside Cyprus criticized our late President Archbishop Makarios and in the same way they criticize me for insisting that Cyprus should remain nonaligned, using the argument that if Cyprus belonged to one of the military blocks, the invasion and its tragic consequences would have been avoided. But the whole essence of nonalignment is to be secure outside the military blocks. This aspect of the problem should also receive the special attention of the Nonaligned Movement. What is happening to Cyprus today could happen to another small and defenceless nonaligned state tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Cyprus is a test case, a test case in many respects. It is one of those cases which present a challenge to the Nonaligned Movement, a challenge to its principles and purposes, a challenge to the moral power it represents. We are, of course, grateful to the Nonaligned Movement for its consistent support to our just cause and for being instrumental in the adoption of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus. [passage omitted]

Sometimes, Mr Chairman, an attempt is made by some to present the Cyprus problem as a dispute between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots. This is, of course, entirely false. The problem of Cyprus is a problem of invasion and occupation aiming at the imposition of a solution that will serve the expansionist designs and other interests of Turkey. There may be internal problems to be settled between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots. I have no doubt that these problems would have been solved years ago if it were not for the presence of the occupation troops and foreign interventions. [passage omitted]

They now want us to make further concessions to the point that, if we make them, it would in fact mean consolidation of the results of the invasion and the faits accomplis.

While the negotiations have been going on throughout the last twelve years, Turkey has been consolidating her grip on the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus. For every Turkish Cypriot, there is either one Turkish soldier or one Turkish colonist settler from Anatolian Turkey. The Turkish Cypriot community is submerged under the vocal colonist element. Its voice is lost in the rattle of the chains of the hundreds of Turkish tanks used to invade Cyprus. Only yesterday, a new so-called "government" in the occupied part of Cyprus was formed with the decisive participation of colonist settlers from Turkey. The implantation of colonist settlers from Turkey, a ruthless attempt to change the demographic character of Cyprus, reflects the plans of Turkey against Cyprus often admitted by Turkish politicians and generals, namely to place Cyprus under her permanent political and military control.

Turkey has furthermore taken a series of partitionist steps aimed at the dismemberment of nonaligned Cyprus which culminated in the illegal attempted secession of the occupied part of Cyprus and other secessionist acts. These moves have been condemned by the Security Council of the United Nations, by the Nonaligned Movement and by the international community at large. [passage omitted]

The time has come to tackle the Cyprus problem at its root, which is the invasion, the occupation, and the violation of human rights. This can no longer be postponed. After all, these issues are contraventions of the very essence of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations and the declarations of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

At the same time, we welcome any effort from any direction as long as it conforms with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations. In this connection, I must state that we welcomed the proposals of the Soviet Union made last January "on the principles of a Cyprus settlement and ways of reaching it". The proposals of the Soviet Union are in full accord with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations. Furthermore, I wish to stress that the proposal of the Soviet Union for an international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations is fully supported by us and, in fact, we believe that the time has come for everybody to consider this proposal seriously. [passage omitted]

The time has come, Mr Chairman, for the Nonaligned Movement to become collectively more involved in the efforts for a solution to the Cyprus problem in pursuance of the principles, objectives and declarations of our movement and the resolutions of the United Nations. We are grateful for the support and the assistance so far rendered to us by the Nonaligned Movement and in particular by the contact group. But, I believe a way must be found for the Nonaligned Movement to play a more effective role, as we hope will be the case with other problems. After all, the future and the survival of a small founding member of the Nonaligned Movement is at stake, and I am sure that all of you would like to continue to have Cyprus among you.

Mr Chairman, I have spoken as I believe I was expected to do about the Cyprus problem. We are naturally concerned about the fate of our country. But our experience in our own country has made us very sensitive to other problems and especially in which freedom, justice and human dignity are at stake.

We are, therefore, deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in southern Africa, where the apartheid regime of South Africa by its aggressive policies in the region bears full responsibility for a situation which seriously threatens international peace and security. [passage omitted]

While strongly condemning the intransigence of the South African racist regime and its repressive and inhuman policies, we warmly welcome the imposition of selective sanctions against South Africa by several governments in Western Europe, North America and the South Pacific. We note with satisfaction that the mobilization aimed at the adoption of wide-ranging sanctions against South Africa is gaining momentum. [passage omitted]

The struggle of the people of South Africa is a struggle for freedom, human dignity and justice: It is a struggle for principles basic to the Nonaligned Movement. Our firm support to their struggle, the support of the movement as a whole, is unquestionable. Our efforts now, more than ever, should concentrate on adopting concrete programmes of action aimed at speeding up the abolition of the abhorrent system of apartheid. [passage omitted]

Concerning the situation in Namibia, we strongly condemn the continuing occupation of the territory by South Africa, which we consider illegal and an act of aggression against the Namibian people. In our principled support of the rights of all peoples to freedom, self-determination and independence, we reiterate our commitment to the legitimate liberation struggle of the people of Namibia led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO. [passage omitted]

The continuing gravity of the situation in the Middle East is also of particular concern as it poses a great threat to international peace and security and as it entails the continuous violation of United Nations resolutions and the principles and declarations of the Nonaligned Movement. Cyprus has consistently and firmly supported the Arab states and the Palestinian people in their just cause. We have stated on every possible occasion that at the core of the Middle East crisis is the question of Palestine. We have further made it clear in unequivocal terms that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories. [passage omitted]

A solution to the Middle East crisis is long overdue and we in the Nonaligned Movement must do whatever we can, like in all other cases, to contribute in the right direction and in conformity with our objectives. [passage omitted]

We are also deeply concerned at the dangerous and tragic situation confronting Lebanon, a friendly neighbouring country. The Government and people of Cyprus have extended all possible assistance to the Lebanese people at their hour of trial and we will continue to do so until peace and security is established on a lasting basis in that tormented land. [passage omitted]

We are deeply grieved at the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, two member-states of the Nonaligned Movement, which seriously undermines peace and stability in our sensitive area. We express our profound concern at the tragic loss of life and express the hope for the early termination of the war.

On the question of Western Sahara, we regret the fact that the efforts to find a peaceful settlement of the conflict, which would guarantee the people of Western Sahara their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, have not succeeded. [passage omitted]

The situation in Central America has, unfortunately, not improved despite the persistent efforts exerted by the Contadora Group and the support group, and the repeated appeals of the movement of the nonaligned countries. [passage omitted]

We have consistently expressed our firm support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and the support group aimed at achieving a just, negotiated political solution. [passage omitted]

Today, there is a growing determination within the movement to strengthen economic cooperation, which, unfortunately, lagged behind our more advanced political cooperation. [passage omitted]

We, on our part, will continue in the future, within our power, to render assistance, particularly in much needed manpower training, as we have been doing for many years now. [passage omitted]

The Government of Cyprus fully endorses the position of the Nonaligned Movement on disarmament, as set out at summit and ministerial meetings. At the same time, fully aware of the complexities of the issues involved, Cyprus has maintained that an effective system of international security should be devised. [passage omitted]

Cyprus, along with the other nonaligned states of Europe, Yugoslavia and Malta, participates actively and contributes positively to the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, its present phase being held in Stockholm. In participating in this forum of limited disarmament objectives, we never lose sight of the necessity for the ultimate goal, which is general and complete disarmament.

Cyprus will continue its active and constructive involvement in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe process aiming at the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and particularly in the very sensitive area of the Mediterranean.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of our movement is not only an occasion for taking stock of our activities and our achievements. It is also an occasion to recommit ourselves to the principles and objectives of nonalignment. [passage omitted]

The torch which burned high in Belgrade, Cairo, Algiers, Lusaka, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi, and which lit our road till today, will now burn bright in Harare, lighting our way into the future, a future of greater achievements for the Nonaligned Movement. A future with our objectives realised. A better future for the world. We must not fail in our commitments. We owe this to our own peoples and to mankind as a whole.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Denies Link to Karachi Hijack Attempt

NC060557 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in Harare yesterday. During his meeting with the two officials, the brother leader of the revolution refuted the tendentious allegations of U.S. imperialism which try to link the Great Jamahiriyah to the hijacked Pan Am aircraft in Karachi.

Official Blames CIA, Mosad

JN060628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday evening the Pakistani security forces launched an attack on the hijackers of the U.S. Pan American airliner which was hijacked at Karachi airport yesterday morning. News agencies said fire was exchanged between the hijackers and the security forces during the attack. *Reuter* cited eyewitnesses as saying that the clash led to the deaths of about 15 and the wounding of scores of passengers as well as the deaths of 2 hijackers. The agency added that at least 30 ambulances rushed to the scene and began moving casualties.

The Libyan Relations Bureau in Damascus has vehemently denied any Libyan connection whatsoever with the hijacking of the U.S. airliner and said: We are surprised that the name of the Libyan Jamahiriyah has been linked to this case. In a statement to *SANA*, the bureau's charge d'affaires in Damascus said that the reports carried by news agencies are clear and cannot deceive anyone, indicating that the Jamahiriyah is the first victim of terrorism. Therefore, he added, Libya is against terrorism and against the killing of innocent people and defenseless elderly people, women, and children anywhere in the world.

Concluding, the Libyan official said: The coincidence of the hijacking of the U.S. civilian plane with the rabid campaign led by Reagan's administration against the Jamahiriyah people diplomatically, militarily, and economically emphasizes that the incident was fabricated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and its protege the Mosad and that it was aimed at justifying a new U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He drew the attention of world public opinion to the seriousness of this hostile U.S. policy and to the clear attempts to justify it.

Synagogue Allegedly Israeli Intelligence Center

JN070534 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The final casualty toll in the Istanbul synagogue blast yesterday reached 23 dead and 4 injured, one seriously. When the explosion occurred, 31 people were inside the synagogue. [passage omitted]

In further reaction to the blast, the Libyan radio said the Istanbul Jewish synagogue had been used as a center for Israeli intelligence.

U.S. Reportedly Preparing for Aggression

LD060918 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0825 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 6 Sep (JANA) — The Paris-based Arabic-language radio Al-Sharq [radio description as received] reported in its 9:00 [not further specified] news summary that an aggression is to take place against the Jamahiriyah within the next few hours.

The radio said that the movement of the U.S. air and naval forces through the Straits of Gibraltar and the orders issued to the U.S. aircraft-carrier *Forrestal* to proceed to the Mediterranean are all part of the preparations for the attack.

SUDAN

Prime Minister's Statement on Armed Forces Changes

EA052355 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Speech by Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on 4 September; place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, to our courageous Armed Forces in every corner of the homeland, and to the masses of our proud, loyal Sudanese people: Peace and the mercy and blessings of Allah, the sublime, be on you.

Sons of my homeland, political opinions have differed about the rebel movement which has become active in some parts of southern Sudan. However, since we took over the affairs of the country on your behalf, we have striven to clarify the positive stand of our people regarding a peaceful solution, and we have intensified efforts for that purpose and afforded a full opportunity to the rebel leaders to comply with the national, democratic, and peaceful stand.

Within 10 days of the approval by the Constituent Assembly of the government policy speech, we managed to formulate a policy on the leadership of the rebel movement and expose its true nature as a tool of aggression, undermining the Sudanese national unity by arousing racialism and tribal dissensions — an aggression launched from foreign territory, using foreign facilities and depending on terrorism and frightening women, children, old people, and unarmed men.

Our Armed Forces have confronted this aggression since it began with courage and manliness, in spite of their shortage of equipment and what befell them, namely [words indistinct]. In the name of the legitimate authority of the people of Sudan, we did not and will not spare any effort to enable our Armed Forces to carry out their sacred national duty.

We have drawn up a comprehensive, urgent program for solving those basic problems decisively, and we are resolved to present it for more consultations to the conference of commanders of commands. This is what we will do, God willing, before hastening to implement it with the highest possibly efficiency.

It was clear, from all our studies and information, that the present command of the Sudanese Armed Forces has suffered from circumstances which prevented it from administering the Armed Forces affairs with the required efficiency at this important stage of national development.

Therefore, the National Defense Council reviewed those circumstances in its session of 31 August 1986, and decided to submit recommendations to the council of the head of state on this matter. The council of the head of state reviewed the matter in its session of 4 September 1986.

The Council used as a basis the recommendations of the National Defense Council and Article 78 of Sudan's transitional constitution for 1985. [words indistinct]

The council of the head of state decreed the retirement of the following officers:

1. General Taj al-Din Abdullah Fadl, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.
2. General Tawfiq Muhammad Khalil,
3. Lieutenant General Umar Babikr Zaruq,
4. Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Ali Salih,
5. Lieutenant General Muhammad Muwalli al-Sayyid Karar.

It also issued a decree appointing Major General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil acting commander in chief of the Peoples Armed Forces.

Sons of my homeland, while I announce to you these decrees which the council of the head of state issued, I refrain from disclosing the reasons behind them, in view of the sensitive circumstances which the country is passing through. Now, I assure you that their basic motive is the creation of better circumstances for mobilizing all civil and armed [as heard] efforts in the defense of Sudan in all its components — its security, its unity, and its democratic system.

Sons of my homeland, the decrees of dismissal and retirement make me heavy hearted. We appreciate the role played by the gentlemen who retired in Sudanese public life. Hence, we wish them success in other fields. O, our Armed Forces, every effort is needed to remove the negative aspects and increase your resources. Let your acknowledged sacrificial energies be devoted to the victory of Sudan and destruction of its enemies. And O, sons of my homeland, let us unite for the sake of God and the homeland, for we are a people that have surprised the world with great achievements time and again, and we will surprise the world once more, God willing, by repulsing the aggression and by the victory of Sudan. Peace and the mercy of God, the sublime, and his blessings, be on you.

Al-Fadil Appoints Chief of Staff

JN061838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA) — Staff Major General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, acting commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, issued a decision today appointing the following officers to posts in the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces:

1. Staff Major General 'Abd al-'Azim Siddiq as chief of staff.
2. Staff Major General Mu'tasim al-Sarraj Ahmad as deputy chief of staff for logistics.

In another development, Maj Gen Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil held a meeting with the commanders of regions, units, and corps [words indistinct] to brief them on the recent decisions regarding the retirement of the commander in chief, the chief of staff, and his deputies. He said the new command will do its best to carry out its duties in defending the homeland, stressing its national unity, and providing security and stability for Sudanese citizens.

Maj Gen Fawzi added that defending the homeland, preserving its national unity, and providing security and stability for Sudanese citizens will be achieved through the commanders of the regions, units, and corps, urging them to adhere to Sudanese military traditions, discipline, and training to improve the performance and efficiency of the People's Armed Forces. He also asked the commanders to enlighten those who are under their command, take care of the equipment and vehicles, and pay attention to individuals of various rank.

Further Military Appointments

EA062336 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The acting commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, Major-General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadl, today decreed the appointment of the following officers to posts on the General Staff in the People's Armed Forces effective today, 6 September 1986, as follows:

1. Major General 'Abd al-Azim Saddiq Muhammad, chief of the general staff.
2. Major General al-Sirr Muhammad Ahmad, deputy chief of the general staff, operations.
3. Major General Engineer Faysal Mansur Shawir, deputy chief of the general staff, administration.
4. Major General Mutasim al-Sarraj Ahmad, deputy chief of the general staff, logistics. [passage omitted]

Changes Not Linked to Coup Attempt

JN071114 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1047 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — Agriculture Minister Dr 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, the second man in the leadership of the

Al-Ummah Party and head of the parliamentary majority in the Constituent Assembly, has affirmed that the recent changes Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi made in the Army have no connection with any coup attempt.

Nur al-Da'im said the changes are in line with the tasks of the upcoming stage and will include all positions. Dr Nur al-Da'im called on all sides to accept these changes, given that they are a natural procedure based on the popular (?desire) which gave power to the parties.

Parliamentary Leader Denies Reshuffle Rumor

JN071110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — Dr 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, leader of the parliamentary majority in the Constituent Assembly, has denied rumors of an imminent Cabinet reshuffle. Nur al-Din Da'im affirmed these rumors were false and unfounded and did not emanate from any party in the government.

U.S. Aid 'Linked' To Ending Ties With Libya

JN050957 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
3 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Khartoum, *Al-Ittihad*, QNA — Bashir 'Umar, Sudanese minister of finance and planning, yesterday said the United States agreed to give $25 million to Sudan which will be allocated for importing petroleum and industrial products.

In a statement to SUNA, the Sudanese minister said the U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID] also agreed in principle to provide $280 million in the form of U.S. aid which was previously frozen. He pointed out these matters were discussed during his meeting the night before last with Frederick Gilbert, USAID acting mission director, who is currently visiting Khartoum.

Al-Ittihad has learned from a senior government source that the U.S. Government linked providing the aforementioned frozen sum with limiting Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement. The source said the U.S. Administration informed the Sudanese Government of this condition. The source said the U.S. Administration asked Sudan to deport some Libyan diplomats from Kharotum for being international terrorists and that the Sudanese Government promised to investigate this issue.

He added the U.S. Administration also showed reservations about the presence of a Libyan force inside the Sudanese border in the Darfur Region in west Sudan. Sudan explained that this force entered the region to guard Libyan equipment provided to help the agricultural system in the region and that the force has relief equipment.

TUNISIA

Mzali Reportedly Flees to Sicily Via Algeria

LD072259 Paris Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Summary] Former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali has fled his country. Although it is not known exactly where he is at the moment, an investigation has shown that he secretly crossed the Algerian border 3 days ago. Our correspondent in North Africa, Karim Marsaoui, reports that former Prime Minister Mzali probably used a fishing boat to take him secretly across the approximately 50 km separating Tunisia from Sicily. He notes that although it has been officially said that Mzali was not the subject of any legal proceedings, some references in the official press do not fail to stress his fear: The question is being asked whether he feared the impending conclusion of legal investigations involving his immediate entourage.

More on Mzali Departure

LD081323 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
8 Sep 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session at his residence in (Mornag) today with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali. Mansour Skhiri, director of the President's office and minister of the civil service and administrative reform, also attended.

Rachid Sfar made the following statement: I submitted to the president a report on the meetings of the ministerial committee that met on 6 September and discussed agricultural loans and facilities extended to farmers stricken by the drought, and to the Jafsa phosphate company and the companies of the chemical complex. With regard to the phosphate sector it was decided to hold another meeting to enable the members of the government to hear officials in charge of the sector and to continue to study practical measures for facing the situation in the phosphate sector. The president gave me his directives, particularly with regard to agricultural development and supporting the irrigation program.

After hearing the report submitted to his excellency by Zine el Labedine Ben Ali on the circumstances of the unauthorized departure of former prime minister Mohamed Mzali and his crossing the border secretly, the president and chairman of the Destour Socialist Party decided to completely expel Mohamed Mzali from the party. It was also decided to request the lifting of parliamentary immunity from the member of parliament, Mohamed Mzali, and to initiate legal proceedings against him.

Authoratative sources state that Mohamed Mzali, who was a member of the Central Committee of the Destour Socialist Party and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was not under house arrest and was not the subject of legal proceedings or under surveillence by the police, but was free in his movements and activities. He used to receive journalists and diplomats at his residence.

The same sources state with regard to the circumstances of Mohamed Mzali's secret departure from the country that the said person left his home on Wednesday 3 September via the back wall. He took a private car. Rachid Azouz and one of his relatives, Mahmoud al-Hadi — a taxi driver — were waiting for him inside the car.

At the home of Rachid Azouz in Sidi Frej in the suburb of Soukra, Mohamed Mzali disguised himself and took a second car driven by Rachid Azouz himself. Rachid Azouz brought with him Mahmoud al-Hadi to assist him in case the car developed mechanical trouble on the road.

The car left immediately for Hamam Bourguiba in the Governorate of Jendouba where the three were being awaited by Abdelrahman Ben Amara Ghweibi who was contacted by Rachid Azouz a week ago to facilitate Mohamed Mzali's stealthy crossing of the Tunisian border.

Mohamed Mzali proceeded on foot at night to (Hammam Boumentin) close to the Algerian village of (Raml Suq). He was guided by Abdelrahman Ghweibi who received 250 dinars for his efforts with the understanding that he would receive a similar sum in Tunis.

After taking off the clothes in which he was disguised, Mohamed Mzali continued his way on foot to the Algerian village of (Raml Suq), while Rachid Azouz and Mahmoud al-hadi returned to Tunis.

The security authorities have arrested all the persons who planned or who in any way helped to bring about Mohamed Mzali's secret departure from the country, with the exception of Rachid Azouz who succeeded in leaving Tunisia for abroad on 4 September. The said persons will be referred to the courts soon. All the means by which the operation was carried out are in the possession of the security authorities.

KUNA Interviews Mzali's Wife

LD081357 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 8 Sep (KUNA) — President Habib Bourguiba decided here today to expel former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali from the membership of the ruling Socialist Destourian Party. He requested that parliamentary immunity be lifted from him and that he be pursued because he left Tunisia illegally. This was announced by Rashid Sfar, prime minister and secretary general of the ruling Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party, following his meeting with President Bourguiba, also attended by Interior Minister Zine Labidine Ben Ali.

The disappearance of the former prime minister has been a matter of controversy since last Friday. His wife, Fathia Mzali, stated that he twice contracted her by telephone from Palermo, Italy, while other news indicated that he is currently in Algeria.

Mrs Mzali denied knowing whether her husband was in Algeria. She told KUNA by telephone that last Friday [5 September] the security authorities arrested her two sons, Hatim, 31, and Rakiq, 29, and her daughter Sara, 24 years, in order to investigate the disappearance of their father.

She said that she and her younger son Habib and two other daughters are now semi-isolated from the outside world because they are unable to go out or receive anyone apart from being able to use the telephone.

During the sixties, Algeria welcomed most of President Habib Bourguiba's opponents who supported his late adversary Salih Ben Yousef.

Security authorities are still detaining Mr Mokhtar Mzali, the eldest son of Mohamed Mzali, as well as Dr Raf'at Dali, Mr Mzali's son-in-law.

An authorized Tunisian source told KUNA earlier that Mohamed Mzali was free to move inside Tunisia and was not under legal restraint before his disappearance last Friday.

DJIBOUTI

Five Sentenced for Plotting Coup; Two Jailed

EA072056 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] Two men charged with attempting to foment chaos in the country were brought before the high court in Djibouti this morning. The two (Awaleh Juli Atuf) and (Muhammad Ali Arreh), were members of the security forces when they were arrested. They have been charged with being members of a group bent on destabilizing the country at the instigation of the former minister of commerce, transport and tourism, Aden Robleh Awaleh, who has since fled the country. The court sentenced (Awaleh Juli Atuf) to 5 years imprisonment and (Muhammad Ali Arreh) to 2 years. Three others were sentenced by the court to life in absentia. They were (Hasan Aneye Awaleh), (Umar Elmi Haile) and Musa Husayn.

UGANDA

Museveni Comments on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit, Sudan

EA061705 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 5 Sep 86

[News conference by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni with unidentified reporters on 5 September upon his return from the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Reporter] Mr President, while you were out there in Zimbabwe, you were reported to have talked to the press about the alleged coup plot here in Uganda while you were away. Can you — I mean we didn't quite get it clearly because we were here — are you in a position to say something about it now for the sake of us here at home?

[Museveni] The coup plot: These fellows were arrested long ago; not very long ago but about 2 or 3 weeks ago. Before I left they had been arrested. So, I think it came in the papers here, it came in the papers here yesterday. So, when I was at this press conference I was asked, so I had to answer. But, the arresting of these fellows took place long ago, some time ago, not when I was there. And, of course, I am not supposed to talk about matters which are in court. [passage omitted] If I start talking about people in court, they may say I am prejudicing their case. So, I think you wait and hear their cases in the court. But the important thing for you to know is that they had been arrested some time ago. I think the information leaked to the newspapers; I don't know from whom. From our wonderful .... [Museveni does not complete sentence]. Me, I thought they had already been taken to court and that's where the information came from, but if it came as a leak from our wonderful police, then there is no harm either. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] are reported to have threatened military action because of having identified them as concerned with the recent attacks. What is your reaction to that (?threat)?

[Museveni] To threaten us is not a wise thing. We don't yield to threats. Who can threaten? How? How can I be threatened. That is rubbish. The other day, some elements in Sudan allowed fellows to cross into Uganda. We massacred them but they also cause disruption. They have gone back. But if somebody is saying that he is threatening us with military action, who cannot use military action? We can use military action; military action is not a monopoly of anybody, as you know, don't you? So I don't fear. I am not worried about those (?acts). It is unfortunate if that is true.

However, a member of the Sudanese State Council — they have got a State Council in Sudan which is the presidency — he met me in, I had forgotten about that: He met me in Harare and he did not deny that Sudan could have allowed those elements to come from there. However, he did not say that Sudan allowed them. He said some elements could have allowed them without the knowledge of the central government. And we agreed that the Sudanese delegation comes here and we find ways of how to solve that problem so it does not recur.

And that report, when I looked at it, I got a telex from the permanent secretary of foreign affairs. I found that it was just BBC. Now BBC, you know, BBC is BBC, it's BBC. At first I had thought that maybe they were quoting a particular person but then when I discovered it was BBC, then I didn't attend to it anymore.

However, as just a point for your own information, nobody can threaten us in Uganda: That they will take action because we have said that you have allowed bad people to come from your place to invade me and then I am attacked [Museveni laughs] that will be asking for trouble. Those fellows who spread stories, I don't know what they are after. I hear it was on "Focus" ["Focus on Africa" program]. It was headlined, "Focus." "Focus," what is "Focus?" Who owns this "Focus?" Eh? [Unidentified speaker explains it to him in low voice]

[Museveni continues] You see, some of them are just fond of just creating scare and spreading despondency. Now, who can believe that we can be threatened? We, National Resistance Movement, be threatened by what? Unless there is a nuclear bomb, that is what would threaten me, but other human beings wanting to come here and disturb me within my full rights, and then I am threatened. That is... [Museveni laughs] I think you better look for another candidate for being frightened, not us.

Eh? And I don't think Sudan can dare to threaten us. How? Threaten us for what purpose? Eh? These attacks from southern Sudan. Me, I think it was the work of, maybe of some elements in southern regime [as heard] because I don't see what Sudan even stands to gain by fighting us. I don't see it. Yes.

[Reporter] Could you tell us when the Sudanese delegation will be coming here?

[Museveni] In about 2 weeks time.

[Reporter] And does that mean that the question of hot pursuit is shelved for the time being?

[Museveni] No, we haven't. [as heard] We cannot pursue these fellows in Sudan unless we have agreed with the Sudan Government. Otherwise, we shall be attacking Sudan. So we are not doing it until we agree.

[Reporter] But it's still on the agenda?

[Museveni] Still. We are asking them because that's the only alternative. Either they disarm these chaps themselves on the other side, or — in case they are busy with other problems — then we will cooperate with them and we will do it. That's the only sensible thing. Otherwise, what else can we do?

[Reporter] What would the members of State Council say to that argument if you presented it to them?

[Museveni] We are going to discuss it here when they come. In the meantime, we shall be dealing with anybody who comes to our side and leaving those who are on the other side for the future. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr President, are you not worried that the visit of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi tomorrow might undermine Uganda's credibility in the eyes of Western powers?

[Museveni] How does that undermine our credibility. Why? Why should it?

[Reporter] Because Col al-Qadhdhafi has a peculiar reputation in the West.

[Museveni] Well, that is his problem with the West, not my problem. Eh? I'm not here to here to fight the West's wars. I've got my own wars. So if the West has got its own wars let it fight them with Al-Qadhdhafi. [Museveni laughs]. Unless Al-Qadhdhafi attacks me, and for your information at one time I fought Al-Qadhdhafi, if you may be informed, when the West was trading with Al-Qadhdhafi in 1979. When Britain was trading with Al-Qadhdhafi, when America was trading with Al-Qadhdhafi, I fought Al-Qadhdhafi. We are not afraid of history. In 1979 Al-Qadhdhafi had soldiers here: I fought them for myself. Not for the West. Now that I am friendly with Al-Qadhdhafi and Al-Qadhdhafi is quarrelling with the West, let them fight it themselves. [Museveni laughs] And I think you should put that on BBC. Eh? (?Put that) on BBC.

Reports on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Uganda

Welcomed at Airport

LD071004 Tripoli JANA in English 0843 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al-Fatih, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution arrived in Kampala yesterday afternoon on a visit to the Republic of Uganda after his participation in eighthsummit of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Ugandan masses gave the leader of the revolution a tumultuous welcome when he arrived at Entebbe airport, chanting "Long live the Great al-Fatih Revolution". Welcoming the leader at the airport were Mr Yoweri Museveni, the president of the Republic of Uganda, and senior officials and ministers as well as heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Kampala.

Kenyan Newspaper Reports Visit

EA071520 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
7 Sep 86 p 1

[Front page report by Edward Kitaka, Kampala, Saturday, "Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Uganda in Style"]

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived here in flamboyant style at 3.30 p.m. local time to be greeted by his host, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, members of his administration, and foreign diplomats accredited to Uganda.

Hours before his arrival, all communication links with Kenya went down. Radio Uganda also went off the air. There was no immediate explanation for the break in communications.

Four large aircraft including a Boeing 747 belonging to Syrianair touched down in quick succession in 25 min and it was difficult to tell in which one the Libyan leader was travelling until he emerged from a Boeing 767 clad in a cream parade suit with a marching cap. The whole airfield was tightly guarded by Libyan security. Libyan troops in combat fatigues lined both ways of the runways while other guards in plain clothing toting Russian-made AK-47 rifles hovered above the waving bay and patrolled the tarmac.

After inspecting a guard of honour and taking the salute with his host President Museveni, Al-Qadhdhafi drove off in a convoy to State House, President Museveni's official residence, where he addressed a press conference.

Asked whether Libya was involved in the hijack of the Pan American airways aircraft in Karachi, Pakistan, the Libyan leader said that there was no evidence to link his country to that affair. He described the whole thing as "an irresponsible fallacy from an irresponsible body" in some part of the world. Al-qadhdhafi suggested that organisations like the American CIA could have been responsible for the Karachi incident but admitted he had no concrete evidence.

"If this scenario had been set up by such agencies as the CIA or Mosad, then what is left to be said of the motive?". Al-Qadhdhafi argued that since some of those responsible for the hijack had been arrested, they should be kept alive so that their identities and motives can be established.

At this point the Ugandan minister for information and broadcasting cut in and insisted that the reporters should ask the Libyan leader only such questions as were relevant to Uganda.

Asked to comment on the significance of his visit to Uganda, Al-Qadhdhafi said that his country and Uganda had a common approach which was to establish "a popular revolution" and peoples power. To this end, he said, peoples committees and assemblies were being established in both countries. On whether Libya had helped Mr Museveni and his National Resistance

Movement in their guerrilla struggle to take power, Al-Qadhdhafi said: "We were and still are partners in the battle, both on Libyan and Ugandan territories.

Asked to explain the irony that he had supported ex-military dictator Idi Amin, in the 1970s and was now a keen ally of Museveni, Al-Qadhdhafi said: "There is no doubt that when Idi Amin came to power we offered him vital support. We did this because he had taken a very important step, namely the expulsion of Israelis who were penetrating Uganda everyday. We thought that a new man had energed against Zionism in Africa. That is why we supported him".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi admitted that he may have misjudged Amin's character adding that "that period was very ambiguous." Al-qadhdhafi said he regretted that he may at one time have "conflicted with our friend Museveni, without knowing it." This was a clear reference to the period in early 1979 when the Libyan leader sent troops to Kampala in a vain attempt to prop up Amin against a determined push by the Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiled groups one of which, the Fronasa, was led by Museveni.

He said that Libya had later discovered or realised that Museveni was working for the interest of the Ugandans and so decided to back him. "Libya is with the Ugandan people. We have all along been looking for someone who is working for the real interest of Ugandans. We are with anybody who works for the people.

Asked whether he would give more military aid to Uganda, he replied: "Uganda does not need arms. We have given them enough. There is no need for more". He refused to say in what specific areas he would help Uganda.

Radio Reports News Conference

LD071529 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is now on an official visit to Uganda, has said that Uganda is starting a new era of the masses and called on Ugandans to put an end to power conflicts, as these had caused a lot of suffering to the people. The Libyan leader, who was addressing a press conference at State House, Entebbe, saluted the courage of President Yoweri Museveni and his Army for having achieved this objective. He said he had been following Uganda's transformation with interest and he commended the policy of setting up people's committees like in Libya, which idea, he said, gives power to the people.

On the significance of his visit to Uganda, he said that both countries have a common destiny, as well as other African countries, which he described as a struggle for emancipation.

Asked about the hijack of the Pan American plane in Karachi last week, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his concern and dissatisfaction that some people should undertake such actions which result in the loss of innocent lives and stated that the remaining hijackers should be kept alive at all costs to say why they committed such atrocities. [passage omitted]

The press conference was attended by the vice-chairman of the NRM, Haji Musa Kigongo; the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka; and the minister for information, Mr Ablbekar Mayanja. Later President Museveni and Col al-Qadhdahfi held talks at Nakasero State Lodge. Discussions centered on matters of bilateral interest between Uganda and Libya.

Tripoli Reports News Conference

LD071436 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Report on news conference given by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Kampala on 6 September — read by announcer]

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution held a news conference following his arrival in Kampala yesterday. The news conference was attended by many journalists and correspondents of the Ugandan and world news agencies, press, and radios.

The brother leader of the revolution began the news conference by saying: I now would like to express my pleasure at arriving in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, following its liberation. I thank God that our joint struggle has been crowned with victory.

The leader added: The fascists, the racists, and the rancorous have been defeated and the popular revolution in Uganda has triumphed.

The brother leader saluted Ugandan President Museveni and his companions who confronted racism and accomplished such a task. The leader declared: At the moment of victory in Kampala I expressed my feelings in a message I addressed to President Museveni in which I said: Those who laughed a lot are now crying at last — and I mean the enemies of the Libyan and Ugandan peoples who believed that they had achieved a victory over these two peoples. However, the final victory was the triumph of the alliance of the Libyan and Ugandan peoples.

The leader asserted that Uganda has entered a new era, the era of the masses. He said that Uganda is proceeding with all its strength toward the era of the masses and the state of the masses. He said: Popular committees have been established throughout Uganda, and we are following the exciting transformation.

The leader continued: The power struggle must end in this country which has suffered a great deal from the crusaders, the fascists, and the fanatics who have inflicted enormous losses upon the Ugandan people in their struggle for power.

Speaking at the press conference the leader noted: Power must be in the hands of the Ugandan people. He said the inevitable result of the popular revolution that triumphed in Uganda is that power is in the hands of the people. He emphasized that the upsurge of the masses guarantees victory over imperialism, racism, fascism, and Zionism. He said: with the masses we will confront imperialism, Zionism, fascism, and racism.

In answer to questions from journalists the brother leader emphasized that relations between the Libyan Arab people and the Ugandan people are solid and said: The two peoples share the same destiny for their destiny is that of the African Continent to which they belong. In particular they are partners in a common struggle, and are linked by firm relations in various fields. The brother leader declared: There is a popular revolution in both countries. He asserted that the Great Jamahiriyah and Uganda are establishing the state of the masses and are proclaiming the era of the masses so that the power struggle will end and the masses will possess power, wealth, and arms, and exercise their power through their people's committees.

Answering a question on the message which the brother leader addressed to the Ugandan people the brother leader said: The Ugandan people, like others, have suffered a great deal from the power struggle. Therefore, the Ugandan people must assume power and put an end to such suffering.

The brother leader added: Many children have died of hunger in Uganda despite the fact that the country is rich in resources. He indicated that the reason is that the people did not turn to the land and production and the people in power were preoccupied with the struggle over power. He continued: The price was paid by the Ugandan people. He emphasized that an end must be put to the famine and to the power struggle now. Power must be for the people, and weapons and Uganda's wealth must be in the Ugandan people's hands.

The brother leader said that President Museveni and his colleagues believe in this and have begun to apply it. He said that they carried out the revolution and risked their lives in order to end the Ugandan people's tragedy.

The brother leader emphasized the Libyan Arab people's role in supporting the Ugandan people during their battle in Uganda and declared: We are all partners — and still are partners — in the battle, be it in Libya or in Uganda, because the battle is part of the cause of world liberation which we lead.

The brother leader stressed that the great Jamahiriyah supports the Ugandan people. He asserted: We are with those who are for the people. We supported President Museveni when we realized he is for the Ugandan people.

The brother leader indicated that Uganda now needs to build itself both economically and politically. He emphasized that the Libyan Arab people will continue to support their friend, the Ugandan people, and will stand by them in any battle they fight.

Addresses College Students

LD072205 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met with the students of the ideological training college in the Ugandan capital of Kampala this evening. During his visit to the college, the brother leader was accompanied by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, the deputy chairman of the National Resistance Movement, the prime minister, and a number of ministers and senior state officials.

Upon his arrival at the college, the brother leader inspected the student guard of honor. Then the band played the anthem "God is Great" [Libyan national anthem] and the Ugandan national anthem. The students and teaching staff then chanted long life to the leader of the revolution, the Great al-Fatih Revolution, and Arab Libyan-Ugandan friendship. They chanted: Long live Al-Qadhdhafi; Al-Fatih is a popular revolution; Al-Fatih is a Jamahiriyah; Al-Fatih is people's power; Al-Qadhdhafi is the heroic son of Africa; Africa is for the Africans.

The college band then played music that expressed the unity of the African revolution and the common destiny of the peoples of the continent, music that emphasized the inevitability of Africa's victory over the colonialist, racist presence.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni introduced the brother leader of the revolution to the college students as an African thinker, theoretician, and revolutionary. The brother leader then spoke to the students, explaining the fallacy of contemporary and traditional democracies that are based on unfair relations, that rule the destinies of peoples and nations. The brother leader gave an extensive expose on Third World theory, the spirit of the "Green Book," and the fundamental solutions offered by the theory for achieving final emancipation from all instruments of power until the people reach the stage of self-government.

In his address to the students, the brother leader stressed that achieving the Jamahiriyah society, the society of all people, is apt to realize paradise on earth, paradise that mankind is striving for in a bid to secure emancipation from slavery and all forms of oppression and injustice.

Stresses 'Political Awareness'

EA072030 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Libyan Leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has stressed the importance of political awareness and said that there is a big task ahead to liberate Africa as false independence is worse than that of colonialism [as heard]. Col al-Qadhdhafi, who was speaking at the Entebbe School of Political Education, regretted that even some independent African countries are still governed by colonialists or their agents.

The Libyan leader said that he was happy to have the chance to address the Uganda freedom fighters and was optimistic that the new popular revolution established under President Museveni will take some roots. After the military battle, he said, there was another war creating a new Uganda to be fought. He said that the transformation needed new people and he commended the political school for creating such people.

Col al-Qadhdhafi hailed the relationship existing between the people of revolutionary Libya and that of Uganda and hoped that this would raise the morale of those countries like Namibia and South Africa, which have not been liberated yet.

Explaining the theories contained in the Green Book of the Revolution, Col al-Qadhdhafi said that this offers democratic people's committees and congresses. He said that according to this, the evils of oppression and exploitation are not there and there is equal distribution of the country's wealth. He argued that in a liberated country all people should be free and should have the power to govern themselves through the people's committees. In reply, President Yoweri Museveni, thanked Col al-Qadhdhafi for sharing Libya's experience with Uganda and he noted with disappointment that in the past political education had been neglected. He said that although Ugandans are now becoming aware of their backwardness through religious and tribal factions. The idea of foreign domination had totally been rejected and that is why he said NRA [National Resistance Army] had won the liberation war. [passage omitted on tour of Entebbe]

Holds 'Closed Meeting' With Museveni

LD071531 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1427 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Kampala, 7 Sep (JANA) — A closed meeting was held between the leader of the revolution and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at the leader's residence in Kampala this morning.

Radio Outage Explained

EA071919 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Maumbe Mukwana, has refuted a report on the Voice of Kenya that the failure of Radio Uganda transmission yesterday was a sabotage to the visit to Uganda by the Libyan head of state, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

He made it clear that Radio Uganda went off the air due to power failure at Lugogo UEB [Uganda Electricity Board] installations. At a meeting with the UEB chief engineer, Mr (Senteba), the minister expressed gratitude for the wonderful job they had done to rectify the power failure.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Returns From Zimbabwe, Uganda

AB071348 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Captain Thomas Sankara, CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso, returned home yesterday evening, a few minutes after 2300, after attending the eighth summit of heads of state of the nonaligned countries and a 48-hour visit to Uganda. [passage omitted]

GHANA

PNDC Committees React to UK Entry Visas Decision

AB061055 Paris AFP in French 0810 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, 6 Sep (AFP) — The grassroot committees of the PNDC (in power in Accra) have expressed regret following the decision by Great Britain to make entry visas compulsory for citizens of a number of West African and Asian countries, and particularly for Ghanaians.

In a statement issued in Accra on Friday, the PNDC grassroot committees call on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to reconsider this decision, which might make her government "responsible for the breakup of the Commonwealth."

This new entry visas decision and the opposition of London to mandatory sanctions against South Africa undermine the unity and the coherence of the Commonwealth, adds the statement, which is the first reaction of the Ghanaian authorities to the measures taken by Great Britain.

Many Ghanaians go to Great Britain every week as tourists or businessmen. The imposition of entry visas might have serious consequences on the Ghanaian national airline company, whose flights to London are usually full.

The British Government, it is recalled, last Monday announced the decision to make the entry visas system compulsory for Ghanaian, Nigerian, Pakistani, Indian, and Bangladesh nationals.

IVORY COAST

Joint Reply Made to Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

AB051150 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Sep 86 p 28

["Joint statement" issued in Harare on 4 September by the leaders of the Ivorian, Cameroonian, and Zairian delegations to the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries following Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "malicious, rude, and indecent" remarks about their heads of state and countries]

[Text] "Following the malicious, rude, and indecent remarks made about their heads of state and countries before the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries in Harare on 4 September 1986 by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the leaders of the Cameroonian, Ivorian, and Zairian delegations — while expressing happiness about the immediate and appropriate reaction of His Excellency Mr Robert Mugabe, chairman of the conference and prime minister of Zimbabwe — wish to reaffirm their attachment to the principles and ideals which have so far governed the movement of nonaligned countries and particularly those relating to strict respect of the sovereignty of each state and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

"Therefore, in the name of their respective heads of state, the leaders of the delegations of these three countries express their deep indignation and contempt with regard to Col al-Qadhdhafi's senseless statement against states which have always made it a point to assert their personality on the international scene by rejecting all forms of subjugation, blackmail, and intimidation.

"The leaders of the delegations of these three countries wish to draw the attention of the conference to the imperative need for all the member-states to strictly adhere to the movement's principles and values which have so far ensured its cohesion in diversity."

Issued in Harare on 4 September, [Signed by] The leaders of the Cameroonian, Ivorian, and Zairian delegations.

LIBERIA

Three Arrested in Connection With Coup Rumors

AB051606 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 5 Sep (AFP) — The minister of justice, Jenkins Scott, announced on Friday that three presumed members of a plot to overthrow Liberian President Samuel Doe, have been arrested. Mr Scott asserted that the Liberian opponents had fled the country after the abortive coup d'etat last November and that they had since been undergoing training in "foreign countries." Their objective was to invade Liberia on Saturday to overthrow President Doe who is currently in Harare attending the nonaligned summit, he pointed out.

The minister revealed the identity of the three men who were arrested by the Liberian security agents. They are Joseph Leay, former director of an electrical power station, who recently returned to the country after voluntary exile, Mr Goba, and Jersey Gaypia, whose professions were not stated. All three accused were arrested in Nimba County north of the capital and are currently under police interrogation.

Liberian security forces have set up road blocks around Monrovia and have been searching cars for arms since rumors about a coup d'etat against President Doe began circulating this week. The minister of justice announced on Thursday that the security forces were on full alert, since the government cannot help but react to such rumors concerning state security. The granting of all requests for leave in the Army has been suspended, he added.

The minister of foreign affairs, Bernard Blamo, said on Thursday that the "rebels" had been operating from Ivory Coast and

Ghana and that contacts had been made as early as possible with authorities of both countries to deter the rebels from invading Liberia.

According to witnesses, although the Army and the police set up road blocks in the capital on Thursday, life is still normal.

Meanwhile three Liberian opposition parties have accused the government of "artificially" mounting tension in the country by placing the security forces on the alert. In a joint communique issued on Thursday, the Liberia Action Party [LAP], the Unity Party [UP], and the Liberian Unification Party [LUP], called on Mr Scott to "give specific reasons" for putting the security forces on the alert, and for suspending leave requests in the Army. In addition the minister of defense, General Gray D. Allison has described opponents assertions that the maximum security prison of Camp Belle Yeallah is a slaughter house as a "fairy tale."

Three opposition party leaders, Jackson Doe of LAP, Edward Kessely of UP, and William Kpoleh of LUP, asserted on Wednesday that they had discovered mass graves at Belle Yeallah where they were recently kept under arrest, and that prisoners were being massacred there. The Liberian opposition accused Mr Doe's civilian government of violating human rights and of rigging the general elections a month before General Quiwonkpa's abortive coup, a man who 6 years earlier had provided military support for the current president. Mr Quiwonkpa was killed by Mr Doe's supporters during the coup attempt last November.

President Doe Denies Coup Plot Rumors

AB051655 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Sept 5 (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe denied Friday reports from his country of a coup plot against him.

Earlier in the day the Liberian church-run Radio ELWA quoted a government spokesman as saying a plot by dissidents to overthrow President Doe while he was attending the nonaligned summit here had been thwarted.

The spokesman said Liberian dissidents operating out of neighbouring Ivory Coast and Ghana planned to invade and overthrow the government on Saturday.

And minister for justice Jenkins Scott told journalists in Monrovia that three people had been arrested during investigations by the authorities.

But President Doe told a press conference here that the stories of a coup in the making were "false".

He said that Mr Scott had ordered the joint security forces to remain vigilant, apparently after he had been informed that "someone" was planning a repeat of the attempted coup last November by former General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

"We do not want to be caught unawares again", President Doe added.

Asked about the opposition parties, some of whose members have been arrested and put on trial since the elections at the end of last year which changed Liberia from a military to a civilian regime, President Doe said they were "alive and pursuing their political activities."

President Doe defended his close links with the United States and attacked the strong criticism of Washington which has been a feature of speeches and declarations at the summit here.

Many of those leaders who criticised the United States received a great deal of aid from that country, he said, while those who did not attack the Soviet Union were Moscow's allies. [passage omitted]

Doe Returns Home, Calls on Opposition To Join NDPL

AB061800 Paris AFP in French 1737 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Sep (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe on Saturday called on politicians to unite with the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] (in power) to develop the country before it is "too late."

In a speech broadcast on radio just after his return from Harare where he participated in the summit of the Nonaligned Movement, President Doe said he did not intend to govern the country under the threat of arms, adding however that politicians who would refuse to cooperate with the government to improve the standard of living of Liberians would be declared "outlaw citizens." He also stated that the opposition would obtain from the government all that it demands except the demand for new elections.

The principal opposition parties have on several occasions demanded the organization of fresh elections, because they claim that those held last October were rigged.

Concerning rumors of a coup d'etat which had circulated in Liberia during his stay in Zimbabwe, President Doe simply said that Liberians were known for their spreading of rumors, adding: "there is no soldier in the country that is capable of mounting a coup against me."

NIGERIA

Navy Prepared To Defend Frontline States

AB051627 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Augustine Aikhomu, has said that Nigeria will not hesitate to station a fighter squadron in Zimbabwe if necessary. He told airport correspondents in Lagos today that although there were no immediate plans to do so, the country was prepared to follow the examples of India to assist the liberation struggle in South Africa and defend the Frontlines States from South Africa's attacks.

Rear Admiral Aikhomu stated that the Nigerian Navy will soon take delivery of two mine hunter ships from Italy under a cooperation agreement signed 4 years ago. The chief of Navy staff, who was on his way to Sweden on a 10-day visit, said some of the officers and men to operate the ships have started training in Italy and West Germany.

SENEGAL

DPRK External Economic Affairs Minister Ends Visit

AB052204 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The DPRK external economic affairs minister has come to the end of his official visit to Senegal. Chong Song-nam was received this afternoon by President Abdou Diouf. The minister of rural development, Famara Ibrahim Sagna, and the ambassador of the DPRK attended the meeting. Our guest expressed satisfaction with his visit to Senegal. [passage omitted]

SIERRA LEONE

DPRK Vice Premier Ends Visit, Departs

AB060952 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The DPRK vice premier, Mr Chong Chun-ki, who led a 3-man delegation to Sierra Leone, left Freetown on Wednesday for Pyongyang at the end of a 6-day official visit. Mr Chong was seen off at the Freetown international airport, Lungi, by Second Vice President Abu Kamara.

On the eve of his departure, Mr Chong hosted a reception at the [name indistinct] hotel to mark the end of the visit. Speaking at the reception, Mr Chong thanked the government and the All People's Congress for organizing the visit and for what he called, the [words indistinct] welcome which he said had made the visit a success. Replying, the minister of state for party affairs, Mr. E.T. Kamara, spoke of the bonds of friendship between their two parties and governments and remarked that the visit had helped to further (?concretize) these relationships.

ANGOLA

Castro Makes Stopover Returning from Zimbabwe

PA072007 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1952 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Luanda, 7 Sep (EFE) — Cuban President Fidel Castro today made a brief stopover in this capital, on his way from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he took part in the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the most important Angolan authorities attended to Castro during his stay at Luanda's 4 February Airport, before the Cuban leader continued his trip to Havana.

Dos Santos Returns; Receives Castro, Pereira

MB080715 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has returned to Angola after having attended the eighth Nonaligned Movement summit heads of state and government. [passage omitted] During the nonaligned summit, he held talks with Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel, Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, and ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

In Luanda, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos was greeted on arrival by members of the party and government. Some hours later, he received separately Cuban President Fidel Castro and Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, who stopped over in Luanda before returning to their countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Bomb Explosions Reported Around Maputo

LD062205 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1815 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Summary] There were powerful explosions early this afternoon in a suburb on the outskirts of Maputo, Radio Mozambique has confirmed. The situation in the capital is calm.

Another bomb also went off in the central market in Maputo. The bomb was placed in the market toilet in a cistern. This is the second time that a bomb has been placed in this market. About a year ago a bomb placed in a transistor caused one death.

Renamo Claims Responsibility

LD062213 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Renamo claimed responsibility today in Lisbon for the various explosions at the Maputo municipal market and various military (?depots) in the city. The Renamo delegate for Europe said that the explosions are a warning to investors (?participating) in (?Fasim) — the International Fair of Mozambique.

In the meantime, the Mozambican authorities said that the explosions which took place at (Lene) (?depot) were due to the intense heat in Maputo. The explosions lasted for about an hour, causing a fire in the surrounding woods.

Maputo Blames 'Intense Heat'

MB070527 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The explosions that took place in Maputo arms depot this afternoon were caused by the intense heat felt today. This was stated by the command of the city's garrison after an inspection was carried out on the scene. The intense heat caused the explosion of ammunition that did not go off during the September 1985 explosions, the source added. According to the command of the Maputo city garrison, the situation is under control and the explosions have ended. However, there might still be occasional explosions.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Tutu Enthronement Ceremony

Plan To Block Transmission Denied

MB061402 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 6 Sept 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 6, SAPA — Spokesmen for the organisers of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement ceremony tomorrow said today they were not aware of the South African Broadcasting Corporation's reported plan to block live satellite transmission of the proceedings to the rest of the world.

According to newspaper reports today the SABC had decided on the move, in addition to its previous decision not to broadcast the proceedings live in South Africa, for fear of contravening the state of emergency regulations.

The reports quoted a spokesman for the church as saying they had become aware of the SABC's latest plan late last night, and that if it was true, legal proceedings to sue for damages in a United States court of not less than 1-billion U.S. dollars (about R2.5 billion) would be instituted.

One of the ceremony media spokesman, Mr Mike Thornton, told SAPA at the Goodwood showground, where the second half of tomorrow's proceedings will take place that he had "heard rumours" of the satellite ban by the SABC, but that he had heard nothing definite.

Liaison officer Mr Terry Crawford-Browne who was quoted in the report as saying legal proceedings might be instituted, was not available to clarify matters or to comment further.

Another church spokesman was not aware of the satellite ban but said the SABC had been approached once again last night to reconsider its decision not to broadcast the entronement live on SATV, but this had been turned down.

The senior news director of SABC, Mr Sakki Burger, denied plans to block satellite transmission.

The SABC controls all satellite transmission from South Africa.

It is understood that politically contentious statements are likely to be made by Archbishop Tutu when he delivers his charge during the entronement ceremony in St George's Cathedral tomorrow morning.

Archbishop Tutu, who is an outspoken critic of the South African Government, and maintains economic sanctions should be imposed by the rest of the world to force the abolition of apartheid, won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Winnie Mandela, Runcie Arrive

MB070916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 7 Sept 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 7 SAPA — A lone woman demonstrator bearing a South African flag and a placard, braved chilly Cape winds and occasional showers to be ignored by dignitaries arriving for the enthronement of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Archbishop Tutu, who arrived at St George's Cathedral shortly before 10am with his wife Leah, was greeted with applause from about 50 well-wishers awaiting on the pavement and battery of media representatives who outnumbered the faithful outside.

The demonstrator, 71-year-old Mrs Martha Davies, who said she was here on holiday from the Transvaal, had taken up her position across the road from the cathedral five minutes earlier. She held a South African flag and wore a placard saying "Tutu — statements un-Christian. Tutu — sanctions against blacks." Mrs Davies told SAPA she was not a member of any organisation. She was merely demonstrating because she thought the archbishop's statements were "not good".

The wife of jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela , Mrs Winnie Mandela, arrived at the cathedral at 1015 and was greeted with a shout of "Amandla" from the crowd to which she responded with a clenched fist salute as she entered the cathedral.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Right Reverend Robert Runcie, who arrived shortly afterwards, went through the crowd greeting people and shaking hands.

Traffic police have blocked off streets surrounding the cathedral in central Cape Town for the ceremony. The crowd grew to about 150 by 1035 in overcast conditions and included a number of police in plainclothes.

Earlier police with dogs went through the church administrative building adjoining the cathedral in an apparent check for explosive devices.

Tutu on Need for Brotherhood

MB070926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 7 SAPA — Archbishop Desmond Tutu today called the South African state president, P.W. Botha, "my brother," for whom he had to pray whether either of them liked it or not. Delivering his charge at his enthronement as the first black Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, he said one could not choose one's family. They were God's gift and could not be renounced, even if one of them was "a murderer or worse." "Can you imagine what would happen in this land if we accepted that theological fact about ourselves — that whether we like it or not we are members of one family? Whether I like it or not, whether he likes it or not, as I have said before, P.W. Botha is my brother and I must desire and pray for the best for him," Archbishop Tutu said. He said he had often commended Mr Botha for his courage "but he has always stopped just disastrously short of providing the solution we all want."

It was no use looking for scapegoats in the form of a "total onslaught" from outside or communism and agitators, "or those such as your archbishop who are picked on as bringing on us our present sad state of affairs." "Suppose you did liquidate Tutu, what have you solved? No , let us acknowledge that all our problems, all the violence we are experiencing (necklacing etc, which we condemn roundly and repeatedly) ultimately stem from apartheid." The perpetrators of apartheid could not be the ones who said that the system was changing, he said. The world would believe there was change when the victims of "this vicious evil" said so. "If white people are so impressed with all the changes, would they swap places with blacks even for one day? We have appealed to the government and to white South Africans to recognise us as human beings with inalienable rights, just as whites."

Referring to the church, Archbishop Tutu said its members were not expected to agree on everthing as long as they were united on fundamental issues. You are not expected as Anglicans to agree with your archbishops on every issue. Healthy differences of opinion can help the body to be more lively. After all, it is unity we are talking about not uniformity. What is needful is to respect one another's points of view and not to impute unworthy motives to one another, nor to seek to impugn the integrity of the others." The maturity of church members would be judged by how well they were able "to agree to disagree" and yet continue to love one another and to seek the greater good of the other. The church had to show that Christ had "broken down the middle wall of partition, and so we must accelerate the pace of true non-racialism, especially in our appointments."

Referring to the financial resources of the church, Archbishop Tutu said some people had stated that his previous diocese, Johannesburg, "had money troubles because ofthe views of its bishop." However, he said, donations to the church last year had increased by 17 per cent, despite unemployment, recession and threats of disinvestment.

The archbishop prayed that God would open people's eyes to the true identity of their fellows, so that they could recognise each other as brothers and sisters and not as members of a particular race group. "Would you let your brother live an unnatural life as a migrant worker in a single-sex hostel?" "Would you let his family, your relatives, eke out a miserable existence in a poverty-stricken bantustan homeland? Would you tell your brother or your sister — no, you have no right here, because you are alien, an alien deliberately produced by an evil and totally immoral and un-Christian policy?"

He referred to inferior education for blacks and their exclusion from political decision-making. "If we could but recognise our common humanity, that we do belong together, that our destinies are bound up with one another's, that we can be free only together, then a glorious South Africa would come into being where all of us lived harmoniously together as members of one family, the human family, God's family. In truth, a transfiguration would have taken place."

Youths Interrupt Service

MB080513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 7, SAPA — A brief appearance in her car by Mrs Winnie Mandela outside the stadium in the Goodwood showgrounds near here, sparked off a group of about 150 youths who interrupted Archbishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement Eucharist service and afterwards disrupted traffic briefly outside.

Mrs Mandela arrived well after the 3.30pm start of the service but before she could emerge from her car to enter the stadium, she and one of her daughters accompanying her, were surrounded by chanting youths who ran out of the stadium to her.

Initially a group of about 100, they beat on the roof of her car, chanting and stamping their feet, their numbers growing with each passing minute.

She spoke to her driver and he had difficulty easing the car through the group and out of the showgrounds to depart.

Prominent among them were youths wearing United Democratic Front t-shirts and African National Congress ribbons. The leaders of the group, its numbers now over 120, headed them back to the stadium gates where they twice tried to regain entry.

Church officials had closed the gates and would not allow them back in. Chanting and dancing, they worked their way round the side of the stadium where they found a gap in the fencing and entered to be greeted by cheers from others within.

Once inside, the group reformed and danced part of the way round the stadium, singing as they went to join those behind the altar where Archbishop Tutu was blessing the communion.

Some members of the group called for Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, to speak but became quiet after the intervention of church officials.

One young member of the crowd shouted: "We want Allan Boesak to speak otherwise we will become ungovernable. We will put necklaces around each and everyone here."

However, the group remained quiet throughout the communion.

Later Dr Boesak did speak.

After the ceremony ended, the group, their numbers swollen to about 150, again reformed and ran into the street chanting a freedom song, briefly disrupting traffic outside the showgrounds.

They gathered behind Archbishop Tutu as he left the stadium, ran down to the main gate of the showgrounds and into Vanguard Drive.

Once in the street, they ran up and down in the vicinity of the gate chanting and holding up a sign reading "Free Mandela" on one side and "Viva Tutu" on the back.

A car belonging to the Cape Town traffic department was surrounded but drove quickly away and they returned to the showgrounds where at 6.45pm they continued singing and stamping their feet in a group.

Earlier, while the Eucharist was in progress a police helicopter circled the stadium.

Runcie Visits Crossroads; Possible March Planned

MB080833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 8, SAPA — The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, left St George's Cathedral Cape Town this morning for a visit to the Crossroads squatter community outside Bellville.

This was confirmed by cathedral officials.

According to these officials he was collected at the cathedral by one of the cathedral staff and taken by car to the controversial settlement about 20 kilometres from the centre of the city.

There was no indication of who else was included in the party or how long the visit was expected to last.

In the meanwhile, it was learnt that the archbishop of Cape Town, the most Reverend Desmond Tutu, would accompany Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of assassinated civil rights leader, the Rev Martin Luther King, on a similar visit later this morning.

It was understood they would leave St George's Cathedral at about 11am following a "witness service" in support of the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, who is due to go on trial for subversion later this month.

There were also rumours of a march being planned from St George's Cathedral during luch hour today.

Cathedral officials, however, said they had heard of "no such plans" yet.

"I have heard that some kind of action to send or take a petition to the state president was planned, but I do not believe that anything of the sort will take place," the dean of the diocese of Cape Town, the Right Reverend Edward King told SAPA this morning.

"We are expecting only a low key prayer meeting of about a half-an-hour or so with our overseas visitors."

Police sources, however, acknowledged that they had heard of plans for about 400 people to march from the cathedral to Tuynhuis, the official Cape Town office of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, which is situated only a few hundred metres away.

But it is within the precincts of Parliament and has closely guarded access, legally and physically.

Runcie Comments on Visit

MB080852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0848 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, September, 8 SAPA — The archbishop of Canterburry, Dr Ronald Runcie, today described the old Crossroads squatter settlement as a "place of extreme squalor".

He was speaking at St George's Cathedral after his return from the 1 1/2 hour long tour, on which he was accompanied by the newly-enthroned archbishop of Cape Town, the most Reverend Desmond Tutu.

The party, which also included the primate of America, Archbishop Ed Browning, the primate of Kenya , Archbishop Manasses Kuria and the bishop of the diocese of Texas, the Right Reverend Maurice Benitez, also visited the KTC area.

They were followed by a large entourage of pressmen, and crowds gathered wherever they stopped.

Archbishop Runcie said the visit "gave me the opportunity to see at first hand what one often sees on television".

Old Crossroads was "a place of extreme squalor".

He had gained first hand impressions of the "awful conditions people have to live in — the stench, the flies, the sewage".

"Of course we all have social problems — we have them in India too. But it is a question of choices here, a question of what can be avoided."

Bishop Benitez said he found the visit a "very moving experience"

"The contrast between the exquisite beauty of Cape Town and the utter squalor humans face at Crossroads is just too miserable."

The group also halted in Old Crossroads to pray in the Anglican chapel of the Angel of the Resurrection, soon to be demolished and visited two churches in the area.

A special service of prayer and witness at the cathedral was delayed for almost 25 minutes because the party remained longer than expected in the squatter areas.

Police To Enforce Funeral Restrictions

MB051243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 5, SAPA — The restrictions on funerals ordered by the Sowetan divisional police commissioner on Tuesday would still be enforced by the SA police, its Public Relations Directorate said in Pretoria today.

A full bench of the Natal Supreme Court yesterday morning voided Emergency Regulation 7 (1) (d) under which Brig Gideon Laubscher issued the restricting orders.

Asked whether the SAP considered the courts voiding of certain emergency regulations binding outside Natal, the directorate said: "It is not a question of how the police interprets the ruling.

"It is a question of what is now binding by the law and where it is effective."

Legal opinion was that people who felt that they had been wronged should seek a supreme court interdict to stop police outside Natal from acting on the authority of regulations which had been voided by the court.

If these should not be granted, provincial differences in the validity of emergency regulations would follow. Countrywide uniformity would however be restored again by an appeal court ruling.

Police Say No Mass Funerals Held in Soweto

MB052038 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2018 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 5, SAPA — The Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria said tonight that no mass funerals took place in Soweto yesterday or today.

The division issued the statement "in the light of various misleading reports about the funerals of people who died in unrest in Soweto on August 26."

It said no mass funerals took place.

The statement said that 19 of the victims were buried yesterday and today.

"Between 2000 and 3000 people arrived at the cemetery in Soweto with three bodies at 10.45 am yesterday.

"While they were busy burying the three bodies another group with another three bodies arrived," the police said.

"The six bodies were buried after a short service without any ceremony.

"The mourners then became unruly and police dispersed them with tearsmoke.

"Later another five people were buried."

The statement said the police "are not aware that any political speeches were made at any of these funerals and there were also no flags, bannners or placards shown.

"Today, eight people were buried in which in only two of the cases was the necessary written permission obtained from the divisional commissioner of police for Soweto," it said.

"In the other cases the orders issued by the divisional commissioner on September 2 were ignored," the statement said.

It added that today's funerals were orderly.

Soweto Stayaway Ending; Funerals Reported

MB051122 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 5, SAPA — Sowetans flocked back to work today after yesterday's day of drama over the burial of unrest victims, while priests made plans to bury later today the nine remaining bodies from last week's police shootings in the township. The massive work stayaway yesterday, said to have been the biggest initiated specifically by the township of Soweto since 1976 — and in some places enforced rigidly by gangs of youths — has ended, and buses and trains were running as usual from the township this morning.

Fifteen bodies of the 24 unrest victims were buried in a mass funeral yesterday amid great confusion. The remaining nine are to be buried in a mass funeral at the Avalon Cemetery, today.

A spokesman for Soweto priests, organisers of the funeral, said today the decision to bury the nine today was made last night at a meeting between the bereaved famlies and the clergy. "We realised at the meeting last night that the families were under a heavy strain. They did not know what next to do. They are still burdened with their dead. Some were afraid that they may lose their jobs as they have not been to work for over a week now. So, we realised that the sooner we buried, the better," the spokesman said.

The 15 buried yesterday were laid to rest after many of the crowd of thousands planning to attend the banned mass funeral believed the burials had been postponed. The funeral of the 15 was watched by a heavy contingent of police and security forces, who gave the mourners 15 minutes in which to complete the burials.

The Bureau for Information's official version of the events in Soweto yesterday was that a crowd of around 5000 people had gathered illegally at the Jabavu Stadium. "When they refused to disperse, tearsmoke was used and the crowd dispersed. No mass funeral took place as planned," it said.

However, the bureau added that several small funerals had gone ahead. The spokesman said the Bureau had information about a stayaway yesterday "as a result of intimidation."

There were conflicting reports about action being taken against undertakers involved in the burial of the 15 yesterday. Several undertakers said to have taken part in burials "in defiance of police orders" have been warned to report to the police.

Following yesterday's stayaway, Soweto roads came to life again today after being virtually deserted yesterday. Taxies and buses ferried workers to work. A number of residents returning from work yesterday evening were chased by youths wielding sticks and sjamboks. Last night Soweto was quiet but tense, with the streets deserted.

Traffic in the bustling township ground to a halt and many residents were left stranded as internal transport became hard to find. It was the end to a day full of drama, tension and uncertainty during which the 15 were buried. Some of the families of the deceased said they were bitter because their dead were buried clandestinely and without their knowledge.

Commentary Says 'Radicals' Continuing Activities

MB080537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Although statistics point clearly to a steadily declining trend in unrest in South Africa, it must also be clear that in at least some areas there is a long way to go before normality is fully restored.

For those who are concerned about democratic reform in the country it would be foolish to ignore the signs. Until ordinary people feel secure under the protection of the law — able to go about their daily business without fear of vigilante reprisals, and to rely on the services of an ordered society — the cause of democratic progress will continue to be endangered.

The organized work stayaway among the people of Soweto last Thursday was a case in point. It was probably the most flagrant demonstration yet seen of the way South Africa's radical activists set about promoting their political program. The purpose of the stayaway was to send into the world a message of spontaneous anger among the people over a security ban on funerals being turned into mass political rallies.

Ostensibly the free will of the people had been thwarted. From the extensive media coverage, however, quite a different message emerged. To the extent that the stayway succeeded it was due to a blitzkrieg intimidatory operation that the radicals did not even try to disguise from onlookers. Commuters at railway stations, bus stops, and taxi ranks were driven away by gangs of youths with whips. Roadblocks were set up, cars were stopped and thier occupants chased off, and buses and trains were stoned.

Undoubtedly there has been a gradual restoration of stability in the country since the state of emergency was introduced. The number of unrest injuries sustained, for example, has been lower in July and August than at any time in the 18 months up to June. Riot damage last month was less than in any month since September 1984. But for a full perspective on the extent to which calm has been restored to the country as a whole, it has to be noted that a large part of those totals is actually concentrated in two areas — last month Soweto and the eastern Cape accounted for nearly 60 percent of all unrest incidents.

It would be naive, however, to derive too much comfort from such statistics. The fact remains that there is still a high degree of instability in these two areas, and that in them and others there is much to be done before their situation returns to normal. A state official has acknowledged that in some areas there is still no meaningful education, no effective third level government and no rent being paid while many other important elements of organized community life are not functioning.

The political activists whose goal is to make the black areas of South Africa ungovernable are far from having been beaten. The struggle between thier violent methods and totalitarian objectives, and the cause of peaceful democratic reform, continues. It will not be won until their power to terrorize ordinary people has been finally broken.

Suzman Ordered To Leave House of Assembly

MB051511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly September 5 SAPA — The PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, was today ordered out of the House for refusing to withdraw an allegation that the deputy minister of development and of land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, had lied in alleging she had supported the consolidation of land into Bophuthatswana.

Minutes earlier Mr Wilkens had told the House that he resented the fact that Mrs Suzman was sending the message to the outside world that the consolidation, involving the Bloemfontein and Geweerfontein areas, was a forced removal.

Replying to debate on the second reading of the borders of particular states amendment act, he said he had not "misled" members of the House of Delegates as Mrs Suzman claimed.

He had told that House that Mrs Suzman said in an interview with him that the areas should be excluded from KwaNdebele.

Now she claimed that she had been talking only about a third area, Kalkfontein, at the time, and not Bloemfontein and Geweerfontein.

This was not so.

"That is a lie," interjected Mrs Suzman.

After she repeated the interjection, she was ordered by Mr Speaker to withdraw the remark.

"I'm sorry sir, that is a lie and I can't withdraw," she said.

She was ordered to leave the House.

As she did so Mr Wilkens said he hoped that when she went out she would correct the wrong impression she had conveyed to the outside world about the consolidation issue.

"You're the last one to speak about that," interjected Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea).

As NP Whip Mr JJ Niemann (Kimberely South) rose on a point of order, Mr Swart said to Mr Speaker: "You don't have to order me out, sir. I will withdraw."

He then left the House.

Mr Wilkens said in his reply that Mrs Suzman had been incorrect in placing the population of the two areas to be consolidated at 15,000.

According to the 1980 census there were just over 5,000 people there.

The picture she had created bore no relation to reality.

But whether there were ten, twenty or only five thousand people there, "there are people there and we must have sympathy with them".

The people in the areas were of various ethnic groups, and no one decision could please everybody.

He resented the fact that Mrs Suzman was telling the outside world that this was a forced removal.

The government had said that if people there were unhappy about moving, they could stay.

"We will in no way disapprove of that. But if there are people who want to move, we are prepared to investigate the matter and see how we can accommodate them."

Mrs Suzman should be "ashamed of herself".

There was no forced removal under consideration here.

She had to realise that meaningful consolidation was part of NP policy within the framework laid down by the state president, and her worrying at this one issue would not deter the government from following it through.

The House divided on Mrs Suzman's amendment. The PFP and NRP voted together and the CP abstained.

The bill was read a second and third time after divisions with the CP voting with the PFP and NRP.

P.W. Botha To Meet Coretta Scott King

MB081035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, September 8 , SAPA — Mrs Coretta King, widow of the assassinated human rights activist, Dr Martin Luther King, is to meet the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tomorrow, here press liaison officer, Mr Ofield Dukes, said today.

He would supply no further details and referred queries to the state president's office.

TV Reports EC Decision on Imposing Sanctions

MB061947 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] European Community foreign ministers met at Brocket Park near London today to finalize planned new economic sanctions against South Africa. The 12 ministers, under the chairmanship of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, are expected to go ahead with the imposition of sanctions agreed at the community's June summit held in the Hague.

European Community diplomats said the sanctions which include a ban on new investments in South Africa and on imports of South African coal, iron, and steel, as well as gold coins, would not be formally implemented before their next meeting in Brussels on 15 September.

Parliament Adjourns Until 13 Jan

MB051556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Parliament has been adjourned until 13 January next year. The House of Assembly wound up its activities at 1600 this afternoon on its 107th day of sitting this year.

The House of Delegates after sitting for 84 days this year was adjourned before lunch, while the House of Representatives was adjourned yesterday on its 87th day.

Following the adjournment the office of state president will move to Pretoria.

Four ANC Suspects Killed in Durban Shootout

MB080735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0734 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 8, SAPA — Four suspected African National Congress members were shot dead in a shoot-out with members of the South African police in Durban last night.

The suspected terrorist were shot ater being cornered by police on the off-ramp leading from the Outer Ring Road bridge over the Umgeni River to Quarry Road.

It is believed the men were involved in an earlier terror attack at a home in KwaMashu when two women were injured.

Police in Durban and Pretoria were tight-lipped about the incident today.

A spokesman for the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria confirmed that four men were killed in a shoot-out, but declined to comment further as the matter was still under investigation.

It is believed that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, is expected to make a statement about the shooting later today.

It is understood that police received information that four men in a blue Toyota Cressida were seen fleeing after a house at 1187 Kwamashu had been hit by three handgrenades. A shot was also fired at the house.

Two women in the house, Mrs Mary-Anne Mahlangu, 43, and her 18-year old daughter, Lily, were injured by shrapnel. The house was also extensively damaged.

Soon after the terror attack police, including members of the reaction unit and the security police, mounted a massive search for the bombers.

Just before 7pm the car was spotted and when police tried to stop it the occupants opened fire. During the exchange of fire four black men were shot dead.

Police immediately sealed off the road and traffic to Reservoir Hills and Umgeni were diverted.

On Thursday last week, police announced that a suspected ANC terrorist had been arrested in Durban by members of the security police.

A large quantity of foreign arms and explosives including Russian limpet mines — similar to the ones used in the Pick n Pay bomb blast at Montclair on Monday — were also seized.

Meanwhile, the Bureau for Information announced that the house of a former Umlazi lawyer was petrol-bombed over the weekend.

The home was that of Mr Sandile Ngcobo, now working as a judge's clerk in the United States.

His mother, Mrs Evelyn Ngcobo, and sister, Bernice, were in the house when the attack took place. They were taken to hospital and treated for shock and discharged.

Police Confirm Shootout

MB080739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0737 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 8, SAPA — Police in Pretoria this morning confirmed four men were shot dead in a shootout with police in the Durban area last night.

A police statement did not describe the men as ANC suspects, and added investigations were at a sensitive stage and that further details could not be made available immediately.

The statement said terrorist weapons of Soviet origin were seized by police.

Pik Botha Meets With Japanese Foreign Minister

For Japanese media reportage on the visit to Japan of Foreign Minister R.W. Botha, including his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, see the Japan section of the 5 September Asia and Pacific *Daily Report*and subsequent issues.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

6 Sep

MB060823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SAPA — Few unrest incidents — mainly stone throwing — were reported countrywide, the Bureau for Information said in its daily unrest report today. Most of these — seven — occurred in Soweto with three other police divisions reporting only one incident in each area. In the eastern province two incidents caused R20 damage. No unrest-related death was reported.

7 Sep

MB070934 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0932 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 7 SAPA — The following is the unrest situation for 06h00 yesterday to 06h00 today, from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria:

"Two people died in the eastern province.

"Early yesterday morning, Mr Zati Ncuncule, 22, of Alexandra was taken from his home.

"His body was found, burnt and with various wounds an hour later.

"In Lingeshe, near Cradock, the burnt body of Mr Zotayi Nywebeni, 22, was found yesterday afternoon.

"No other deaths were reported.

"In KwaMashu, near Durban, three hand grenades were thrown and a shot was fired at a private home last night.

"Two women, Mary-Anne Mahlangy, 43, and Lily Mahlangu, 18, sustained minor shrapnel injuries.

"Few other unrest-related incidents were reported country-wide.

"More than half of the incidents occurred in Soweto and consisted of arson, stone throwing and illegal gatherings.

"Early this morning, a shot was fired from a group of youths at the security forces.

"The security forces fired birdshot in return.

"On three other occasions, birdshot was fired at groups stoning buildings.

"No injuries were reported in Soweto."

8 Sep

MB080933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 8, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report follows:

"Unrest report: September 7 to September 8

"Most of the country experienced a quiet weekend and less than 20 incidents daily were reported countrywide.

"In KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, a group of blacks attempted to murder Qolain Netno, 25, by burning, but he managed to escape. The security forces arrested five black men in connection with the incident.

"In Walmer, also in the eastern Cape, a group of approximately 50 blacks stoned a security force vehicle. An unknown man fired a shot at the vehicle. The security forces fired three shots in return with a shotgun and an unknown man was killed.

"The group then stormed the vehicle and tried to overturn it. They were dispersed with tear smoke.

"Few other unrest-related incidents were reported. In Soweto, only two incidents of stone throwing and two incidents of robbery of private vehicles were reported. The eastern province reported three incidents, while only four other police divisions reported one incident each."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Housing

A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 September says : "While there is a surplus of 37,000 homes for whites, there is a shortage of at least a third of a million homes for other South Africans. The statistics are a shocking indictment, among other things, of the Group Areas Act." The editorial says the answer to the housing problem "will have to be sought in large part through 'informal' solutions such as upgrading squatter accommodation." Since the government's " 'great housing sale' " of 500,000 units has not worked , *The Star* suggests that an alternative may be to give the houses away to long-standing tenants.

STAR on Starvation

"It is difficult to avoid feeling a sense of shame over the fact that tonight thousands of South Africans will go hungry to bed," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial says that starvation has "rarely to do with national food shortages." It believes that it is a problem of either "poverty (aggravated by today's unemployment) or distribution." "Serious hunger is avoidable: in a country as advanced as ours we should indeed feel shame if anybody goes hungry for long."

STAR on Bureau Song

A further editorial on the same page comments on the Bureau for Information's peace song and says: "Harmony comes from the heart. It is an abstract beyond price, but it is made tawdry by trying to buy it." "It is true that the Information Department's controversial song has made people happy — and they, the artists, are singing all the way to the bank with their share of the R1.5 millon that it is costing the taxpayers. The Government has been castigated for profligacy; the danger is that the real weakness is naivety."

American 'Moral Message Ludicrous'

On the same page Martin Spring writes in his "My View" column: "Faced with the uncomfortable fact that sanctions will not speed the end of 'apartheid' but will cause suffering largely to blacks, their American proponents have fallen back on the defence that sanctions are necessary to send a 'moral message' to Pretoria, if for no other reason." Spring says the idea that white Americans should send a "moral message" to South Africans is "ludicrous." He points to the fact that they "wiped out most of the indigenous inhabitants of the country they settled in." Also, that American whites are in the majority and need not fear a destruction of their way of life by a majority of voters in a unitary state. Spring also says that "the US does not need a Group Act because segregated housing remains the pattern." "It is so much easier to condemn someone far away for his evil ways than to rectify one's own moral deficiencies."

CITIZEN on Disinvestment

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 4 September says: "It would be hilarious if it were not so sad — the American disinvestment campaign gathers even greater momentum and the people who take part in it think they are doing something terribly smart, both to bring an end to apartheid and to bring down the South African Government." The paper does not believe that the Pretoria government would "come crashing down" if all American companies left South Africa and American capital "took flight." The absence of American firms and capital would also not "make conditions easier for the Blacks." It is likely that American firms would be replaced by South African or other foreign firms. The editorial also points out that if American firms and capital leave the country then America would ceace to have any influence in the country. "Their absence will mean that whatever good they have been doing will end with their departure." "The Americans are simply kicking in the teeth the very people they profess to be helping, and all to no purpose."

STAR on Government Spending

"Politicians who have been outraged by the revelation that the taxpayer is to cough up R1.5 million for the Government's peace song, are expressing our feelings exactly," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 4 September. "The idea of having a peace song in this embattled land is not only ironic but silly. The fact that so much money is lashed out to finance the project which has become the laughing stock of the world makes the idea even more outrageous." The editorial says that "apartheid is a very expensive business. All these ludicrous ventures are an attempt to improve the 'quality' of apartheid. Blacks know that the so-called reforms and often the panic measures when some bureaucrat gets the idea of a peace song, are measures to make the unbearable look somewhat better." "One blunder will follow the next."

'Focus' on Soweto Funerals

"The imposition of restrictions on today's funeral in Soweto might be counter-productive in that this could lead to chaos," says Sam Mabe in the "Focus" column on the same page. He believes that imposing the restrictions on the planned mass funeral is not the solution. Mabe also says that "for the security forces to be at the funeral to enforce regulations there could in itself be regarded by mourners as provocative and could lead to problems." Although residents of Soweto are angry with the authorities over the killings of the people to be buried, Mabe believes that "many seem satisfied that their resistance led to the halting of evictions last week." It might be in the interest of good relations between the police and the general public if Law and Order Minister le Grange withdrew the restrictions on funerals "rather than risk a confrontation that could plunge Soweto into further unrest."

BUSINESS DAY on Gold Price Increase

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 4 September says "the rise in the gold price has in recent weeks compensated for any possible loss of revenue from sanctions on coal exports. That is cold comfort to the coal producers but it does not put the sanctions in perspective." An additional revenue of almost $1.5 billion through the increase in the gold price, "dwarfs any sum of foreign investment which SA might, but for sanctions, have hoped to attract from overseas." "So long as gold remains the pivot on which the country's fortunes turn, sanctions can do no more than wound." However, "political liberation, no less than economic prosperity, depends upon a thriving, mature, integrated economy that distributes its benefits in all directions — the very opposite of the golden cage in a sanctions wasteland."

Directors Can Influence Government Policy

On the same page Hellouise Truswell writes on chairman of the UK Institute of Directors, Parry Rogers' visit to brief business leaders at the launch of Cargotrain (PTY) Ltd's five module audio-visual training series, "Being a Director." Rogers believes that "from the vantage point of the boardroom, directors can play a far-reaching role in accelerating change." "Businessmen and directors should underscore their role in providing government with the resources that enable it to function." Rogers believes " 'directors can do a great deal to influence government policy by having a strong and organised ability to lobby government for the things business requires.' " "Much can be achieved if businessmen carry forward what has been done already. 'Give it much more weight. If the case of business is presented strongly and professionally, and it is coupled with the fact that government is perhaps more aware than it has been of the importance of the wealth-creating process as the agent for all the things they want to do and have to do, then I think a lot more pressure can be exerted,' " says Rogers. Rogers perceives "interdependence" as pivotal to the changing role of a director. " 'Inside a country there is a much greater interdependence between different interest groups than there used to be. Directors have to be much more concerned with government. Much more concerned with education.' "

Withdrawal Form of 'Oppression'

Page 8 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 3 September features extracts from and address by Frankling Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association. Sonn says: "According to reports the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives has decided to withdraw the stop-order facilities of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (UTASA) and its affiliates. It is the worst form of oppression any management can contemplate. It constitutes a blow to the viability of the organization." The withdrawal of stop-order affects UTASA because it has 260 students studying under bursaries which come from UTASA which may not be able to meet its obligations; 14 people who are employed by UTASA and may face unemployment: and numerous Saturday and vacation projects for matriculants "which cost money" and may have to be stopped. "It is an unprecedented blow to our community. It is a sad day for the teaching profession. We might emerge poorer in material resources, but we will be much, much stronger in spirit. We will look our people in the eyes and march them towards justice. If we can march with shoes on our feet we will be glad, but if called upon to suffer oppression and walk with bare feet then we will do that," says Sonn.

Businessmen 'Playing Into Hands' of ANC

A page 18 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 3 September says "Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's warning to the business community that it is vital to begin thinking about how it is going to survive under an ANC government, touches the heart of a psychosis which must be nipped in the bud swiftly." "The ANC's type of rule is not reconcilable with the existing free democracy. The ANC does not want to accomodate the system, it wants to replace it." The editorial says it is one thing to do away with apartheid but it is a mistake to make apartheid "synonymous with free enterprise. This is what the ANC and those under its influence are busy doing. Businessmen who have lost confidence in the process of political accommodation, are unconsciously playing into the hands of those who deliberately want to destroy South Africa and its economy."

REPUBLIKEIN on Namibian Independence

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 28 August says: "The group of Namibians who formed a Namibia Independence Committee in Britain, were sensible." The editorial says that in Namibia there is enough opportunity for all political parties to make sensible contributions to the impasse on independence talks. However, the editorial points out that if Resolution 435 were to be implemented and SWAPO were to lose the election — "which will happen according to indications" — SWAPO can continue with its terrorist activity. "The advantage of the winning party will be that it will get international recognition (or partial international recognition), but its victory will not guarantee that the Russians will heed that."

BEELD on Funeral Restrictions

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 September comments on the restrictions placed on the proposed mass funeral in Soweto and says: "All funerals are painful for family and friends, but in this case it is more painful because it is so easily exploitable — and exploited by people who have no respect for the dead. What else is a red flag with a hammer and sickle doing in a funeral procession led by people such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, Reverend Allan Boesak and Dr Beyers Naude?" asks the editorial. In these circumstances the editorial agrees with the restrictions placed on the funeral. It says "a person knows in one's soul that there are agitators ready to transform this event into a second bloodbath, so it would be reckless to expose the mourners to such people."

'Ideal' Needed to Give Hope

On page 12 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 3 September Gert Kotze says that to describe the political scenario is not difficult: "the government struggles to convey its message to the ordinary man;" "whites fear the total loss of political say;" "blacks fear the crumbling of their children's education;" "a lack of confidence and scepticism gnaws at the ordinary man's emotions." Kotze says it will be foolish to deny that the government is facing a dilemma which is all its own doing. He warns that hope alone is useless, "because it must reach out to an ideal. One does not create an ideal by warning people to brace themselves against the dangers and sacrifices of sanctions. The ideal is hidden in a search for an alternative. Initiative is needed for that. Also, so that people can begin to sing about a new hope without having to listen to an artificial song."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israel

Peres-Mubarak Summit Off — Jerusalem radio announced that the planned summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will not take place because Egyptian officials gave the Israeli delegation "unsatisfactory" replies on the Tabah border demarcation dispute during their talks in Cairo 9 September. The session was halted after the Israeli team informed the Egyptians that it was pointless to continue the talks, the radio said, adding that preparations for the summit will also stop. No progress was made in the talks the previous day, the radio disclosed earlier, and the Israelis told the Egyptians that the summit would not take place if Egypt failed to accept Israel's position on the disputed border stone. The radio noted Israel's view that the difficulties in the negotiations stem from an Egyptian attempt to make last-minute gains.

Shamir on Peace Process — In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the national unity government must clearly and definitely reject peace plans that seek Israel's withdrawal to the old "Green Line" border. "Everything that has been suggested in the framework of what is termed the peace process is nothing but a complete and utter relinquishing of Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem," Shamir maintained, adding that this would not be peace but "loss and disintegration."

Naval Interception — The IDF spokesman revealed that the Israeli Navy confiscated arms intended for Fatah's organization in Lebanon from a ship intercepted 30 August, IDF radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes raided Tabriz 9 September, setting the "very important" Tabriz refinery on fire and destroying a power station that supplies the area. Iraqi planes also dealt "devastating blows" to Iranian military camps in the north, the communique added. The raids followed Iraq's warning, contained in an earlier communique carried by the radio, that Iran should expect "severe retaliation" for an 8 September artillery bombardment of Basra in which 17 Iraqi civilians were killed and 42 were injured.

IRNA acknowledged the raid on Tabriz, stating that Iraqi aircraft bombed an industrial unit and an adjacent housing complex, killing a civilian and inflicting damage. Fifteen Iranian civilians were also killed by an Iraqi air attack on a township in the Sar Dasht area, the agency said. Another IRNA report accused Iraq of shelling targets in Bakhtaran with chemical weapons 8 September, adding that the bombardment caused at least 125 casualties.

As for the situation in the Gulf, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo indicated Iraq's intention to strike at Larak, an island in the Strait of Hormuz where Iran recently opened new oil loading facilities. The spokesman stressed that all Iranian islands, ports, and coasts in the Gulf are "prohibited areas." The maritime exclusion zone previously announced by Iraq only applied to the northern part of the Gulf.

Lebanon

A U.S. citizen, the director of the International College, was kidnapped in West Beirut 9 September, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

A hitherto unknown group in Beirut claimed responsibility for the 8 September bomb explosion at the Paris City Hall, Paris radio disclosed, noting that the group called itself "the fighters for law and liberty."

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba decided to expel former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali from the Destour Socialist Party following Mzali's secret and unauthorized departure from the country 3 September, Prime Minister Rachid Sfar disclosed in a statement reported by Tunis radio. Mzali was not under house arrest or under police surveillance, the radio added, but the security authorities have arrested a number of persons who helped him cross into Algeria. Mzali's wife told KUNA that three of her children have been arrested in connection with Mzali's departure.

Libya

Tripoli radio announced Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's arrival in Khartoum 9 September. The Libyan leader had earlier held further talks with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in Kampala, according to Kampala radio. He also met with leaders of the Ugandan Muslim community, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which noted that Al-Qadhdhafi urged Ugandan Muslims to support the "people's regime" established by Museveni, while sharply criticizing Christian church activity as an attempt to promote colonialism.

Pakistan

The Sind chief minister announced the release of all political detainees arrested under public order regulations last month, Karachi radio reported, citing the minister's statement that this "magnanimous gesture" should not be misunderstood as the government is prepared to deal firmly with any future interference with the law. The decision was taken because the law and order situation is coming back to normal and "agitational politics" have decreased, he said. The report did not name any of the released detainees, who included Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party. Bhutto told newsmen after her release that the opposition needs to revise its strategy to cope with the current situation, KYODO noted.

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Palestinian Democratic Alliance Issues Statement

JN061248 Doha QNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 Sep (QNA) — Three mainstream Palestinian fronts have appealed to all Palestinian factions and national forces to rise to the level of national responsibility and begin a national dialogue that is open to all factions and forces to reach a comprehensive national agreement that paves the way for a new PNC session during which unity can be restored within the PLO'S framework.

A statement issued by the Palestinian Democratic Alliance following a meeting in Prague from 1 to 5 September, with leading delegations representing the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party, stressed the need to abide by the PLO'S political program and the PNC resolutions, which were unanimously approved by the national factions, forces, and personalities, and to reject any violation of them. The statement rejected unilateral and partial solutions and liquidatory plans as well as Resolution 242 because it ignores the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. It emphasized that the Palestine question can only be solved by ensuring the right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state on the national Palestinian soil.

The statement emphasized the factions' adherence to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, their resistance to any attempt to create an alternative PLO, and their rejection of any acting on behalf of the Palestinians. Concluding their statement, the three factions welcomed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to unify the PLO.

It is noteworthy that Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu Mazin, attended these meetings for the Fatah leadership; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh for the DFLP; and Na'im al-Ashhab for the Palestinian Communist Party.

Further on Statement

JN071755 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] A statement issued by the representatives of the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party following their meeting in Prague was carried by WAFA in Tunis yesterday. The statement stresses that Palestinian unity among all the Palestinian national forces within the framework of the PLO is the only way to confront the U.S.-Zionist plans to liquidate the PLO and its role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The statement welcomes Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to convene a Palestinian national meeting in Algeria in order to restore and strengthen Palestinian national unity. It stresses the three parties' adherence to the PLO and their determination to resist any attempt to find an alternative to the PLO, represent the PLO, or allow any sides to participate in Palestinian representation. It also states that proceeding from these principles, the Fatah Movement stresses that the Amman agreement signed in February, 1985, is no longer valid and no longer forms a basis for the PLO'S policy, movement, and practices on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels, and that relations between the PLO and Jordan are based on the Rabat summit as well as on supporting the Palestinian revolution against the Zionist aggression and occupation.

The statement also stresses fraternal relations with Syria. The three parties agreed to reinforce the unity of all of the national forces inside the occupied land in their struggle against imperialist policies, the Zionist iron fist, and the autonomy plan.

Khalaf Praises Talks

LD071017 Kuwait KUNA in English 0847 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 7 (KUNA) — A senior official of the PLO mainstream Fatah movement has commended reconciliatory talks between three Palestinian groups in Prague Saturday and urged other factions to join the dialogue for restoring cohesion to the Palestinian ranks.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, addressing a press conference here last night, hoped the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine would soon join the reconciliatory talks between Fatah, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

Representatives from Fatah, the Communsit Party and the DFLP met in Prague Saturday and said in a joint announcement afterward that a 1985 accord between the PLO and Jordan on joint peaceful approach to Middle East crisis was no longer operative.

The three groups, which held a similar meeting last month in Moscow, also agreed on re-organizing the PLO bodies in a way to ensure participation of all Palestinian groups in drawing up the organization's policies.

Khalaf, citing the outcome of Prague's meeting, said the door was open now for all other groups to take part in reviving the unity of the Palestinian ranks.

He also was hopeful that the road has become clear for holding a session of the Palestinian National Council, parliament in exile.

But Khalaf said Fatah favours the PNC session, slated for November in Algiers, would be postponed for a month or two for better preparations.

Khalaf said Fatah, the DFLP, the Communist Party, the Arab Liberation Front and the Palestine Liberation Front would meet soon in Algiers to discuss national unity in response to call to that effect by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Fatah official, responding to a question, said the PLO agrees to the formation of apreparatory committee that would set the stage for an international Middle East peace conference, but stressed that all parties to the conflict should be represented in the committee.

The PLO also approves of a joint Arab delegation to the proposed peace conference. Khalaf, however, stressed that the organization would strongly object to a common Palestinian-Jordanian team "because King Husayn of Jordan has scrapped political coordination with the PLO."

Al-Sa'iqah: Statement 'A Failure'

JN081612 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The political statement that the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party issued in Prague on abandoning the Amman agreement is still drawing reaction in the Palestinian area. DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah said in Sanaa today that this statement will remove obstacles to a Palestinian national dialogue for a comprehensive political and organizational agreement. He urged all Palestinian factions and forces to begin this dialogue.

Farhan Abu al-Hayja', official spokesman of the Al-Sa'iqah Forces, said in Damascus that the Prague statement is not an accomplishment for the Democratic Alliance, but a failure. He added this statement did not even include one sentence confirming adherence to Palestinian armed struggle as the basic path toward the liberation of Palestine. In addition, it ignored adherence to the national Palestinian charter, talked only about adherence to PLO (?political) programs and PNC resolutions, and did not contain a decisive position on the Amman agreement.

'Arafat Receives Reply From Egypt's Mubarak

JN081720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday received a reply letter from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with the latest Middle East developments in general and the Palestinian problem in particular. Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first secretary and director of the Egyptian President's Office for Political Affairs, handed the letter to PLO representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qudrah.

'Arafat had sent a letter to Mubarak on the latest Palestinian developments and the current Arab situation. 'Arafat handed this letter to Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, whom he met in Harare on the sidelines of the nonaligned summit, which ended at dawn yesterday. 'Arafat met with Butrus Ghali four times within the continuous consultations between the PLO and Egypt.

'Joint Forces' Claim Katyusha Attacks on Galilee

JN081706 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A spokesman of the Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces has stated the following:

Our heroes last night and for the second time in the past 24 hours shelled a number of enemy military camps and concentrations in upper Galilee, northern occupied Palestine, using Katyusha missiles. Our heroes scored direct hits on these camps and concentrations, destroyed or damaged several military vehicles, and killed or wounded a great number of enemy personnel. Revolution until victory.

Signed: The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces

The Joint Forces' spokesman yesterday stated the following:

The heavy missile unit yesterday morning shelled a number of enemy military camps and concentrations in upper Galilee, northern occupied Palestine, using several Katyusha missiles. The missiles accurately hit their targets. Flames and smoke were seen rising from the targets and ambulances were heard evacuating enemy casualties. Enemy helicopters and forces immediately searched a number of south Lebanese villages. Our heroes returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

Signed: The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces

Khalaf Denies PLO Link With Terrorists

JN051117 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Sharjah, 5 Sep (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has vehemently denied the PLO has anything to do with the four terrorists Moroccan authorities recently arrested. Salah Khalaf described these terrorists as being from outside the framework of the PLO, stressing the PLO does not believe in this type of terrorist operation.

In an interview with *Al-Khalij* in Sharjah today, Salah Khalaf said this incident will not affect Palestinian-Tunisian relations although Tunisians are in this terrorist group. Salah Khalaf stressed that Palestinian-Tunisian relations continue to be excellent and reports that the PLO office in Tunis has asked all Palestinians to leave Tunisian territory are false and unfounded. Salah Khalaf also denied statements attributed to him that he had set the date for the forthcoming PNC session within the next 2 weeks. He said: Consultations among Palestinian factions are under way under the auspices of Arab and friendly parties to reach agreement on several bases and rules which will govern Palestinian unity in the future and to prepare for the PNC session.

Salah Khalaf said the Soviet Union in cooperation with several Arab countries, including Algeria, Libya, and perhaps Syria, will carry out moves in the next few days to prevent the deterioration of the situation and the expansion of the war on the Iraqi-Iranian front. He pointed out that in the contacts under way with the Soviets, Soviet officials have said they believe that ending the Iraqi-Iranian war is an important factor for restoring Arab solidarity.

Salah Khalaf said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Harare has opened the door to broader steps toward Libya and Syria on the road to restoring Arab solidarity and confronting U.S.-Zionist threats. He added agreement was reached during this meeting to pursue contacts so Palestinian, Syrian, and Libyan meetings may be held for the same purposes.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Makes Statement on Return from Harare

EA082154 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, and his delegation returned home last night after taking part in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September. He was received on arrival by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; a number of members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee; as well as ministers.

The brother chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council made a press statement on arrival to *Aden News Agency* in which he said: The PDRY delegation took part in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September. We are very happy about the great success achieved by this summit, a summit that was a truly historic meeting of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. It was held in the capital of Zimbabwe, whose militant people succeeded in bringing a racist government to an end and achieved real independence. The summit was held at a time when the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples is intensifying against the racist apartheid regime, in addition to the intensification of the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against all neocolonialist manifestations and racism in order to build a new world economic order and a new information and communications order. The struggle to safeguard world peace and to strengthen international detente and peaceful coexistence between all the countries and peoples of the world will continue. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

KUNA Cites UAE Paper on Aid Program to Sudan

LD082059 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0808 gmt 8 sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Sep (KUNA) — The Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* today reports Saudi Arabia has agreed to grant Sudan $200 million to meet some of the needs of the Sudanese Armed Forces and to purchase some products and medicine.

Citing an official of the Sudanese Ministry of Finance and Planning in Khartoum, *Al-Ittihad* reports that in return Saudi Arabia will import from Sudan grain, scrap metal, and other products and that Sudanese products worth $10 million will be immediately made available to Saudi Arabia.

Sources at the Saudi Ministry of Economy and Finance have said Saudi Arabia will extend credit to Sudan for 3 years at the rate of $1 billion a year as part of an economic aid program that has been called "Economic Brotherhood." The sources add that the program has been drawn up at the personal instructions of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The program will enable Sudan to fulfill its financial commitments to the world and to import basic products. Sudan will export to Saudi Arabia meat, white corn, and other products, while Saudi Arabia will export to Sudan $700 million worth of goods annually and will pay the remaining $300 million to support Sudan's balance of payments.

Official Denies Reports of Aid Plan

LD082105 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1404 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Sep (SPA) — Referring to the report published by the *Sudan Times* on 7 September that an agreement will be signed in Saudi Arabia soon for Saudi Arabia to extend credit facilities to Sudan to the tune of $3 billion in the next 3 years, and referring to the report published today in the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* citing the *Sudan Times* report, an official of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy told SPA that the reports in the two papers have not been studied and no agreement has been reached in that regard. He said it was therefore necessary to make this clarification.

Sierra Leonean President Arrives in Jeddah

LD072159 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh arrived at 2030 in Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and civil aviation, and inspector general; were on hand to receive President Momoh at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport. [passage omitted]

Talks Begin

LD082353 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Talks began between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh at Al-Salam Palace this afternoon. The talks were attended on the Saudi side by: Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister; Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; Finance Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; Planning Minister Hisham Nazir, who is also accompanying the Sierra Leonean president and his delegation; and Saudi Ambassador to Sierra Leone 'Ardallah 'Abd al-Rahman al-Tubashi. On the Sierra Leonean side the talks were attended by: Foreign Minister Hadj Abdul Karim Koroma; Sheku Sesay, minister of planning and economy; Hasan Gbassy Kanu, minister of energy and power; Finance Minister Sheka Kanu; Abdul karim Turay, minister of state for presidential affairs; and Sulayman Baba Timbo, ambassador of Sierra Leone to the Kingdom.

AFP: Italian Consul Held Hostage in Cairo

NC091213 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept 9 (AFP) — A group of unidentified men forced their way into the Italian Consulate in the center of Cairo on Tuesday and were holding the consul hostage, police said.

No information was immediately available on the identity of the men or their demands.

Police Deal With Unidentified Man

NC091257 Cairo MENA in English 1251 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept 9. (MENA) — An unidentified person stormed today into the Italian Consulate in downtown Cairo. Egyptian security sources said that the police was dealing with him. Reasons behind this act were not yet revealed.

'Abd al-Majid, Al-Baz Confer With Murphy on Tabah

NC081400 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. The meeting was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, as well as by the Egyptian and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks. The participants discussed selection of the arbiters and field surveys connected to the arbitral compromis on Tabah.

No Agreement Reached

NC081529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, met today with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. The 2-hour meeting was attended by members of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks. [passage omitted]

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, said that Egypt apprised Murphy of its views on the U.S. proposals he put forward yesterday on outstanding aspects of the Tabah problem. MENA has learned that the parties to the Tabah talks have not yet reached agreement on the matters in dispute. The latter are the names of the three neutral arbiters and the appendix to the arbitral compromis agreement, which relates to the Tabah border demarcation. The Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations are scheduled to resume their talks this evening in an attempt to reach an agreement.

Murphy Leaves Cairo

NC081559 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Cairo this afternoon after talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The discussions focused on the remaining aspects of the Tabah problem and ways of giving impetus to the peace efforts in the region. [passage omitted] An official source in the Foreign Ministry stated that Dr 'Abd al-Majid's talks with Richard Murphy, which were attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, were within the framework of Murphy's tour of a number of Middle Eastern countries, the purpose of which is to stimulate the peace process. [passage omitted]

Murphy Returns From Jeddah 9 Sep

NC091032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, arrived in Cairo from Jeddah this morning, following a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Murphy is currently touring several Middle Eastern countries in an effort to give impetus to the peace process in the region.

Naval Facilities Ordered for U.S. Aircraft Carriers

PM090756 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian Facilities for U.S. Aircraft Carrier Stationed Before Libya"]

[Text] Well-informed sources said that since last Thursday the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*, which in the middle of last week was ordered by the U.S. military command to cancel its trip to Israel and to proceed to an area close to the Libyan coast, has been enjoying naval facilities given to it at an Egyptian naval base on the northwestern coast.

The well-informed sources stated that the Egyptian naval base command had refused in a radio communication to receive the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*, pointing out to it that it is not taking part in the Egyptian-U.S. joint maneuvers codenamed "Sea Winds" which officially ended last Thursday. But the maneuvers continued until the middle of this week, Monday [as published], shrouded with great secrecy. This [refusal] was a precaution against the U.S. aircraft carrier using the facilities in the Egyptian naval base and exploiting them in the arrangements for its warplanes to attack the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The well-informed sources said that orders were issued to the Egyptian naval base command half an hour after refusing to receive the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*, instructing it to give unrestricted facilities to the U.S. carrier. The instructions to the Egyptian naval base command also advised it to expect a request by U.S. aircraft carrier *John Kennedy*, which arrived in the area close to the Libyan coast from Spain, to be accorded the same naval facilities, stressing the need to provide it with such facilities as soon as requested.

Spokesman Announces Threat To Strike at Larak Island

JN081932 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from Baghdad]

[Text] Iraq has announced that all the Iranian islands, ports, and coasts in the Arab Gulf are prohibited areas. It reiterated its warning to transportation companies against sending ships to Iranian coasts, islands, and ports. It also threatened to strike at Larak Island. The threat and the warning came from 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, military spokesman and director of political guidance in the Defense Ministry, when he answered a question during a news conference held today for the Arab and foreign press. The question dealt with the limits of the prohibited areas. The answer came as was mentioned.

'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin added that the revenues from Iranian oil assist Tehran in its aggression and are used to buy weapons and military equipment; therefore Iraq will deprive them of their money until they respond to peace. The reporters told him that the mass media affirm that you have five times as many weapons as they have and also affirm the presence of Iranian concentrations. Why does not Iraq carry out a pre-emptive strike?

He quietly answered: We do not draw up our plans in accordance with information from the mass media. We rely on our own information and we decide what to do at the appropriate time. He added: We know the size of their forces as well as their positions and plans. We expect the possibility of maneuvering and deception and we are fully alert all along the front line.

Regarding Iranian Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statements, he said Rafsanjani has been speaking for years about his ability to reach our cities, but he has never been able to leave his place. We defy him to come with all his forces on any day or in any place. We also know he is in a severe crisis — a fact which may prompt the Iranians to carry out a large-scale operation. He added: We are superior over them in forces, command, weapons, and strategy and we export oil to cover our military and basic needs. Iran should expect surprises because we defend our homeland and the Gulf states.

The Iraqi military spokesman added: The war, which entered its 7th year, is not a forgotten war, but some sides try to cover it up because they have an interest in its continuation. He also affirmed the war affected development plans in Iraq, adding: We continue irrigation projects to achieve food security.

Regarding the shelling of cities, he said: We have a huge destructive capability. It is a missile and air capability. Although we comply with our principles, this does not mean self-restraint is limitless.

The Iraqi military communique today said Iranian artillery shelled residential areas in Basra and that the shelling martyred and wounded about 60 citizens, including 10 children and a number of women. Baghdad is talking about revenge and reiterated it has the capability to destroy Iranian cities, adding that if this happens, Iran will be responsible before world public opinion.

Dhannun: Forces Possess 'Very Sophisticated Weapons'

JN091124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Jawad Dhannun, Iraqi Armed Forces chief of staff, has stressed that if the Iranian regime persists with its aggressions and transgressions the future days and nights will witness more destruction of economic and military facilities that have an impact on its military performance. In a statement to the *Alif Ba'* magazine to be published in tomorrow's issue, the Iraqi commander said that the Iraqi Armed Forces now possess very sophisticated weapons enabling them to directly retaliate to the Iranian forces. He added that Iraqi armament is now better than ever before and that it will continue to improve so long as the war continues.

The Iraqi commander said that the maturity and persistent work of the Iraqi military command under President Saddam Husayn have enabled this command to secure all the armament requirements the Iraqi Armed Forces were lacking.

The Iraqi Armed Forces chief of staff said that any new Iranian offensive against Iraq's borders will only result in more Iranians being killed. He described Iranian intransigence as a kind of scorn for the Iranian people and ignorance on the part of the Iranian rulers. He affirmed that Iran's ability to export its oil in the future will be questionable and that this will affect their deteriorating economy which feverishly strives to bolster their war machine.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

17 Killed in Basra Shelling

JN081701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,354 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The great Iraqi people and their valiant Armed Forces are today better able than ever before to crush the foolhardy adventurers and destroy the aggressors' intentions. Iraq will continue to be strong through its people.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force carried out 95 combat missions today, during which they launched fierce raids on the despotic forces, destroying their positions and troop concentrations opposite our valiant units in the various sectors and inflicting massive losses in personnel, equipment, and weaponry. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles of the air returned safely to base in God's care.

2. The brave soldiers of the heroic V Army Corps seized quantities of weapons used by the rascal Khomeyniites killed in the recent battles in the northern sector in which our V Army Corps triumphed. These were 191 Kalashnikov rifles, 41 60-mm mortars, 32 machine guns of various types, 76 light-caliber launchers,

11 GC rifles, 7 radio sets, and quantities of ammunition and equipment. Our brave units in various parts of this sector used artillery and other weapons to pound enemy positions opposite them. In intensive and concentrated strikes, our units succeeded in killing 29 aggressors, destroying 2 vehicles and killing some enemy soldiers in them, destroying 6 infantry positions and 7 personnel shelters, and burning several ammunition dumps. Columns of smoke and fire were seen rising from them. God bless the heroic V Army Corps soldiers — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

3. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan succeeded in killing two enemy soldiers, destroying two vehicles and one personnel shelter, burning two ammunition dumps, and seizing two Kalashnikov rifles.

4. Two infantry positions and two gun emplacements were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The criminal Iranian regime today committed a new crime against civilian citizens. Inasmuch as this crime expresses the Iranian rulers' moral degeneration and inability to confront valiant Iraq on the battlefield, as well as their failure to achieve their sinister aims, it also embodies the racist rancor and criminal inclinations which are overtaking them. The despotic clique shelled residential areas of the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery, martyring 17 citizens, including 5 children and 5 women, injuring 42 citizens, including 16 children and 11 women, demolishing and burning 7 houses, 6 shops, and 4 cars.

From our position of responsibility toward the lives, security, and property of our citizens, we announce that the Iranian rulers should expect severe retaliation at the proper time. We stress to world public opinion that we have refrained from striking at purely residential areas out of our humanitarian principles and in response to the will of the international community and its organizations, although we possess the power and the means to destroy entire cities. If we are compelled to do so, responsibility should be borne by the Iranian rulers alone as a result of their continuous crimes and their disregard for the international community's calls and their people's interests, as well as their failure to abide by international law and rules governing the state of war.

Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and quick recovery for our injured, God willing. The Iranian rulers will only reap disgrace, abject defeat, and severe punishment on earth and the agony of fire in the hereafter. God's punishment is severe and the day we will take them to account is coming beyond any doubt.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 September 1986

Tabriz Refinery Raided

JN091009 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Unscheduled announcement: Communique No 2,355 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Glorious Iraqis, we have said in the past and repeat it now that the Khomeyniite crimes against our people will not pass without the punishment they deserve. We will increase our blows so long as they persist in their erroneous course with the method of the noble knights who shun away from petty things and deal courageously and efficiently with their enemy.

In retaliation for the crimes of the Iranian rulers, seeking to destroy the mainstays of aggression, and in exercise of our firm and legitimate right to destroy the facilities that help the enemy to pursue its evil trend, our daring Air Force planes carried out a surprise, devastating raid at 0920 [0520 GMT] today against the very important Tabriz refinery, located in the northern part of Iran; and against the power generating station that supplies the area and the enemy's air defense positions. With fierce and concentrated blows, the selected targets in the refineries [as heard] were destroyed and set ablaze with God's help. The power generating station and the enemy's air defense means were also destroyed. Other planes of our daring Air Force also dealt crushing blows to enemy troop concentrations in their camps, to these camps' facilities, and to their ammunition and military hardware depots. Devastating blows were dealt to the Marivan, Musak, and Robat camps at 0810 [0410 GMT], 0812, and 0845 respectively.

After carrying out all these heroic missions, the brave eagles of the air returned to the homeland happy with the victory God has made them achieve.

Glorious Iraqis, let those who punish the unjust rejoice. We will strike at their remnants and camps and go deep inside their territry by sea and from the air to select their economic targets. We will desist from striking at purely civilian areas despite the fact that we have an uncontested right to do so in view of the fact that the Khomeyniites themselves strike civilian areas with all vileness and cowardice. Let them desist from their evil course and understand the patience of the wise. May God bless our brave Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Let us proceed forward to score final victory under the banner of our great leader. God is our guide to the sound path.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 September 1986

Islamic Jihad Claims Kidnapping of U.S. Citizen

NC091240 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 9 (AFP) — An American school headmaster was kidnapped in Moslem-dominated West Beirut Tuesday, bringing to five the number of Americans listed as being held hostage in Lebanon.

A caller claiming to represent the Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad, which says it is holding three other Americans and to have killed the fourth, claimed responsibility.

Frank Reed, 55, headmaster of the Lebanese International School, was kidnapped by gunmen driving a navy-blue Volvo near Spinneys Square, police said.

The claim of responsibility was made in a telephone message to a Western news agency. The caller said that Mr Reed was "an agent of the CIA," the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and that "compromising documents have been found on him."

He added that the headmaster's job "is just a cover for his intelligence activities."

"We have exposed Mr Reed's game. He thought that by converting to Islam and marrying a Syrian, he would succeed in evading the vigilance of genuine Moslems. The Jihad will punish all those implicated in this game," the caller said.

Islamic Jihad has been holding three other Americans, David Jacobsen, Thomas Sutherland and Terry Anderson, since last year. It announced the killing of a fourth U.S. citizen, William Buckley, in October 1985, but there has been no confirmation of this.

Cabinet Meets; Ports, 'National Charter' Discussed

NC091149 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a Cabinet meeting at the Beirut racetrack on 9 September — recorded]

[Text] The cabinet met as a dialogue committee, and its members heard some remarks by the chairman of the Higher Customs Council on the question of ports. After deliberation, it was agreed to revive a decision by the previous cabinet on this matter, which provided for the handover of legal ports to the legitimate authorities and the closure of illegal ones. The implementation of this measure will begin at the end of the month.

The cabinet then discussed the national charter. After giving it consideration, the conferees decided to continue their examination of this subject at their next session, which will be at 0900 on Friday [12 September].

Amal, Hizballah Wage 'Mutual Kidnapping' Campaign

NC081209 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The warring factions of Amal and Hizballah remain on alert in Al-Shiyah, and sporadic gunfire can be heard. Members of Amal and Hizballah raided each other's buildings on Al-Hajjaj and As'ad al-As'ad streets and in Al-Masbaghah this morning. Tension continued and gunmen were out in force. According to security sources, there have been about 30 incidents in the campaign of mutual kidnapping waged by the 2 parties. [passage omitted]

Hizballah 'Refuses To Negotiate'

NC081456 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Intermittent clashes are continuing between the Amal Movement and Hizballah in the Al-Hajjaj quarter of Al-Shiyah. Machine guns are firing on Al-Musawi Street. Sources in the Amal Movement have stated that three Hizballah members were killed and four others were wounded. Meanwhile, security sources said that one Amal member was killed and five others were wounded.

Hizballah has detained an Iranian Embassy delegation which is accompanied by Amal official 'Ali al-Husayn in Al-Hajjaj. The delegation arrived to lessen tension between Amal and Hizballah in the southern suburb, but Hizballah refuses to negotiate.

Amal, Hizballah Officials Meet

NC090701 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Officials from the Amal Movement and Hizballah have held a meeting in the office of 'Abbas al-Musawi in Ba'albakk. The conference was attended by 'Abd al-Hadi Hamadah and Subhi al-Tufayli of Hizballah; Hizballah information official Khalid 'Assaf; security officers Salah Nun and Mahmud Hammud; Amal official Husayn al-Musawi; and a number of other key figures.

During the meeting, Al-Musawi focused on the attempts of Syrian intelligence, which he described as the Fifth Column, to sow the seeds of sedition between Muslim and nationalist forces in general, and between Hizballah and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Mashgharah in particular.

In an implicit reference to the Syrians, Al-Musawi discussed expected attempts to stifle the voices of some leading Muslims advocating Islamic unity.

SSNP, PSP Clash in Mountain Area; 4 PSP Kidnapped

NC081620 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Skirmishes between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] personnel and those of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party

[SSNP] have caused tension in Al-Mudayrij and Upper al-Matn. SSNP gunmen kidnapped four PSP members on the Al-Mudayrij road. The socialists asked their members to be cautious, particularly in Upper al-Matn and 'Alayh.

Syrian Personnel Close PSP Centers

NC081718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The *Central News Agency* has cited those arriving from the mountain as saying that Syrian intelligence personnel closed down the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] centers in the Al-Jiyah and 'Anut areas of Iqlim al-Kharrub last week.

The agency added that a meeting was held in the PSP-controlled barracks of Al-Mushrif between PSP Secretary General Anwar al-Fatayri and Syrian Intelligence Captain Mansur. During the meeting, Al-Fatayri was told to close down the PSP centers in Iqlim al-Kharrub within 15 days or else Syrian intelligence would close them by force.

The *Central News Agency* reported from Iqlim al-Kharrub that this meeting and the discovery of three bodies of PSP officials who were killed mysteriously created tension. This prompted a PSP company to besiege Shim and block all roads leading to the town. PSP security police checkpoints were set up at the town's entrances. [passage omitted]

PSP Sources Deny Centers Closed

NC081934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] security sources have responded to Phalangist media insinuations that tension prevails in Iqlim al-Kharrub. The Phalangist media also said that PSP members have been killed and that the PSP centers have been closed down.

PSP security sources affirmed this evening that Iqlim al-Kharrub is completely calm and that these reports are baseless.

PSP on Dialogue, Karachi, Istanbul Incidents

NC081336 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the Progressive Socialist Party Political Bureau following a meeting chaired by party leader Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah on 8 September]

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Political Bureau discussed the items on its agenda, which concerned party affairs in the fields of organization, information, education, and health. It also debated local, regional, and international political conditions, and reached the following conclusions:

1. The Political Bureau supports the dialogue process which has been initiated within the framework of the dialogue committee represented by the government. The Political Bureau hopes that the dialogue will consolidate and extend the security truce so that the various parties may be able to formulate a new national charter that will lay the foundations for a political system in Lebanon that will firmly entrench genuine democracy, its Arab character, and social justice, and that will lead to the liberation of southern Lebanon through the implementation of UN resolutions and the armistice agreement.

2. The PSP Political Bureau considered the media uproar over the Karachi and Istanbul operations. It believes that in all this reporting Israel's arbitrary actions in southern Lebanon have not been mentioned at all and that its aim is to pave the way for a new aggression. The Political Bureau cautions that the soundest and best way to liberate the land is the method pursued by the Lebanese national resistance; namely, direct confrontation on the usurped land and not by hijacking planes or other methods.

3. The Political Bureau also dealt with Turkey's attacks on the Kurds in Turkey and Iraq. It denounces these attacks on a people who are historically oppressed and are seeking to assert their national identity. In conformity with its principles of support for national rights, the PSP cannot but support the Kurdish people and appeal for a halt to the massacre.

'Advocates of Right, Liberty' Claim Paris Bomb

NC091135 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1113 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Advocates of Right and Liberty [Ansar al-Haq wa al-Huriyah] has claimed in Beirut that it is responsible for the blast at the post office in the Paris city hall yesterday. The explosion left 1 woman dead and 18 other people injured.

Explosion Near Al-'Ayshiyah; Two Bodies Found

JN081550 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] In the south, a number of 81-mm mortar shells fell on the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] position in the Bint Jubayl area. Using the appropriate weapons, the ASL returned fire toward Wadi al-Sidr.

Last night, a violent explosion was heard on the outskirts of Al-'Ayshiyah in the Al-Nabatiyah area. An ASL patrol set out to investigate the explosion and found two dismembered bodies believed to be of two terrorists attempting to plant explosives. The ASL patrol also found a quantity of ammunition.

Navy Intercepts Ship off Lebanon; Arms Aboard

TA091042 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli Navy intercepted a ship at sea, opposite the Lebanese coast, and confiscated arms intended for terrorists from Yasir 'Arafat's organization. One passenger was detained. The IDF spokesman announced that this took place 9 days ago. The ship aroused suspicion since there was a speedboat on board. The ship and its crew was released.

The Phalangist radio reported that a large load of arms, intended for the refugee camps in Beirut, Tyre, and Sidon, was confiscated on board the intercepted ship. The ship was going to unload at the port of Khaldah.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the terrorist ship was stopped halfway from Cyprus to Lebanon and that containers full of arms and ammunition were transferred with the help of cranes to an Israeli Navy vessel. When the containers were opened in Israel, very large numbers of boxes full of arms and ammunition were discovered in them. Various kinds of machine guns, RPG and RPK launchers [as heard], submachine guns, and large quantities of other arms were found in the containers.

Our correspondent explains that terrorists have recently tried to renew their infrastructure in Lebanon. Among other things they are trying to transfer many arms to the refugee camps, to set up commands, and to return terrorist commanders to Lebanon.

Peres-Mubarak Summit 'Apparently' Not To Take Place

TA091022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Peres-Mubarak summit will apparently not take place. Our political correspondent reports that the talks held by the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the Tabah negotiations were broken off because the Egyptian representatives gave unsatisfactory replies to the Israeli delegation concerning the recently raised proposals. Let us go over to our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami at the Prime Minister's Office:

Good day to you. Well, the Peres-Mubarak summit will apparently not take place. At this morning's meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian representatives, during which the Egyptians were to provide replies regarding the dispute over the border demarcation issue, these replies were unsatisfactory. According to reports reaching Jerusalem the Israeli team, which is made up of Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, informed the Egyptians that it was pointless to continue the talks, judging from the replies the Israeli team received. As a result, this morning's session was halted.

In about 90 minutes Kimche and Tamir are scheduled to meet again with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. As far as we can tell from here this is a farewell meeting on the part of the Israeli team. After the meeting the team will apparently return to Israel this afternoon, and at this stage, the preparations for the summit, slated to take place in Alexandria on Thursday between the prime minister and the Egyptian president, will also stop.

Well, the Israeli team had to say no to the Egyptians in the wake of their unsatisfactory replies, and we are here awaiting a report from the meeting set for them with the Egyptian foreign minister.

Peres Instructs Team To Return

TA091113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister has instructed the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks to return home this evening. U.S. envoy Richard Murphy returned to Cairo this morning following a visit to Saudi Arabia.

Peres Decries 'Covert, Overt' Support for Terrorism

TA090647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Even the abominable massacre in Istanbul did not shake too many countries. Prime Minister Peres is concerned about the small number of those who condemned the murder in Turkey. This, Mr Peres said, may explain how terror can continue to thrive.

[Begin Peres recording] In following reactions around the world in the wake of this tragic, inhuman incident in the Istanbul synagogue, one should carefully examine not only who condemned this but also who refrained from condemning this, since terror would never have spread in the way it did were it not for the covert and overt support of countries and organizations. In my opinion, all enlightened forces around the world should be enlisted not only to fight against terror but also to condemn those who aid the terrorists directly or indirectly. [end recording]

The prime minister made these remarks to our correspondent Menahem Friedman in Dimona yesterday.

Shamir Scores Peace Process, Territorial Compromise

TA082010 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has strongly attacked the peace plans which, in his opinion, are plans to give up Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. Minister Shamir says that the unity government will not be a government that withdraws. Minister Shamir was talking to members of the Rebellions Movement [fighters against British rule in Palestine] in Tel Aviv, and our correspondent Dan Raviv brings us an excerpt of his remarks:

[Begin Shamir recording, in progress] ...only the Green Line. The national unity government is based on a compromise between its components, a compromise which will be upheld as long as the Arabs do not offer us a political solution acceptable even to those who support territorial compromise. However, these days it is clear to all that everything that has been suggested in the framework of what is termed the peace process is nothing but a complete and utter relinquishing of Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem. No more will we concede to territorial compromise; no more will we agree to delayed solutions of the Camp David type. We are being called upon to withdraw completely and contract our borders into a Procrustean bed that is the Green Line, the Auschwitz line, in Abba Eban's famous description. The unity government has no alternative but to give one answer to these plans; a clear and definite "no." These are not plans for peace. This is not the peace we prayed for. This would not be peace; it would be a loss and disintegration. The unity government cannot change into a government that withdraws.

The national unity government is prepared and wants to hold negotiations for peace; however, the conditions of peace must not deviate from the government's basic guidelines which were agreed upon and formulated 2 years ago when the country's interests were given the utmost concern. The existence of the national unity government is needed today more than ever in order to stand up to the waves of terrorism on the one hand, and to the attempts through peace moves and doplomatic negotiations to gain and steal from Israel what was not achieved through war, on the other hand. There is no cause in the world for Israel to give in and give up its integral assets and its secure foundations. We have enormous strength, and we have strong and reliable allies. Above all, we believe we are right. [end recording]

Consultation on Shin Bet Over; No Statement Released

TA081215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The consultation on the crisis between the State Attorney's Office and the Shin Bet ended at the Prime Minister's Office approximately 1 hour ago. The meeting was also attended by the vice prime minister, the justice minister, the new Shin Bet chief and his predecessor, and the attorney general. Our correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports that the consultation lasted for a little over 1 hour, and it was decided that no statement regarding its content will be released.

Minister Sharir told our correspondent that as in other meetings progress was made. No decision was arrived at regarding an additional consultation. The attorney general told our correspondent that no decision has been made, but the participants agreed on how to act. This morning our political correspondent reported that last week the police investigators spoke with the prime minister on the Shin Bet investigation.

Military Sources: Syrians Do Not Possess MiG-29's

TA091058 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Avi Bnayahu]

[Text] Contrary to reports in Israeli and foreign media the Syrian Air Force has still not received the MiG-29's. This assessment was made by military sources who are following this issue. However, Syrian pilots are currently training in flying and using the systems of the MiG-29 in the Soviet Union.

Turkey Upgrades 'Personal Rank' of Legate in Israel

TA081042 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Sep 86 p 1

[Report from Istanbul by Yohanan Lahav]

[Text] Turkey is upgrading the personal rank of its legate to Israel. The new representative, 55-year-old Ekrem Guvendiren, carries the personal rank of ambassador in the Turkish Foreign Ministry. In his last post he served as the Turkish legate to Australia.

It should be emphasized that the upgrading of the Turkish representative in Israel is in no way related to the massacre in the synagogue in Istanbul.

Cairo-Amman Bank To Open Branch in Nabulus

TA081030 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Sami 'Abudi]

[Excerpt] In what appears as an attempt to establish a mechanism to implement the Jordanian five-year development plan for the occupied territories, Israel and Jordan reportedly agreed to open a branch of the Cairo-Amman Bank in Nabulus.

The Cairo-Amman Bank, the second largest bank in Jordan, and the only bank which is backed by the Jordanian Central Bank, is expected to start operation in the occupied territories early in October.

Reliable sources told *Al-Fajr* that the bank's chair of the board of trustees, Jawdat Sha'sha'a, was in the West Bank last week to arrange for opening a branch in Nabulus.

The source said that Sha'sha'a met all the bank employees who had been on the bank's payroll since 1967 and instructed them to be ready to start work October 1. Sha'sha'a, who reportedly obtained West Bank residency one year ago, returned to Jordan on September 2, after he made arrangements for the bank's opening. Nabulus businessman Midhat Kan'an was chosen as the regional head of the bank. [passage omitted]

Sources Report Fewer Disturbances in W. Bank Schools

TA081152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The new school year begins in Judaea and Samaria today. Approximately 300,000 students will study in public and private schools this year. Sources in the Civilian Administration told our correspondent Arye Gus that during the 2 last years there has been a considerable decrease in the number of disturbances emanating from schools.

Samora Machel Speech Focuses on Regional Issues

MB041653 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Speech by Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the Nonaligned Movement Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 3 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, your majesties, distinguished heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen. In 1960, we met in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. At that time Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe were not sovereign states. Our liberation movements were not full members but only observers. Today, 16 years later, the heads of state and government are meeting in Harare, the capital of independent Zimbabwe. A year ago, our foreign ministers met in Luanda, the capital of independent Angola. Today, SWAPO is a full member of our organization and a recognized movement representing the Namibian people. These changes clearly demonstrate the pace of change the history of southern Africa. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, to neutralize our victories, our peoples' permanent enemy is conducting an organized, sophisticated, violent, and cruel counteroffensive, using different tactics, which have the common aim of containing the emancipation movement and of reducing our countries to imperialist submission politically, economically, socially, culturally, and ideologically.

Toward this end, imperialism uses the weapons of economic pressure, blackmail, and deliberate disinformation. In other cases, it resorts to the brutality of military aggression and terrorism. While in the past the dominant tendency was intervention by expeditionary forces, today imperialism resorts to use of local forces to repress the emancipation movement. It creates regional gendarmes charged with the task of carrying out a policy of subversion, terrorism, and aggression. Interference in internal affairs, terrorism, direct or indirect occupation of territories, and destruction of state have now become dangerous international practices throughtout the Third World. The destruction of Lebanon tragically demonstrates this polcy. Angola and Nicaragua are two of the states affected by this aggressive practice. [passage omitted]

The creation of SADCC in 1980 represents an organizational period and the estalishment of a cooperation strategy to develop our countries economically and to reduce our dependence on South Africa. In the eyes of Pretoria, SADCC represents the failure of its aim to dominate the region through the constellation of states. Accordingly, since 1980 we have observed in the region a generalized escalation of the process of destabilization. The destabilizaiton affects everything in the region. South Africa is mounting intense diplomatic activity, subversive propaganda, economic pressure, and armed aggression.

At the international level, Pretoria tries to cover up its aggression against our region, alleging an East-West conflict. However, in southern Africa, the conflict is caused by apartheid. South African colonialism in Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, and Pretoria's belligerent and expansionist policy in southern Africa are condemned by all peoples and states and worldwide. [passage omitted]

In Mozambique, terrorists are conducting a scorched-earth policy. The terror is nothing but an extension of the state terrorism carried out in South Africa and Namibia. Pretoria intends to destroy Mozambique as a national entity, block the building of the nation, and place our country under its hegemony. The generalized destabilization since 1975 has caused the destruction of about 500 schools, displacing 90,000 students. One in every 10 health centers has been looted. In an attempt to worsen the life of the peasants, 800 stores have been destroyed, thus seriously affecting agricultural marketing, the supply of products, and agricultural production. Sugar and tea factories, and saw mills have been destroyed. Powerlines have been cut down. Railroads, which are essential for the flow of coal — an export product which earned the country a substantial amount of foreign exchange — have been sabotaged.

What is more, South Africa reduced by 90 percent its goods traffic on our railroad system, which previously was one of the principal sources of foreign exchange for the Mozambican economy. These are but a few examples of the effect on Mozambique of external aggression. Our government calculates that the direct cost of this undeclared war exceeds $4 billion, practically double Mozambique's foreign debt. This estimate does not include the indirect effects, such as the paralyzation of production, and the strangulation of the marketing, transport, and distribution systems. It does not include the costs of rehabilitating destroyed economic and social infrastructures.

Terrorism against Mozambique is simply an external affair. The absence of the most elementary national feelings is clearly evidenced in the methods, actions, and objectives of armed bandits. The use of Mozambicans as instruments of terror and destruction is part of the policy of replacing white corpses with black corpses and thus reduce the cost of aggression. In short, it is aimed at mounting a cheap war.

Only foreigners can conceive such cruelty and destructive wrath. Only external aggression can decree that schools, hospitals, public transport, ambulances, and even the most modest personal belongings of the poor peasants should be totally destroyed. Only foreigners can conceive the treachery of taking advantage of a scourge like drought to mount true genocide. Thus, vehicles that carry foodstuffs, medicines, and clothes, including donations from the international community, are selected as targets. The foodstuffs, medicine, and clothes are burned together with the vehicles and their occupants. Pretoria's cold-blooded actions have resulted in over 100,000 deaths.

It is a matter of concern to us that these terrorist groups enjoy the support and complicity of certain Western countries who describe themselves as champions of the struggle against terrorism.

Today, terrorism as a form of external aggression affects various countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America which are represented in this hall. Armed banditry is a new tactic of aggresssion against the independence of our states and the Nonaligned

Movement. Accordingly, our summit must give due attention to this phenomenon and take necessary measures for its total eradication.

Mr Chairman, for 22 years the Mozambican people have been fighting for the establishment of peace, conscious of the fact that it is an essential precondition to development. Only in a climate of stability can we develop all our country's potential, extend education and health facilities to all our people, and eliminate hunger, nakedness and misery — in short, eliminate backwardness. Peace is essential for cooperation among the countries of our region and for southern Africa's full participation in the process of establishing a new international economic order. Accordingly, within the framework of our policy of peace, we signed the nonagression and good-neighborliness accord with South Africa in March 1984. The Nkomati Accord compels the South African regime to end the destabilisation of Mozambique and to renounce aggression against our country. However, South Africa has not stood by this pledge.

The People's Republic of Mozambique as a Frontline State is viewed by South Africa as a model that should be destroyed. The People's Republic of Mozambique has established a nonracist society, a society of equality among men of all races, and a society which aims at eliminating all forms of discrimination and exploitation.

Our country is rich in natural resources with fertile land, vast water and energy resources, as well as important mineral deposits. The 2600 km of Mozambican coast extend along the Mozambican channel, thus making it an important geostrategic sea route. With its harbors and railroads, Mozambique clearly provides natural access to the sea for the landlocked countries in our region. Hence, it is an essential element in the SADCC cooperation objectives.

Because of our nonracist stand; our economic potential, which is important to the region; because of our strategic position, and historical dependence on South Africa, Mozambique is a principal target within the context of Pretoria's regional strategy. That is why Pretoria's action has been to pursue and intensify aggression through the use of armed bandits, thus violating the Nkomati Accord.

In the face of irreversible intensification of the struggle waged by the South African people, in the face of the development of armed struggle waged by the Namibian people, in the face of increasing international isolation, the Pretoria regime is now trying to redesign the image of armed banditry. In this framework, Pretoria uses international circles which support apartheid to establish armed bandit operational bases outside South Africa. This maneuver is aimed at extending the conflict which is solely between the peoples of the region and apartheid, to OAU member countries.

Mr Chairman, for the last 10 years, we have been observing in South Africa a popular struggle unprecedented in that country's history. Under the leadership of the ANC, including the United Demorcatric Front, trade unions, and other patriotic and democratic organizations, the South African people have taken the initiative to transform the society. Their struggle is already irreversible and will only stop with an end to apartheid. Murders and massacres are expressions of dispair in those who never dreamed of seeing their power and hegemonic myth contested by the people they have always considered inferior. In their struggle, the South African people have begun to build a united, democratic, and nonracialist nation. Blacks, coloreds, Indians, whites — South Africans of all races and religions, South Africans of different social origins — are fighting side by side, encouraged by their successes.[passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, there is no democratic apartheid, there is no humane apartheid, there is no peace-loving apartheid. Apartheid is the denial of justice, equality, and social existence. It is an institutionalized violation of all human rights. Apartheid like colonialism cannot be reformed. Apartheid like colonialism must be eradicated. The belligerent circles supporting the Pretoria regime within South Africa and outside are still looking for a formula that would enable them to end the apartheid system but preserve the present power status. To gain time and undo the achievements made by the people of the region, these circles are ready to promote conflicts, including a racial war, which can affect the whole region and degenerate into a confrontation between forces outside the continent.

South Africa has been isolated by the international community because of its racist policy. It is apartheid which has been isolating the white South African population and denying them their right of being Africans. It is apartheid which prevents white South Africans from identifying themselves as an African people. White South Africans are not rejected on our continent. White are not rejected in Africa. Southern Africa is already an example of this reality. In our countries, the color of skin is not a criteria of nationality. In all our countries there are many white citizens, all of whom enjoy full constitutional rights. This is an essential part of the civilization that our countries are establishing in the region.

The international community, particularly the Nonalinged Movement, must intensify its support for the struggle waged by the ANC and all South African democratic forces to establish their nonracist policy to broaden the large internal and external front against apartheid. In this way, we will be able to prevent fanatics and adventurists from leading the region into a bloodbath with unforeseeable consequences to world peace. We want a democratric South Africa where justice and equality prevail; a South Africa where all are South Africans regardless of color, race or religion. We want a South Africa where all take part in political and economic decisionmaking and benefit from the resources they produce. We want a South Africa where all citizens possess the same rights and are considered equal before the law. Total eleimination of apartheid means the end of apartheid politically, economically, socially, and culturally. For this, the South African regime should negotiate with the ANC.

In our midst today is Oliver Tambo, the ANC president — a man and a fighter who has been leading the struggle of the ANC in South Africa. Comrade Oliver Tambo, we are all aware of your ability as a leader, the charisma you enjoy among your people. It is men like you, Oliver Tambo, at the head of the struggle of the peoples, who inspire strength, confidence, and determination in the people to continue the struggle and win. It is with Nelson

Mandela and Oliver Tambo that the South African Government must negotiate. For this dialogue to be constructive, the international community agrees that it requires the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the acceptance of the ANC and other political and democratic organizations, and the repeal of racist legislation. [passage omitted]

Historical facts, dating back two decades , demonstrate that the issue of Namibia had nothing to do with the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola, let alone with Angola, which was a Portuguese colony. It is against international law and ethics to link Namibian independence to extraneous issues over which the Namibian people have no right of intervention or decision. It is paramount that the international community entensify all forms of support for the struggle of national liberation waged by SWAPO and continue with its efforts to ensure the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Mr Chairman, the international community is of the opnion that the application of mandatory and all encompassing sanctions against South Africa is an effective way to force the current Pretoria leaders to accept a dialogue and to prevent the spread of war. South Africa threatens reprisals against neighboring countries if sanctions are enacted. The truth of the matter is that since 1975 South Africa has been applying undeclared sanctions against the countries of the region, in addition to the destruction caused by its aggression. The damage caused to the SADCC alone exceeds $10 billion since 1980. [passage omitted]

A mountain of prejudices and susceptibilities divide the South Africans, thus darkening their vision. When all South Africans overcome this mountain, they will see how beautiful and marvellous their country can be for all South Africans. Accordingly, it is the duty of all countries worldwide, particularly the nonaligned countries, to take concrete action that will enable southern African peoples to overcome the economic and social effects of South African aggression. It is necessary to intensify the diplomatic struggle and increasingly to demand the eradication of apartheid, the principal cause of destabilization and war.

Mr Chairman, the right of peoples to self-determination and independence has been increasingly recognized. Mankind has devoted its attention to this right for a long time now. Most of the countries represented here were born out of the implementation of this principle. In Sahara, Palestine, and East Timor, heroic and determined people have been reaffirming in difficult conditions the inalienable right to independence and sovereignty. They have demonstrated the highest example of love of liberty and have sacrificed their lives to have their fatherland. They defend the principles enshrined in the charter of the Nonaligned Movement. Thus, we consider as positive the contacts between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front under the auspices of the office of the UN secretary general. It is our hopes that these contacts will lead to direct negotiations between the parties on the implementation of the relevant resolutions passed by the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement.

We express solidarity with the Palestian people, who have been deprived of their fatherland and are subject to systematic extermination, and whose leadership has been the target of physical destruction. Their legitimate and inalienable rights include the creation of a free, independent, and sovereign Palestinian state.

The existence of peace in the Middle East necessarily demands the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region, particularly Lebanon. We favor an international conference to be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the parties involved in the conflict on an equal footing, including the PLO, the legitimate representaive of the Palestinian people.

Our repect for the noble principle of nonuse of force to solve disputes between states forces us to condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya, a member country of our movement. Such acts of aggression must be completely eradicated lest they become dangerous precedents in international relations.

It is the duty of this august assembly to take a firm position in favor of the rights of self-determination and recognition of the independence of the people of East Timor. In East Timor, we observe the occupation of a territory, the deprivation of the rights to liberty of a people, and a flagrant violation of the principles of our Nonaligned Movement. The People's Republic of Mozambique hailed and encourages the efforts carried out by the UN secretary general to find a just solution to the East Timor issue based on the .UN Security Council resolutions.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is of the opinion that the reunification of Korea is essential and favors the constructive proposals made by the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea. The lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula demands the withdrawal of foreign troops from the region.

We have been following with great concern the acts of destabilization against Nicaragua, an active member of our movement. We strongly appeal for the scrupulous respect for the territorial integrity of that country and its sovereignty, as well as for an immediate end to interference in its internal affirs. In this context, we appeal for respect for the principle of arbitration. We salute the policy of nonalignment followed by Nicaragua, which is reaffirmed by its invitation for us to hold our next conference in Managua.

We express solidarity with the struggle waged by peoples of Latin America to restore liberty, justice, and deomocracy, particularly in El Salvador and Chile. We salute the ongoing democratic victories in various countries of Latin America, which open a new phase of hope and happiness for the peoples of the region. [passage omitted]

We observe encouraging progress in southeast Asia. We shall continue to encourage the establishment of peace and cooperation among the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea thus allowing them to devote their energy to progress which they so much need.

Likewise, we wish to hail the efforts being carried out for the establishment of peace in Democratic Afghanistan, thus allowing the people to advance on the path of progress.

It appears that the African fraternity and the spirit of nonalignment have begun to prevail in the Horn of Africa, where we observe encouraging signals of dialogue. between the government of Ethiopia and Somalia. [passage omitted]

The reinitiation of dialogue between the USSR and the United States is positive. It is our wish that the continuation of these negotiations will bring about benefits in all spheres of detente, particularly in the field of disarmament. We hail the Soviet decision to unilaterally prolong the nuclear test moratorium. [passage omitted]

The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a demilitarized and denuclearized zone is a great concern of the coastal countries and the responsibility of our movement. It is with great concern that we observe the increasing presence of foreign military forces and bases in violation of the wishes of the majority of the international community and relevant resolutions passed by various international organizations. This fact aggravates the tension and instability in the southern region of our continent.

One again, we reaffirm our total support for the ongoing efforts by our movement and the United Nations to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo, Sri Lanka. [passage omitted]

We hereby reaffirm before this august assembly our engagement and our determination to defend our sovereignty, territorial integrity, our liberty and independence. The Mozambican people will continue their struggle in the certainty of victory. The struggle continues. Thank you very much.

Ivory Coast's Ake Reacts To Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

AB061915 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6, 7 Sep 86 pp 30,31

[Rejoinder issued by Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake to Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's attacks on Ivory Coast, Cameroon, anj Zaire at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare on 4 September]

[Text] The Ivory Coast delegation had no intention of contributing to the general debate, but Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's statement forces it to use its right to reply following the thoughtless statement he made against its head of state, its government, and its country.

Mr Chairman, my delegation is infinitely grateful to you for your strong and appropriate response to Col al-Qadhdhafi's speech. The prolonged applause which followed this response shows that a majority of the conference members disapproved of his point of view, his untimely interference in the internal affairs of other states,, and the lack of consideration he has shown to some members of this movement and their leaders.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, in his incoherent statement which was filled with abuses, insults, and intolerance which are so characteristic of him, thought he was attacking my head of state and my country for restoring diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. The education I have received prevents me from using the same language as he. But he should know that if he lacks respect for his peers, heads of state, and government, then he constitutes a case for doctors of the Faculty of Medicine to work on. For now, I would like to tell him that we have nothing to learn from him and that his utterances can in no way make us deviate from the political line we have freely chosen and for which the only judges are the sovereign people of the Ivory Coast. We therefore treat these utterances with the contempt that they deserve.

Mr Chairman, the Ivory Coast intends to conduct and carry out a policy of full sovereignty and total independence. As a free country — like, I believe, all the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement — Ivory Coast wants to be the friend of all and the enemy of none. Its decision to restore diplomation relations with the State of Israel since 12 February, 1986, stems from this attitude. In any case, that decision falls within the framework of its sovereign right to renew and maintain diplomatic relations with all countries that desire and undertake to scrupulously respect its sovereignty and its freedom. This right guaranteed to each citizen is independent of any prior agreement with any persons or organization whatsoever. Nobody, therefore, can contest that this is our right. Sarcasms, pressures, intimidations, and even threats will not change a thing.

This decision is in line with the will expressed by the eighth congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast to see Ivory Coast henceforth maintain diplomatic relations with all countries without exception and irrespective of their political, economic, and social systems. It is in implementing this recommendation that we restored our diplomatic relations with Israel and the Soviet Union, and established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, the DPRK, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Vanuatua, and so on.

Our decision stems from our ideal of peace and our desire to contribute, to the extent possible, to the establishment of peace through dialogue and negotiation. This desire for peace implies that we must at all times be able to initiate constructive dialogue with all countries to search for solutions to all conflicts whatever their nature and wherever they may arise, for the search of peace in the world, without which there can be no development. All our foreign policy stems from this conception, because peace for us has no geographical borders. True to this ideal, we work to promote peace in the world and particularly in Africa through the eradication of colonial domination, racial discrimination in all its forms, and especially its most odious and revolting form that apartheid constitutes, by the accession of Namibia to independence and reconciliation among African states. Col al-Qadhdhafi has no lessons of probity to give in this conference, because it is he who violates the fundamental principles of this movement and those of the OAU. It is he whose troops, as he implicitly admitted, occupy a part of the territory of an independent and sovereign African state, a founding member, like Libya, of the OAU, and this in flagrant violation of the sacrosant principle of the strict respect of borders inherited from colonization. It is he who maintains and finances subversion in many states; organizes training camps on his territory for his agents of subversion; recruits young people eager for knowledge to whom he promises scholarships and retains in Libya to train and equip them to go and commit acts of sabotage in their own countries in order to destabilize these counries.

We are happy to note that our young compatriots who were recruited for this purpose revolted and refused to be used as accomplices in his nefarious designs. They demanded their return home and thanks to the intervention of a friendly neighboring country, they were able to return to the Ivory Coast where they are now living in peace.

In his ramblings, President al-Qadhdhafi blames French-speaking and English-speaking countries which maintain friendly cooperative relations with France and Great Britain and meet in conferences to discuss problems of common interest. These meetings do not mean that our countries approve of all the policies of the French and British Governments. These meetings constitute a framework of consultation and dialogue for effective cooperation; a consultative framework through which concrete actions for the promotion of peace and development can be developed. Participation in such meetings does not in any way imply that these states are abdicating any portion of their sovereignty to allow themselves to be subjugated again. To make such an insinuation about the meeting of France and Africa or that of the Commonwealth is to insult our dignity.

Col al-Qadhdhafi should know that Ivory Coast, under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny, has fought not only to recover its own freedom and dignity, but also for other African countries to recover theirs. It has no intention of losing or sacrificing this freedom and dignity that it has dearly acquired to anybody or for any reason whatsoever.

Beyond the history of the Ivory Coast, President Houphouet-Boigny can also be identified with the history of the emancipation of French-speaking Africa and decolonization in Africa. It is the Ivory Coast which should give lessons about freedom and dignity which Col al-Qadhdhafi pretends to give; it is he who constitutes the main obstacle to national reconcilation in Chad, to the return of peace to that brotherly country in order to enable its people to devote themselves to the immense task of national reconstruction and development; a man who has never worked toward promoting peace and harmony among peoples; he has never favored the settlement of disputes but does his utmost to fan pockets of tensions, preach hate, terrorism, the overthrow of regimes that he does not like or that do not agree to carry out his wishes.

Col al-Qadhdhafi attacks our countries undoubtedly because we refused to join the club of the "Libyan-speaking countries" which he would like to create and which would be at his beck and call. He dares to refer to independent and sovereign states respected throughout the world as puppets. That should come as no surprise to us from a leader whose policy consists in creating ex nihilo, states or governments which lack both representativity and legitimacy and which he alone recognizes and manipulates in order to quench his expanisionist desires.

In addition to President Houphouet-Boigny, a man whose wisdom, clearsightedness, and stature as a statesman are recognized worldwide, a man who has devoted his whole life to combatting injustice and strives to restore dignity and freedom for Africans, Col al-Qadhdhafi also attacked two other distinguished and friendly heads of state: Presidents Paul Biya and Mobutu Sese Seko. This insult from the Libyan leader has found a suitable response in the joint statement made by the heads of the Cameroonian and Zairian delegations and myself. We are requesting the publication of this statement as an official document of this 8th summit.

Mr Chairman, we shall content ourselves with this short statement while exercising our right to reply. In conclusion, we would like to assert that we all represent here independent and sovereign states. We owe one another mutual respect, we should strive to remain tolerant and understanding towards one another, we must accept, whether we approve of them or not, the decisions each of us makes in exercising his sovereign rights in the best interest of his people. This does not prevent us from striving together to mobilize our energy to find suitable solutions to the serious political and economic problems facing our world and in particular, the Third World. That is why we are here in Harare, to participate in this 8th summit of the nonaligned countries. Thank you.

Harare Reports DPRK To Host 1988 NAM Summit

MB061754 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongaong, has been chosen as the venue of the Nonaligned Movement foreign minister's conference in 1988. Pyongyang was chosen last night during a meeting of the political committee. Libya, which had expressed the wish to host the conference in Tripoli, withdrew its candidacy.

Khamene'i on Proposed Plan, Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

NC050658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] At the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the Islamic Republic of Iran has tendered a plan containing three proposals to the Zimbabwean Government. This plan focuses on what the members of the Nonaligned Movement currently meeting in Harare can do to find a solution to the problem of racism. Our correspondent in Harare has sent us the following report:

[Begin recording] By tendering its three proposals to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the Islamic Republic of Iran has submitted a plan to the Zimbabwean Government, as the current leader of the Nonaligned Movement, regarding the assistance which members attending the present nonaligned summit can give to end the problem of racism. Although the content of these three proposals has not yet been published, President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i told us in an interview that all three have been accepted by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Hugabe. They will soon be discussed in draft form directly by the summit without first going through the political committees. Our president added: This proposed draft will be signed by a number of leaders participating in the summit, and the Islamic Republic of Iran will be the first to do so.

Commenting on yesterday's remarks by Libyan leader Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi about the existence of a number of unsuitable members within the Nonaligned Movement, our president said: I agree with what Al-Qadhdhafi stated — without confirming the names of the countries which he listed — about a number of nonaligned members being foreign spies and participants in the fifth column of world arrogance. I announced this during meetings with various leaders of the movement, particularly Castro and Samora Machel. It is my belief that the number of members the movement has is not important. If only 40 members — 40 truly committed members who dare to speak up against the United States — remain in this movement, this will be sufficient. In view of the fact that there is no way to oust these other members, he added, we have proposed that certain criteria be set for membership. This is the voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Harare. [end recording]

Holds News Conference

NC060945 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch from Harare — recorded]

[Text] President Khamene'i has announced that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, has declared Iraq to be the initiator of the war and therefore deserving of chastisement. The president made this statement during a news conference with local and foreign correspondents broadcast by radio and television. At the beginning of this news conference, President Khamene'i affirmed that this Nonaligned Movement session was one of the most significant to be held in the last 25 years primarily because it was taking place in Zimbabwe. He said: This session was convened near the oppressed country of South Africa, which has been the scene of the most heinous atrocities perpetrated against humanity. This places a great responsibility on the members of this movement. He added: The current session cannot claim success until it finds a plausible and acceptable solution for this important international issue which poses one of the greatest (?problems) to humanity.

The president continued: The Eighth Nonaligned Summit is now in its final stages. All members should be quick to take action, to make decisions, and to formulate a realistic view of international issues and problems. Responding to a question from an FRG correspondent about the president's talks with Mr Robert Mugabe on the Iran-Iraq war, Khamene'i said: We informed him of our position. Mr Mugabe, who is a well-informed and intelligent individual, confirmed that Iraq was the initiator of the war on the basis of the evidence shown to him, and said that it must be chastised for this reason.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: We seek the same end. It is obvious that all people who love justice also demand that it be served. In reply to another foreign correspondent's question on the Nonaligned Movement's stance with regard to the Iran-Iraq war, Khamene'i stated: Fortunately, the Nonaligned Movement has adopted a more appropriate stand. The very start of the war was condemned at this session. It can therefore be said that the movement's position in this regard has made a great deal of progress. However, this is still not enough in our view. It still does not meet the requirements of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Responding to an AFP correspondent's question about the nature of relations between Iran and France, Mr Khamene'i said that although some difficulties still existed between the two countries, they were fortunately on the verge of being resolved. He continued: Of course, we are not very satisfied with the pace of improvement in these ties. But all things considered, the outlook of our relations with France seems hopeful.

Replying to another foreign correspondent's question on Iran's relations with the Soviet Union, Mr Khamene'i affirmed: Iran and the Soviet Union are two countries that share a long common border. Our ties with this country are sincere and cordial. When a French correspondent asked about Iran's links with the armed groups holding foreign hostages in Lebanon, President Khamene'i said that although the Islamic Republic of Iran has a great deal of influence on Muslim and revolutionary groups in Lebanon, it is basically not fond of taking hostages. However, he denied any kind of link between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the groups holding hostages in Lebanon. This is a dispatch from the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Harare.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Addresses Summit

JN060817 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
6 Sep 86 pp 1,3

[Text] Harare (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri on Friday reiterated Jordan's commitment towards establishing peace in the Middle East and said the only way towards achieving such a goal was through an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict attended by all parties involved and the five permanent members of the U.S. Security Council.

Addressing the seventh summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mr al-Masri paid tribute to the recent Iraqi proposal to end the six-year-old war with Iran and called on Tehran to respond positively to the call.

In his speech, Mr Al-Masri recalled that the last non-aligned summit, held in New Delhi, India, in 1983, had drawn up detailed and comprehensive political programmes aimed at uniting all non-aligned states around specific goals and establishing a new system for international relations. Such programmes, Mr al-Masri said, needed continued follow-up action and called for more dedication by memebr states to preserve the unity of the movement. Mr. al-Masri urged all non-aligned states to work towards achieving international peace and security. While the movement sought to establish a new system for international relations, it had also rejected polarisation, colonialism, imperialism, expansion, hegemony and oppression, the minister pointed out. However, he said, the Non-Aligned Movement's response to escalating international tension and crises reflected a "difference between theory and practice."

"At a time there was a dire need for strict adherence to the Non-Aligned Movement's principles," Mr al-Masri said.

The minister called on the member states to reconsider the Non-Aligned Movement's course with a view to converting it from a forum to lodge complaints into a scene for active and serious work.

Mr al-Masri reviewed the latest developments and the current situation in southern Africa, the Middle East and Central America saying that the two superpowers were vying for domination and violating the the neutral stand of many of the states in the three regions.

He pointed out that southern African nations were experiencing numerous political and economic problems and the situation was further complicated by the explosive situation in Namibia (South West Africa), where people were suffering from colonialism and apartheid policies practised by the white minority regime in South Africa.

"The Arab world in general, and Jordan in particular, knows better than any other people in the region about the consequences and disadvantages of such a system," Mr al-Masri said. "We are facing an entity which is not different from the views and practices of the South African regime," he said. "Moreover, the similarity and conformity in views and practices of the two regimes — Israel and South Africa — have gone beyond the point of mere resemblance to complete cooperation despite international rejection adn denunciation of such practices," he added.

On the Gulf War, Mr al-Masri said the conflict had entered the seventh year despite all efforts to put an end to it. Iraq's recent peace proposal, said Mr al-Masri, constituted a good and objective basis for a peaceful settlement to the conflict. he urged Iran to respond positively to the Iraqi proposal and arrive at a peaceful settlement "which will serve the interests of both countries in line with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and which will also contribute to peace in the region."

On the Palestinian problem Mr al-Masri said Israel continued to ignore all U.S. resolutions on the issue.

The Jewish state was working with the firm belief that by the time the international community stepped up pressure on it, the world would also be ready to accept the fait accompli situation in the occupied territories, Mr al-Masri said.

"Jordan has welcomed and supported all endeavours to achieve a just and durable settlement to the Palestinian problem provided that such a settlement would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "In our search for a just peace, Arab countries , including Jordan, met in Fes and approved a Pan-Arab peace plan which calls for an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and emphasises the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said.

To translate such decisions into deeds, Jordan. along with others, called for convening an international peace conference to be attended by all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the five permanent member states of the U.S. Security Council to lay down foundations of peace, He said.

Mr al-Masri stressed Jordan's commitment to peace in the region, saying that the only "visible means for achieving peace, which guarantees the security of all the states in the region and the rights of their people, including the Palestinians, is a comprehensive solution which eliminates divisions and splits." "Such peace be achieved through an international peace conference attended by the PLO as a full member," Mr al-Masri concluded.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Addresses Summit

JN051532 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1220 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (WAKH) — Bahrain has reiterated its pride at being a member of the Nonaligned Movement and stressed its determination to support the movement's progression with all of its power and capabilities. It also pledged to support the movement's goals which are represented in freedom, dignity, and progress.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister and head of the Bahraini delegation to the nonaligned conference, said in the speech he delivered before the nonaligned conference that the Nonaligned Movement has been a replacement for the military alliances and confrontations among the superpowers. He stated that the Nonaligned Movement has a historic mission which must be adhered to an defended despite all the impediments and difficulties.

Regarding the policy of apartheid, Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said that the international community is demanded through the UN Security Council to pressure the white minority government to stop its procrastination and prevarication in ending its illegimate occupation of Namibia and to implement UN Resolution 435, which was issued in 1978 and which calls for the attainment of the independence of Namibia under the UN aegis.

He urged the countries which still maintain firm relations with the government of Pretoria to reconsider these relations whose sole outcome is the continuation of injustice against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. He added that among the most outstanding reasons for the disintegration and lack of solidarity among the Nonaligned Movement's member-states is the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which nullified its noble principles among the stockpiles of bombs and projectiles. He said the whole world realizes the danger and futility of this war and that is why all of the UN Security Council resolutions called for the termination of this war and for reaching a peaceful solution through negotiations. He regretted the failure of the mediation efforts undertaken by the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO, and other countries to hammer out a solution to this dispute. The Bahraini minister called on Iran to resort to peace as Iraq did. He said that the recent call by the Iraqi president is worth the appreciation and the respect of the conference because it is a call for negotiations and a solution to differences in order to restore peace to the region. He added that this is the logic of reason, history, and neighborhood. It is the logic of religion which Iraq and Iran believes in and the logic of the Nonaligned Movement principles which the two sides proclaimed adherence to.

On the Arab-Zionist dispute, the Bahraini minister said that this dispute can only be solved through reaching a comprehensive and just settlement that includes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establishing their independent state on their national soil. He said that the convocation of an international peace conference in the Middle East is a step in the right direction which expedites the process of laying the bases for a just peace and eliminating the war dangers which jeopardize world stability and security. Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah expressed his hope that the nonaligned Movement will exert efforts to attain the withdrawal of the Israeli invading forces from southern Lebanon.

On the Afghan issue he said that this issue has become a hotbed of tension in southwest Asia because the Soviet forces continue their occupation of this country, which joined the nonaligned Movement in 1979, despite repeated UN resolutions calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan in order to enable the Afghan people torestore their freedom and resume their adoption of the nonaligned policy.

Referring to the Cypriot issue, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah welcomed the efforts of UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar that are designed to create the optimum atmosphere paving the way for reaching a just and durable solution that satisfies the two disputing sides.

He attributed the increase in developing countries' debts to the rise in the costs of manufactured materials which they import from the advanced countries and to the drop in the prices of the raw materials which these countries export. He pointed out that this has negative effects on the economic and social development efforts in the developing countries.

Shaykh Muhammad called on the Third World countries to intensify cooperation among themselves in order to help stabilize the situation on the international market — which has been subject to acute fluctuation in the prices of raw material — and to create an optimum atmosphere for the continatuion of the North-South dialogue, particularly as the advanced countries are still imposing measures to protect tarrifs.

Tanzania's Mwinyi Offers Port To Southern Africa

EA061028 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has stressed Tanzania's position on assisting southern African countries by allowing them to use Dar es Salaam port if they are affected by sanctions against South Africa, and he called for international assistance to develop Dar es Salaam port and defend it against sabotage acts.

Addressing a session of Nonaligned Movement countries, President Mwinyi said sabotage carried out by terrorists supported by South Africa's Boers could halt the important Benguela railway in Angola and the Beira railway in Mozambique. Therefore, he said, other important routes and stations, such as the Tazara railway and the Tanzania-Zambia oil pipeline, could also be targets for sabotage.

President Mwinyi called on the countries of the movement to increase their resolve to support the liberation movements in southern Africa politically, legally, morally, and materially in order to enable them to intensify the struggle against the oppressive regime of the racists.

Benin President Calls for RSA-ANC Direct Talks

MB040517 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0108 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — Benin President Mathieu Kerekou this evening called for direct talks between Pretoria and the African National Congress of South Africa, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

He told the summit that the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) should stop talking and take action to "abolish the system being propped up by evil forces."

NAM had to see to it that the state of emergency in South Africa was abolished. It should also secure the release of all political prisoners.

Blaming certain Western countries for supporting South Africa, he said they were shirking their responsibilities as members of the United Nations and fuelling armed struggle as the only solution to end apartheid.

"While the massacre of blacks and arrests are continuing we have come to harare for the elimination of apartheid," said President Kerekou.

Like other speakers before him, the Benin leader called for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. NAM, he said, had to set up structures to ggive support to liberation movements and the frontline states.

It was time to mobilise resources after 25 years of "dead letter" resolutiones, he said.

Instead of detente and peaceful coexistence, he said, we should "prepare to struggle."

Summit Delegates Confer With Colleagues

Museveni, Bendjedid Upgrade Ties

EA041936 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] President Museveni has held talks in Harare with the Sudanese delegation, President Bendjedid of Algeria, the president of Yugoslavia and the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Mr Bendjedid disclosed that Algeria's mission in Uganda will be raised to the level of a full embassy. He expressed a high appreciation for the system of bartering, saying it will assist the two countries considerably. He also offered to assist Uganda in training personnel in oil technology.

President Yoweri Museveni and the Yugoslav head of state discussed matters of bilateral relations and issues related to the internal situation [as heard]. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i, Al-Qadhdhafi Meet

LD050952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] During their meeting in Harare today, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi explained Libya's position vis-a-vis the recent attack by U.S. imperialism against his country and the measures taken by Libya at the international level, to Mr Khamene'i.

During the meeting, held this morning at the Headquarters for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, the two sides stressed the need to discuss and exchange viewpoints on issues on the agenda of the current summit, as well as the need to further coordinate the stances of the two revolutionary countries, Iran and Libya.

Mr Khamene'i described the summit as a good opportunity for all progressist countries to declare their positions against the United States. The meeting, during which methods of struggle against global arrogance were discussed, was attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The two sides also stressed the need to strengthen the relations between and the viewpoints of progressive countries. In view of the latest success achieved at the OPEC level, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on oil, in light of the latest decision calling for a cut in oil production. The two sides also discussed the latest developments in the imposed war as well as the victories achieved by the soldiers of Islam [jund al-Islam]. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mr Khamene'i lauded jund al-Islam victories.

Khamene'i Repeats Gandhi Meeting

NC050654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i again in Harare yesterday. During their meeting, Mr Khamene'i said: We believe that the Nonaligned Movement should be revived, and that its provision of assistance to needy countries will assist in this effort. Mr. Khamene'i said: Cooperation between our two nonaligned countries can also strengthen the spirit of the Nonaligned Movement and increase its prestige. In this meeting, his second with Mr Khamene'i, Rajiv Gandhi agreed with Mr Khamene'i's views and pointed out the need for further coordination between Iran and India within the Nonaligned Movement. The venue of the next nonaligned summit was also discussed at the meeting, attended by the two countries' foreign ministers.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Hasani Exchange Views

LD061128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who has in recent days been very popular among the heads of states and governments gathered at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, continued an intensive exchange of views with the leaders of three other nonaligned countries this afternoon.

In the course of the meeting with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, stress was placed on the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the development of the situation in the Mediterranean, and relations between the SFRY and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

During the meeting between Sinan Hasani and Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, views were exchanged on the most topical issues on the agenda of the eighth summit in Harare, with stress placed on the explosive situation in southern Africa.

Tonight Sinan Hasani also held talks with Mozambican President Samora Machel.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Meets Castro

EA042312 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, this evening in Harare met Comrade Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Cuba. During the meeting, the militant relations between the two parties and countries and the Yemeni and Cuban revolutions were discussed, in addition to the international situation and issues of common interest. [passage omitted]

SAPA Reports Frontline Session

MB050643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 4, SAPA — Leaders of the Frontline States met behind closed doors tonight with their counterparts from Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and Congo. No details of the meeting were disclosed but ZIANA — the semi-official news Agency — believes they centred on southern Africa and the Nonaligned Movement summit heads of state and government. The meeting, which was held at the Harare International Conference Centre, was attended by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, Tanzania's President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Botswana's President Quett Masire, Mozambique's President Samora Machel, Zimbabwe's Premier Robert Mugabe and their foreign ministers representing the Frontline States; and President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and principe, President Denis Sassou Nguesso of Congo, and their foreign ministers.

JANA Lists Al-Qadhdhafi Meetings

LD052047 Tripoli JANA in English
1817 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Muharam Shahr al Fateh 5, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received this morning President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the president of the Republic of the Maldives. President Abdul Gayoom made a statement to JANA in which he asserted that the issues raised by the leader of the revolution at the non-aligned summit were very important and serious issues which the non-aligned countries must earnestly study and work to find appropriate solutions.

The president of the Maldives added "We intensify our efforts and set up a political and thinking union amongst member states the Non-aligned Movement would have better future than its past."

Furthermore, the leader of the revolution received this morning, Mr. Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, Sharaf Al-din Pirzada, The secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Mr. Johnson Malabu, the president of the United African Conference for the Liberation of South Africa, Mr. Pak Song-chol, the vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of its delegation to the Non-aligned Movement.

'Arafat in 'Important' Sessions

JN051909 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1637 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is continuing to hold a series of important meetings in Harare, Zimbabwe, with a number of the presidents and leaders of countries that are participating in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. For the second time within 48 hours, Brother Abu 'Ammar met with Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani. They reviewed the developments in the Palestine question and stressed the need to adopt a more positive stand on the Palestine question during the summit. Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department; Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, State Council member; and Hamad Ahmad, Sudan's ambassador in Dar-es-Salam, attended the meeting.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Malian President Moussa Traore, They reviewed a number of hot issues that threaten world peace and security, foremost of which were developments in the Palestine question. President Traore renewed his country's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Brother Abu 'Ammar met with the Malaysian prime minister who stressed the need to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East on the basis of restoring the Palestinian people's rights and the establishment of their independent state.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Tanzanian Presidnet Ali Hassan Mwinyi. They reviewed the general situation in the Middle East. President Mwinyi affirmed his country's constant support for the PLO and all of the political proposals to which the PLO agrees, especially the idea of convening an international conference to achieve a just peace in the Middle East by guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The meeting was attended by Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department; Salman al-Hirfi, adviser to the commander in chief for African affairs; and Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz, PLO representative in Tanzania and Cape Verde.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Peruvian President Alan Garcia. They reviewed the international situation and a number of issues of mutual interest. Garcia renewed his country's absolute support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their national, inalienable rights. including their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department; Brother Salman al-Hirfi, adviser to the commander in chief for African affairs; Brother Ahmad Subuh, PLO representative in Mexico; and Brother 'Isam Kamil. The meeting was also attended by the Peruvian foreign minister.

Saud' Meets 'Arafat, 'Aziz

LD051707 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1538 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, met here today Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Chairman, and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister. Matters concerning the nonaligned summit and issues of common interest were discussed.

Iraq's Ramadan, Ziaul Haq Confer

JN051419 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT
5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has held a series of contacts with delegation heads at the nonaligned summit. Today's meetings reviewed bilateral relations and topics on the agenda of the Harare summit, with special emphasis on the Iran-Iraq war.

Taha Yasin Ramadan met with Presidents Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Samora Machel of Mozambique. He also conferred with Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian foreign minister and chief delegate to the conference; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister and chief delegate; and Sa'ud Muhammad Al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs.

Iraq's 'Aziz Meets Counterparts

JN051424 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1215 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met a number of his counterparts today and discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them, as well as topics on the agenda of the Harare summit conference.

The foreign minister met separately with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister and head of his country's delegation; Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian foreign minister and chief delegate; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister and chief delegate of Bahrain, and Sa'ud Al-'Uzaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs.

Al-Mirghani Agrees To SFRY Visit

JN061111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1047 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (SUNA) — .State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and State Council member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din met with the SFRY president here yesterday evening. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote and develop them. They also exchanged viewpoints on the matters presented to the nonaligned summit conference and Sudan's speech at the summit conference.

The SFRY president personally invited the State Council Chairman to visit the SFRY. The chairman accepted the invitation and the date of the visit will be set later. Foreign Minister Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi attended the meeting.

Keshtmand Meets Ortega, Khaddam

LD052056 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Today in Harare, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the DRA delegation at the conference of heads of states or heads of governments of nonaligned countries, met Daniel Ortega, leader of Nicaragua. Comrade Shah Muhammad Dost, the DRA foreign affairs minister, and Brockman Miguel D'Escoto, foreign affairs minister of Nicaragua, were also present during the meeting.

A BIA correspondent reported from Harare that during the meeting, which took place in a friendly and comradely climate, they exchanged views on strengthening and expanding the existing friendly relations between both countries, important international issues, and issues that are under discussion at the conference in Harare. Daniel Ortega expressed the firm solidarity of the people and Government of Nicaragua with the people and revolution of Afghanistan.

According to another report by the BIA correspondent from Harare, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand met yesterday in Harare with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and comradely climate, both sides discussed the issues of expanding relations between both countries and other issues of mutual interest.

Dizdarevic Meets Ministers

LD060207 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1550 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 5 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic met here today with the foreign ministers of some of the countries participating in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

It has been learned that their talks focused on seeking solutions to the few still outstanding problems at the conference, such as the host of the next summit and the host of the ministerial conference which is to precede it.

Dizdarevic held separate talks with the foreign ministers of Zimbabwe, Witness Mangwende. Argentina, Dante Caputo. Sri Lanka, A.C. Hameed. Mexico, Amor Sepulveda. Peru, Alan Wagner. Venezuela, Simon Alberto Consalvi, and Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali.

Hasani Sees Ghandi, Others

LD060718 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1748 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 5 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Presidency President Sinan Hasani continued meeting with the heads of nonaligned countries' delegations to the eighth summit here.

Hasani met today with King Moshoeshoe the Second of Lesotho; Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos; Benin's President Mathieu Kerekou; Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou; Zairean Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo; Mexican Foreign Minister Amor Sepulveda and Nepal's King Birendra.

The course of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and bilateral relations were discussed during the separate talks.

Al-'Attas Meetings Continue

EA052322 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Supreme Peoples Council Presidium and leader of Democratic Yemen's delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, continued meetings in Harare with the leaders of delegations of countries participating in the conference.

This morning, Friday, he met separately the SRV vice president; The Cypriot president, Spyros Kyprianou; the head of Government of Madagascar; the Tanzanian, Zambian and Kenyan presidents. [passage omitted]

At these meetings, attended by Dr 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and foreign ministers of these countries, a review took place of developments in the international situation, and issues under examination at Harare, in addition to bilateral relations between Democratic

Yemen and their respective countries. [passage omitted]

In the evening yesterday, Brother al-'Attas also held a similar meeting with Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. They discussed issues of common interest, particularly concerning the current international situation and the situation in the southern African region. This morning, Brother al-'Attas expressed our country's solidarity with the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique who are struggling for their independence [as heard] and national sovereignty against the aggression of the racist regime in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Dos Santos Meets Sassou-Nguesso

MB050742 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is developing intense diplomatic activity in Harare. Yesteday he met the presidents of the four Portuguese-speaking African countries, the chairman of the Frontline States, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU chairman, and Robert Mugabe, Nonaligned Movement chairman. According to reports from Harare, the situation in southern Africa was the main issue discussed. Yesterday, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received the president of the International Red Cross, Lesotho's king, India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, the DPRK vice president, the president of the PDRY, and Commander Fidel Castro of Cuab. [passage omitted]

Qadhdhafi Sees 'Arafat, Qaddumi

JN061716 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, conferred in Harare yesterday with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan leader stressed his belief in the need to consolidate Palestinian national unity in confrontation of the imperialist machinations to which it is being subjected. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East and the plots designed to strike at Palestinian unity and perpetuate the Zionist occupation. It is noteworthy that the Libyan leader met the day before yesterday with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee Chairman. They discussed the current Arab and international situation and developments in the Palestinian issue.

Khaddam, Castro Confer

JN061635 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Cuban President Fidel Castro at his place of residence this morning. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. During the meeting, the vice president conveyed to Castro a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on the situation in the region, the international situation, and ways to promote cooperation between the two countries and among the progressive forces in the world.

The talks dealt with the current international situation and the hostile imperialist policy which seeks to escalate the international situation and to explode the regional hotbeds of tension in an attempt to impose hegemony on the world and to deal a blow to and liquidate the progressive forces of liberation. The talks also centered on means of promoting cooperation among progressive forces to confront the hostile U.S. policy. During the meeting, Castro stressed support for Syria and its confrontation of Zionist aggression and U.S. imperialism.

The two sides reviewed the nonaligned meetings and what has been achieved against the hegemony of U.S. imperialism, the racial regime in South Africa, and Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

Meets Ortega

JN061816 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in Harare today in the presence of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. During the meeting, talks revolved around the current international situation, relations between the two countries, and the issues submitted to the nonaligned summit conference.

Khaddam Confers With 5 Leaders

JN060734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held talks in Harare yesterday with PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, Mozambican President Samora Machel, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and Guyanese President Hugh Desmond Hoyte. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended these meetings. Talks dealt with the topics submmited to the nonaligned summit and both Arab and international developments.

Velayati Confers With SWAPO Head

LD060749 Tehran IRNA in English
0740 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 6, IRNA — The head of South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam Nujoma, praised Iran's stands towards the struggle against apartheid regime of Pretoria.

In his meeting here with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the SWAPO head described Iran's practical suggestions in supporting the Frontline States as effective. The two sides conferred on the activities of SWAPO's bureau in Tehran.

Velayati also on Friday had a meeting with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. They discussed latest developments in the region and issues of mutual interest. Velayati thanked Pakistan's cooperation with Iran in various NAM committees.

On his part Yaqub Khan emphasized that Pakistan will side with decisions accepted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Velayati met and talked with Sri Lankan foreign minister Shanul Hameed on the next NAM's venue, latest issues discussed in the summit, bilateral relations as well as Iraq-imposed war against Iran.

Other meetings of Iranian foreign minister were with Guyanese and Senegalese ministers of foreign affairs. During the meetings bilateral relations were discussed. In his talks with Senegalese foreign minister, Velayati called for a firm stance by the Islamic conference organisation towards Iraqi regime's atrocities including the use of chemical weapons.

Jordanian, Sudanese Hold Session

JN061126 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1050 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and State Council member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din today received Jordan's Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, who is heading his country's delegation to the Harare summit conference. They discussed bilateral relations and the issues presented at the summit conference as well as Arab and African issues.

Al-Irghani asked the Jordanian foreign minister to convey a message of thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan for the valuable help which Jordan offers to Sudan in all fields. Al-Mirghani briefed the Jordanian minister on the developments in southern Sudan and the government's policy aimed at solving the southern problem within the framework of Sudan's unity.

ALGERIA

U.S. Military Delegation Concludes Visit

LD072145 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The U.S. military delegation led by Mr Richard L. Armitage, assistant secretary of defense, left Algiers this afternoon at the end of a visit lasting several days. During their stay, Mr Armitage and his delegation were received at the headquarters of the Ministry of National Defense by General Mostafa Chelloufi.

Istanbul Attack Spurs APS 'Terrorism' Statement

LD080759 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The attack on the Istanbul synagogue has given rise to many condemnations, including that of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Responsibility for the attack has been claimed by several organizations, most of them unknown. On this subject, an organization which is fanciful to say the least, and which (?takes) the name of one of the glorious martyrs of the November revolution, the Shahid Amirouche, has in its turn just claimed responsibility for the attack carried out on Saturday against a place of worship in Istanbul.

If it is necessary in the first place to recall that Algeria has constantly condemned all blind forms of terrorist action aimed against civilians, the APS national agency stresses this evening, whether they be the doing of states or of individuals, one may only wonder about the finality of a claim which it would be risky, to say the least, to take seriously. APS stresses furthermore that it is proper to stress that Algeria, faithful to its principles, has constantly expressed a very clear and unambiguous position over this issue through the voice of President Chadli Bendjedid, both in the head of state's speeches to national forums and during his official visits to friendly countries. Last April, during the third UNJA [Algerian National Youth Union] congress for example, President Chadli Bendjedid declared: We are against terrorism for terrorism's sake and against the use of violence for violence's sake. The head of state stressed, however, that the fight of the national liberation movements and their struggle for their just cause could not be called terrorism.

MAURITANIA

Ouagadougou Radio Reports Arrest of Officials

AB081336 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Several dozen Mauritanian personalities, including about 30 black African cadres, were arrested last Thursday and Friday [4 and 5 Sep] in Mauritania. Those personalities, two of them former ministers, have been accused of activities threatening unity in Mauritania.

Delegation Returns From Nonaligned Summit

AB080958 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Mauritanian delegation that attended the just-concluded Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare returned home yesterday. It was led by our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, who told newsmen that during his stay in Harare, he delivered a message from the head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the new current chairman of the movement. Foreign Minister Minnih also held discussions with many foreign ministers present in Harare for the summit. He said that the discussions he held with his counterparts centered on the agenda of the summit and on the bilateral cooperation existing between Mauritania and their countries. I noticed through these discussions, the foreign minister added, that our country is highly esteemed because of its domestic and foreign policies. He also said that our delegation at the summit strove to harmonize the diverse views of the various delegations there with a view to finding a consensus on the issues discussed. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

JANA Cites Kuwaiti Paper on Marines in Egypt

LD072128 Tripoli JANA in English
1820 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Shahr al Fateh 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Ra'y al'Amm* today reported that hundreds of American Marines and parachutists arrived in West Alexandria and immediately began intensive military exercises in which 60 American helicopters took part. The paper quoted Egyptian regime's military sources as saying that 81 American pilots, engineers and technicians make up crews for F-111 [words indistinct] and F-111s were airlifted yesterday from the air-field Shal Qana [name as received] to a naval base in the northwest coast of Egypt.

This is a further evidence that the puppet regime in Egypt turned the Egyptian territory into a training base for the American and Zionist forces in total disregard to the feelings of Egyptian people and Arab nation who oppose American and Zionist colonial presence and their hostile schemes.

SUDAN

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Khartoum 9 Sep

LD091258 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1239 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution arrived at noon today in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, on a visit to fraternal Sudan. The leader of victory and defiance was given a tumultuous official and popular reception. Those who were at Khartoum International Airport to welcome him were led by Sayyid Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council, members of the council, a number of ministers, senior officers of the Armed

Forces and police, and the secretary and members of the People's Committee of the fraternal Libyan Arab Bureau in Khartoum.

After the God is Great song [Libyan anthem] and the Sudanese national anthem were played, the brother leader inspected a guard of honor that was mounted to greet him. The brother leader then shook hands with those who had come to the airport to welcome him. The reception was marked by a big popular presence, as the Sudanese masses, who had gathered in the airport grounds and on the access road since morning, chanted slogans, hoisted pictures of the brother leader, and waved green flags.

Al-Mahdi Meets Party Leaders, Reviews Policy

JN081601 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has reviewed Sudan's foreign policy and initiatives to mediate in the Chadian and Gulf wars and develop relations with the Soviet Union. This came during his meeting with party leaders at Constituent Assembly headquarters. He also reviewed with party leaders important issues, including the military escalation in the south in light of the downing of the passenger plane over Malakal in the southern region last month.

Al-Mahdi also reviewed the economic situation in the country and the need to improve living conditions by implementing price reductions, providing basic commodities, and reconsidering ways to distribute these commodities. The prime minister also reviewed reducing the price of petroleum byproducts, pointing out this issue is under consideration.

Regarding appointing regional governors, Al-Mahdi said this issue is still under consideration and that the constitution permits the prime minister to appoint the Higher Executive Council chairman, as well as the governors of the southern regions. He denied the government adopted proposed constitutional amenements, adding these proposals are being studied and do not represent the government's opinion.

Regarding relations with Egypt, Al-Mahdi said the chill in official relations with Egypt is due to the freezing of the trade protocol between the two countries and the issue of deposed President Numayri's extradition and his activities in Egypt. The party leaders discussed the prime minister's proposals in detail, expressing satisfaction with this meeting and the hope that dialogue between the parties and the government on national issues will continue.

Tehran Embassy Reopening Expected 'Shortly'

JN071822 Khartoum SUNA in English 1654 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum Sept 7 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Embassy to Tehran will be reopened shortly before the expected visit of Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Iran.

Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Madibu who returned here yesterday after he made an official tour abroad which took him first to Iran and then to London affirmed that necessary measures were taken to reopen the Sudanese Embassy To Iran.

He announced that two ministerial committees would be set up under the [word indistinct] of the two foreign ministers of the two countries in accordance with an agreement which will be concluded between Sudan and Iran.

The two ministerial committee will convene once annually in one of the two countries' capitals, Dr Madibu said. Moreover, Dr Madibu went on to say that the Iranian aide will table Sudan's due debts to Iran — amounting to 70 million dollar — before the concerned Iranian authorities in order to write off or to reschedule them.

The two sides agreed that Iran will provide Sudan with some oil products whereupon a Sudanese delegation will visit Iran at the end of coming October to determine Sudan's requirements from the petroleum products, Dr Madibu added.

As regards cooperation in petroleum and mining field, energy minister said that experts would be exchanged between the two countries and Iran would train Sudanese cadres in this effect.

Sudan further will import from Iran some strategic commodities and will export to it some agricultural products and meat, he added.

A note of intention was signed between the two sides as a prelude for the future agreements between the two countries whereas the concerned quarters in the two countries agree on the details of these agreements, he voiced. While in Iran Dr Madibu met high Iranian officials with whom he discussed many questions of mutual concern.

KUNA: Finance Chief Appeals for Debt Moratorium

LD061355 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sept 5 (KUNA) — Sudan Friday appealed for a moratorium on its external debts, estimated at more than 10 billion dollars, until the country "can once again stand on its own feet" and announced scrapping of plans to extend an oil pipeline to the Red Sea for export of Sudanese crude.

The moratorium call was made by Sudanese finance minister Dr. 'Umar Bashir in an exclusive interview with KUNA while on a private visit to Britain. The Sudanese official is attending a board meeting here of the London-headquartered White Nile petroleum company, jointly owned by Sudan Oil Corporation, the U.S. Chevron oil giant and the Arab Petroleum Investment Corporation (APICORP), in which Kuwait holds a 17 percent stake.

The official, who arrived here last Wednesday, said he will be traveling to Washington September 26 to discuss with authorities of the International Monetary Fund Sudan's request for a debt moratorium, adding that the subject has been raised vocally before with a visiting IMF mission. Dr. Bashir expressed Sudan's willingness to cooperate wherever possible with the fund, but rejected prior conditions or imposition on the country of a reform plan incompatible with its local conditions. [passage omitted]

Turning to the White Nile company's board meeting, Dr. Bashir described it as routine during which, he said, future of the company was discussed as well as plans to extend an oil pipeline from production areas in central Sudan to the country's only outlet on the Red Sea. The minister disclosed that it is unviable, at least for the foreseeable future, to proceed with plans to build the Sudanese oil pipeline project in view of the recent decline in oil prices, adding that the company's board has temporarily shelved the undertaking "and decided instead to channel earmarked funds for domestic use."

On the internal political situation, Dr. Bashir stated that though the principle of a peace settlement for the southern Sudan problem still holds, time is not opportune, particularly after last month's downing of a Sudanese civilian plane by rebel forces of Col. John Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army over the southern town of Malakal.

"Talk about peace under the threat of war goes against logic," he contended and accused unnamed parties of exacerbating the south Sudan problem. He said that the long-standing historical dispute should be viewed in the borader perspective of the situation in the Horn of Africa, conceding that the plane incident had made the problem more tense and complicated.

The Sudanese official voiced a measure of optimism regarding a breakthrough in the protracted Gulf war and expressed his country's determination to pursue efforts for finding a peace formula acceptable to both belligerents as to end this destructive and costly conflict. However, Dr. Bashir refused to indulge [as received] into details of a planned mission by Sudanese Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who will be visiting Tehran shortly at the invitation of the Iranian Government, only asserting that Sudan was best qualified to play a mediatory role in view of its close relations with both Baghdad and Tehran.

About Sudan's relations with Egypt, the official underlined the special relationship binding Sudan to its northern neighbour but pointed out that such relationship should take stock of Sudan's interests. Without elaborating, he indicated that a general review of ties with Cairo is under way with the aim of removing any impurities but he declined to say if Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi would be visiting Egypt soon, after having received a formal invitation from the Egyptian Government to the effect.

Pipeline Canceled, Firm Liquidated

JN071836 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1735 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — It has been decided to cancel all contracts to build an oil pipeline in Sudan and to liquidate the office of the White Nile Petroleum Company in Khartoum. In a press statement today, Energy and Miniing Minister Dr Adam Madibu said that this was decided during recent meetings in London between the board of directors of the White Nile Company and the Nile River Company. Madibu indicated that the Sudanese side to these meetings expressed the need to liquidate the two companies so that Sudan will exploit its oil locally. He added that a meeting will be held in Khartoum at the end of this year in order to achieve this purpose.

It will be recalled that Dr Madibu recently visited London following an official visit to Tehran to chair the Sudanese side to the meetings of the two companies' board of directors.

John Garang Interviewed on Downing of Airliner

EA081225 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
8 Sep 86, p 1, 11

["Garang — Why We Shot Down Airliner; by Mohamed Amin, Boma, South Sudan" — *Daily Nation* headline]

[Excerpts] Unrepentant south Sudanese rebel leader Colonel John Garang said he shot down a Sudan Airways Fokker Friendship on August 16 because south Sudan was at war with Sudan — and Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi ignored his warnings. Colonel Garang claimed that government forces had planned a massive operation against his southern Sudanese People's Liberation Army from Juba using a fleet of hired 15 C-130's to move troops to the region backed up by Sudan Airways planes.

In his first public statement on the shooting down of the airliner which killed all 63 people on board, Colonel Garang said: "We warned them. It was put in very clear military language that the whole air space of War Zone One, that is southern Sudan, was closed as of 1500 hours on Friday, August 15. We made this warning very categorical. We said that this includes all planes, civil or military, without exception. This was the wording of the warning. For Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Khartoum to hear this warning and insist on sending a plane indicates he did not take the SPLA seriously. Or he wanted a showdown."

Col Garang said the Sudanese people did not blame the SPLA for their action. "The people in Khartoum and the Sudan Airways workers are asking the question I'm asking: Why did Al-Sadiq allow the plane to leave Khartoum?" Col Garang said military authorities in Malakal had given the plane clearance saying the security situation was all right. "So despite our warning they sent people to their deaths".

He said the SPLA was fighting a war, adding that the warning was an "act of goodwill. We should be praised for it. You don't warn your enemy that you are going to attack him but we did because we were concerned about innocent lives being lost."

"We gave this warning in good faith. Before we attack towns we now announce that we are going to attack. We are going to attack Juba and we will. We are going to attack Waw. We have already attacked Waw. We are going to attack Malakal. We will say in advance that we are going to attack and this is not in military books, that you warn the enemy that you are going to attack. But we do this in order to save innocent lives." [passage omitted]

Col Garang spoke to me at his base in thick bush country close to Sudan's south-eastern border with Ethiopia. Together with the

BBC's Michael Wooldridge, I travelled by light plane and then by four-wheel drive and truck through impassable roads, a rugged 15-hour journey through the night.

Col Garang said the SPLA — "Even the movement of troops we get in advance from our people who are part of the Sudanese army" — had sympathisers and informers in the Sudan Government, Sudan Airways and civilian organisations in Khartoum. [sentence as published] He said he knew of the military offensive which was to be launched against the SPLA well in advance.

Asked if he would encourage the SPLA forces to do the same thing again, Col Garang said: "Oh definitely, theres no doubt about it. We control this air space and no foreign aircraft can overfly the Sudan or Kenya or Uganda or the United States without permission from the government of that country. "We are the government of this country so we are not saying that no aircraft flies. We are saying that permission must be sought from us. People must know it — that we control this air space".

"Anything that flies over this air space that does not have permission from us will be shot down because it will be considered hostile".

Col Garang said that the Khartoum authorities were distorting the situation and ignoring the realities. The governor of Equatoria i n Juba had said that everything was all right but here he was, Col Garang of the SPLA sitting in Equatoria talking to me. "I am the commander of the SPLA and he says there is no SPLA in Equatoria. Then what am I doing here? The people should already have chased me away from here". People were being given false assurances by the Khartoum authorities and getting caught up in the cross-fire between the SPLA and the regular army. Col Garang said all rights in the area the SPLA controlled — both on land and in the air — belonged to the SPLA. They would not object to civilian planes overflying their area if they first obtained permission from the SPLA. Col Garang said the warning even applied to international flights.

"We do not have the means to shoot down a plane that is 31,000 feet above us. But if we had the means and they fly without our permission we would warn them. We would not shoot them to begin with but we would warn them that we had the capability to bring down planes that overfly our air space without our permission."

But of course there was an international agreement on air routes and the SPLA would be bound to it. "So we will not just act irresponsibly and shoot down an international airliner. We would seek ways so that we are informed about international routes and airlines. We would make a commission to study this and it would co-ordinate with international flights." [passage omitted]

Asked if the SPLA intended to take over the whole country, Col Garang said that was their objective. "We're not fighting for southern Sudan. We have said this many times. Of course, southern Sudan is a sector of the Sudan so fighting for the Sudan is also fighting for the south. It's also fighting for the west and for the east. This is one thing. We are fighting for the whole, the south being a sector of the whole." But Col Garang said they had not yet reached the stage where the SPLA was able to set up a provisional government in the south. The SPLA had set up a system of law and order administration but it was not yet a government in the sense that they wanted to apply for membership of the United Nations or the Organisation of African Unity. They were already running some schools and development projects. [passage omitted]

Order To Down Aircraft Repeated

EA081846 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion, under direct command of Major Andrew Anemali, raided and shelled enemy positions in Rumbek on 1 September 1986 at 0800 in the morning. The raid left 17 enemy soldiers dead and several others wounded. Two Magirus cars and many buildings were destroyed.

The zonal commander for Lake [Province] Lieutenant Colonel Bona Abang Dhol, has repeated his appeal to the remaining government troops in Rumbek and Tonj to decide quickly and join the ranks of the SPLA or peacefully withdraw before it is too late.

He also repeated his order to all SPLA forces in Rumbek and Tonj to be on maximum alert and to shoot down any plane that violates the orders of the SPLA high command by entering the SPLA-controlledair space. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA Reports Recent Combat Operations

Ambush Government Forces Near Waw

EA081711 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Combined SPLA units of Twik Twik and Nile Battalions and Waw task force made a successful ambush on the retreating enemy force near Waw on 2nd September 1986. According to our correspondent in the area, the enemy force was going to Uwayl area for food but met some fierce resistance from the SPLA forces there. The enemy force was composed of the remnants of Battalion 240, some of whom were wiped out at Balnam by Twik Twik forces towards the end of last year. [passage omitted]

'Closing In' on Juba

EA081852 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from its correspondent in Equatoria say that SPLA forces are closing in on Juba Town and are now already occupying Jabal Lado, Chundukru, and Jummayzah areas.

In this regard, the SPLA High Command has repeated its earlier warning to civilians in the towns of war zone 1, urging them to move out of the towns. A spokesman for the High Command said today that all towns in which Khartoum's armed forces are to be found would come under SPLA attack any time now.

Defeat 'Enemy Militia'

EA081939 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] SPLA forces of Rhino Battalion, commanded by Captain Klei Riat Makot, fought and defeated the enemy militia south of Mongalla in Equatoria and captured five guns. [passage omitted] The engagement took place on 2 and 3 September 1986 respectively.

6 'Enemy' Soldiers Killed

EA082003 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mazlum Battalion patrol unit intercepted an enemy force between Renk and (Gosfemi) on 1 September 1986. According to our correspondent in the area, 6 enemy soldiers were killed and 18 others wounded. The enemy force was moving from Renk to Gosfemi when they fell into an SPLA ambush. [passage omitted]

Mine Kills 9

EA082017 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A land mine planted by SPLA forces exploded under an Austin lorry carrying enemy soldiers on the road between Waw and Bisella outside stations [as heard] about 5 miles away from Waw. Nine enemy soldiers were killed and the rest were wounded in the blast. [passage omitted]

KENYA

Moi Calls For Closer Ties With Ethiopia, Somalia

EA060727 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt[[Passage omitted] President Moi addressed a mammoth gathering of Wananchi citizens at Mandera Baraza Park in Mandera Town where he conducted a fund-raising meeting in aid of all primary schools in Mandera District. [passage omitted]

Welcoming officials from neighboring Somalia and Ethiopia who had been invited to the function, President Moi said Kenya was happy with the good relations existing between Kenya and all her neighbors. He said Africans should aim at settling their problems without allowing interference from outside the continent. President Moi said African countries should not allow themselves to fall into the trap of the divide and rule tactic which was used by the colonialists. He said the development of individual African countries depended more on the efforts of their own citizens and not on outsiders. The president called for closer cooperation among Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia for the welfare of the people of the three countries. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Nonaligned Summit

EA072209 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
2045 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Summary] SDR Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre and his delegation returned to the country tonight after attending the nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe.

UGANDA

Museveni, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold 'Private' Talks

EA081215 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The visiting Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has held private discussions with senior officials of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] and NRA [National Resistance Army] at the State Lodge, Nakasero, in Kampala. The Ugandan side, which was led by President Yoweri Museveni, included the vice-chairman of the NRA, Haji Musa Kigongo. [passage omitted] Earlier this morning the two presidents held private discussions at Nakasero lodge.

Talks Continue

EA090848 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] President Museveni and the visiting Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ummar al-Qadhdhafi, have held more private discussion at Nakasero state lodge. The meeting was attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Mukibi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Islamic Leaders

LD090204 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday visited the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs which includes [words indistinct] and (?met) thousands of male and female Muslims who loudly chanted: Long live the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution amid jubilation and [word indistinct]

The brother leader met the president and members of the council, whom he urged to support Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to firmly establish people's authority. He explained the importance of national unity as a (?tool) to destroy the struggle for power and facilitate people's assumption of it. The leader stressed the great concern felt by the Libyan Arab people over the spread of Islam and the Arab language in Uganda, Africa, and the whole world. (?He added) that educational institutions in the Great Jamahiriyah will continue their programs to help African students and [word indistinct] to contribute to make knowledge generally available and spread awareness.

The brother leader said: I am pleased to meet you today while we remember the oppression which Muslims were subjected to at the hands of racists and anti-Islam extremists like Milton Obote, with support from the Christian church from outside Africa and other neighboring countries, whose churches follow Europe and which are very hostile toward Muslims.

The brother leader stressed that these churches poured hatred over Muslims which to led the Zanzibar massacre, which you are aware of, and which was almost repeated during Obote's first and second eras. He pointed out that with the triumph of the popular revolution at the hands of Museveni, Ugandan Muslims have come to have equal rights with the rest of Ugandan citizens who have become free. Since the vice president and a number of ministers are Muslims, this indicates equality. Previously no Muslim was allowed to reach high offices. This affirms and consolidates the triumph of freedom and popular revolution in Uganda.

Addressing members of the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, the brother leader said that the popular revolution is the revolution of Islam because Islam is a jamahiriyah system; group prayer is a jamahiri system and pilgrimage with all the circumambulation [tawaf] and standing in Arafah that it entails is considered a collective action, and collective action is the jamahiri system. When we say jamahiriyah we mean collective; we mean Islam. [Words indistinct] is epitomized in people's congresses and committees where no one person can dictate decisionmaking.

The brother leader added: currently people's congresses and committees are being set up in Uganda. Muslims in Uganda must be urged to join people's congresses and committees and call for the establishment of the jamahiriyah, because Islam has no (?armed forces).

Jihad means the armed people, that is the call for jihad is a call for [the establishment] of the armed people. The call for the armed people is a call for the jihad, because the latter is an individual duty for every Muslim, male or female, to take up arms; this is the Libyan system.

The brother called upon the council's members to cooperate with the World Islamic Propagation Society because it will extend to them assistance and aid. They should work to liberate Muslims in Uganda as well as benefit from Libya's education, such as religious and modern sciences, to help Uganda in teaching its sons, since it is too much of a task for the new regime in Uganda to educate the members.

The brother leader added: we will help you to send your children to Libya to study at its schools and universities; they are open to you and to all Muslims, because we believe that this is the era of freedom and equality. We also stress that it is the duty of this country to mobilize all Muslims.

The brother leader stressed that President Museveni is a man [words indistinct] who believes in religions; he has lived in Libya and used to struggle from there. I used to know him very well before the liberation of Uganda; we used to meet continuously, hand in hand, until Uganda was liberated from fascism.

The brother leader added: President Museveni is a revolutionary man who does not differentiate between religious. It is, therefore, your duty to defend the revolution and the new people's regime in Uganda, as well as to propagate Islam in the idolatrous regions, since there are some non-Muslim people there. It is paramount that you convert them to Islam before the church gets them. The church is trying to subjugate the African Continent as well as convert Muslims to Christianity in the service of colonialism and Western crusading hegemony. He stressed that the church is one of the tools (?used by colonialism) [words indistinct]. The church does not, thereby, (?propagate) the Christian faith but the faith of colonialism and, it is one of the means used by European colonialism to occupy Africa by way of imposing a spiritual hegemony over the Africans. Christianity is not an African faith.

The chairman and the members of the Supreme Council shouted the slogans of "Allah Akbar" and "Al-Fatih is a humanitarian revolution." Afterward, the leader led them in the prayers of Al-Maghreb.

Burkina Faso's Sankara Arrives, Praises Nation

AB051430 Dakar PANA in English
1053 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Kampala, 5 Sep (UNA/PANA) — President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso arrived in Uganda last night for a two-day official visit. The Burkinabe head of state who was expected in Uganda together with Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at 0900 GMT yesterday morning, arrived at 2100 GMT without the Libyan leader.

Hundreds of Ugandans lined the road from Entebbe to Kampala, a distance of 32 km, throughout the day to catch a glimpse of the two heads of state. The crowds started dispersing as darkness started falling. [passage omitted]

Holds Press Conference

EA061448 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso is in Uganda on a 2-day official visit to the Country. [passage omitted]

Addressing a press conference, President Sankara said that unlike the past, Uganda today is a symbol of pride and courage among African countries. He said that in the past, Uganda had been a laughing stock that humiliated the African Continent. He pointed out that the Ugandan past leaders had been using State House as a symbol of creating confusion.

Captain Sankara commended the National Resistance Movement for having shown a symbol of methodic scientific struggle for liberation where Ugandans are now proud of being Ugandans. He was confident that under the wise leadership of President Museveni, Uganda will work harder to fight ignorance, malnutrition and disease.

He noted that young African revolutionary leaders are committed to giving their countries good leadership capable of upholding their independence. He said that most African countries have suffered in the past because colonialists imposed upon them puppet leaders who exploited the ignorance of the people. Today, he said, the young African leaders are reversing the order by denouncing the type of exploitation imposed upon them in the past by imperialists. He said they refuse to be guided from abroad.

He revealed that since the revolution took place in his country, there had been a number of achievements in the political, social, economic and military fields.

President Museveni said his recent visit to Burkina Faso and the current visit to Uganda by the Burkinabe leader are significant in that the African patriots who are now not willing to be corrupted by imperialists ideas are determined to cooperate among themselves so as to bring the African people together. He said cooperation has been difficult in the past because colonialists organized the continent in the way they wanted but not for the interests of the people.

Visits Jinja, Sees Sights

EA061452 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, now on a 2-day official visit to Uganda, has visited the country's second largest town of Jinja. He was accompanied by President Yoweri Museveni, members of the National Resistance Council, cabinet ministers and senior government officials. [passage omitted] President Museveni later conducted his guest to a tour of the Owen Falls Dam, Bujagali Falls and the source of the Nile. On the way to Jinja, President Sankara was offered gifts which included fresh vegetables and fruits by the people of Namajolo supermarket. The delegation also received warm greetings and cheers from the jubilant crowds who gathered along the route and in smaller trading centers.

Joint Communique Reported

AB061458 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] According to our correspondent in Kampala, the visit that the president of Burkina Faso has been paying in Uganda for 2 days is proceeding smoothly and is expected to end today. After a warm welcome at Entebbe Airport by Ugandan authorities, Presidents Thomas Sankara and Yoweri Museveni held long private talks. A reception was offered in honor of Captain Thomas Sankara and his entourage by President Museveni. Toasts were proposed by each party emphasizing the nascent friendship between the two countries, which are both preoccupied by the restoration of the dignity of their mobilized peoples. It was with total satisfaction that the two heads of state signed a joint communique stressing the friendship and cooperation between both countries and highlighting the identity of views of both countries on the African and international political situation.

Museveni Holds Second Session With Frelimo Visitors

EA082127 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has held a second meeting with the visiting Mozambique delegation led by a member of the Central Bureau of Frelimo, Lieutenant General Armando Emilio Guebuza. The meeting took place at State house, Entebbe. President Museveni hailed the close relationship existing between Frelimo and the NRA. He expressed gratitude to Frelimo for their great contribution to the liberation struggle in Uganda, saying that he and high-ranking officials like the minister of state in the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Eria Kategaya, and Commander Salim Saleh, had been trained in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

20 Alleged Conspirators Appear Before Kampala Court

EA082032 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A group of 20 people, 18 men and 2 women, alleged to have conspired to overthrow the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government have appeared before the Kampala chief magistrate's court charged with treason. It is alleged that on 24 August 1986, at Unamoya in Kampala District, the group contrived a plot to overthrow the government of the Republic of Uganda by force of arms. A Kampala magistrate, Mr Msuyo Kasoko told them that their cases will be committed to the high court but they are to continue to reappear in the same court every after a fortnight. [as heard]

CHAD

Chadian Anti-Goukouni Groups Reportedly To Meet

AB042149 Paris AFP in French 1752 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 4 Sep (AFP) — It was learned from Chadian sources in Paris on Thursday that the factions of the Chadian opposition, which broke away from Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], are expected to meet sometime in September in an African capital. This conference, the sources pointed out, is aimed at the concrete establishment of a "new base" for the struggle, separate from the GUNT's, and which was initiated by Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR].

In severing relations with Goukouni Oueddei in mid-August, Acheikh Ibn Oumar had said that the CDR was "leading the search for a new alternative for restoring peace to Chad and for the democratization of Chadian national life." About six factions are likely to participate in the meeting with Acheikh Ibn Oumar, especially the First Army of Mahamat Abba Seid, Mahamat Issa Idriss' People's Armed Forces, Moussa Medela's Western Armed Forces, Hadjaro Senoussi's Fundamental Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT], and Abdelkader Yacine's Original FROLINAT. It is not yet certain, however, whether Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who resigned last June from the GUNT vice presidency, and his People's Revolutionary Movement will attend the meeting. [passage omitted]

It is as yet uncertain as to who will be able to reunite the Chadian opposition with President Hissein Habre, an uncertainty which is heightened by the fact that all Goukouni Oueddei's official spokesmen have remained unusually silent ever since the beginning of the crisis. According to Chadian sources, one of the major tasks awaiting Acheikh Ibn Oumar and his friends will also be to define the conditions whereby future talks could be held between them and the Ndjamena government.

The meeting, which had been scheduled for early September, the sources add, had to be postponed due to fighting at Fada where Acheikh Ibn Oumar had to visit. In regard to this fighting, the CDR representative in Paris, Ali Gadaye, told AFP on Thursday that the palm grove "was and still is under the control of Acheikh's supporters," and that the Islamic Revolutionary Committee, whose creation was recently announced, does "not exist." The existence of this Islamic Revolutionary Committee was announced a few days ago by supporters of Goukouni Oueddei who have joined the Chadian Government forces. Chadians from all factions are forced to enroll in this Army or face death by firing squad, they asserted.

Chadian Delegation Reacts to Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

AB061443 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] It was with contempt that Chad replied to Al-Qadhdhafi's incoherent speech and boasts. In fact, after his indecent speech in which he called for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, the Chadian delegation at the nonaligned countries summit made it a point to recall in a communique that these troops are stationed in our country at the urgent request of the Chadian Government. On the contrary, the Chadian delegation's communique adds, the military invasion of Chad by Libya was carried out in violation of the very principles and objectives of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and international law. Chad, therefore, called on nonaligned countries to bring pressure to bear on Libya to force it to withdraw its occupation troops from our country.

In the speech he made later before the participants in the Harare summit and which was released this morning, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Gouara Lassou, stated that the major problem that impedes the restoration of peace in Chad is, in fact, the occupation of more than half of the Chadian territory by the expansionist troops of Tripoli. As far as the domestic political situation is concerned, Gouara Lassou stated that thanks to the initiatives and the laudable efforts of the OAU and of some African heads of state — particularly President and current OAU Chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo, Omar Bongo of Gabon, and Abdou Diouf of Senegal — and thanks to the continued efforts made by the Chadian Government itself, national reconciliation is now virtually completed.

GABON

Algerian President Stops Over in Libreville 4 Sep

AB052014 Paris AFP in French 1559 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Libreville, 4 Sep (AFP) — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid made a several-hour technical stopover in Gabon on Thursday, on his way back from the eighth summit of nonaligned countries at Harare. The Algerian president was met at noon at Libreville airport by Gabonese President Omar Bongo. The two heads of state held brief talks which continued during their official lunch. The Algerian president left later that afternoon. Chadli Bendjedid, who was accompanied by the prime minister of Niger, Hamid Algabid, is also expected to stop over in Niamey before returning to the Algerian capital, sources close to the Algerian delegation said. The Algerian president, who was visiting Gabon for the first time, made no statement. This flash visit is, however, considered by observers as a new stage in relations between the two countries whose economic and political ties have been strengthened over the past few months. It will be recalled that last August, a high-ranking Algerian delegation led by the Algerian minister of commerce, Mourad Medelli, undertook a 4-day visit to Gabon. This visit led to the revival of the Algeria-Gabon joint commission which was established in 1974 but which had never functioned due to political differences over the SDAR. On the political level, one may note that it was only in 1978 that the two countries opened chancelleries in each other's capitals. The arrival of the Algerian president in Libreville also marks President Omar Bongo's desire to pursue rapprochement with the Maghreb countries, according to diplomatic observers who [words indistinct] and Libreville on the occasion of President Bongo's visit to Tunisia in February this year, whereas relations with Morocco have always been close, observers note.

BENIN

Kerekou Returns From Harare Nonaligned Summit

AB072056 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] President Mathieu Kerekou, who personally led the Beninese delegation to attend the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare, returned to Cotonou early this afternoon at around 1345. [passage omitted]

Assembly Reports Recurrent, Capital Budgets Reduced

AB051356 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The first extraordinary session of the second legislature of the Revolutionary National Assembly, which lasted 11 days, ended yesterday. [passage omitted] The documents examined include notably the 1986 recurrent and capital budgets. Concerning the 1986 recurrent budget, the initial revenue and expenditure estimates which amounted to 64,028,084,000 CFA francs have been decreased to 42,260,013,000 CFA francs, that is a reduction of 11,768,071,000 CFA francs. [passage omitted] Concerning the 1986 capital budget, the initial estimates which amounted to 89,696,164,000 CFA francs have been decreased to 47,768,900,000 CFA francs, that is a reduction of 41,924,264,000 CFA francs. [all figures as heard] [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

JANA: President Sankara Promoted To Colonel

LD061240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1140 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Sep (JANA) — JANA has learned that the committees for the defense of the Burkinabe revolution and the basic peoples congresses of the Great Jamahiriyah have approved the revolutionary decision made by the brother leader of the revolution and supreme commander of the universal revolutionary forces to promote Captain Thomas Sankara to the rank of colonel as of September 1986, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. As of that date, Thomas Sankara has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

GHANA

Delegation Returns From Harare Nonaligned Summit

AB081845 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ghana's delegation to the just ended eighth session of the nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe has returned home. Speaking to newsmen on arrival, a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice Annan, who led the 5-member delegation, said the conference was well organized. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

President Doe Returns From Nonaligned Summit

AB071030 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, at the head of a 40-man official delegation, returned home today from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended the eighth summit conference of the nonaligned countries' movement. Dr Doe was met upon arrival at the Roberts International Airport by Vice President Harry F. Moniba, members of the cabinet, House Speaker Samuel D. Hill, and members of the national legislature, the diplomatic corps, and other well-wishers.

Dr Doe was later accorded the traditional 21-gun salute before proceeding to the Executive Mansion in Monrovia where Minister Jones [minister of state for presidential affairs] formally welcomed him and party back to Liberia. Minister Jones informed the Liberian leader that during his absence from the country, he received maximum support and cooperation from the national legislature, the judiciary, cabinet, and members of the joint security. Mr Jones then reminded Liberians of the need to work together to build a new nation for their progress and prosperity.

Report of Opposition Leader's Flight To U.S. Cited

AB081415 Paris AFP in French
1312 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 8 Sep (AFP) — Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, former finance minister and principal leader of the LAP [Liberia Action Party, opposed to Doe's government] fled from Liberia despite the fact that she was prohibited from leaving the country. According to today's edition of the *Suntimes* newspaper, quoting its American correspondent, she has arrived in the United States. According to the newspaper, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf said she left the country because "she was worried about her life and moreover, she needed treatment."

In June 1985, the former minister was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by a military tribunal for "sedition," following a lecture that she gave in the United States in which she described the Liberian authorities as "idiots, ignorant, and naive."

While she was in prison, her party nominated her as its candidate for the senatorial elections which were then being held within the framework of general elections to return the country to democracy after 5 years of military rule. She was pardoned by President Doe and later refused the post of senator after being elected to that post because of the decision of the opposition parties to boycott the new legislature, accusing the authorities of electoral malpractices. Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was again arrested in November and was accused of treason following the failure of the attempted coup to overthrow President Doe.

During the trial in June, President Doe granted a general pardon to all those involved in the coup attempt during which the main leader of the coup d'etat, General Thomas Quiwonkpa, was killed by a soldier who remained loyal to the government. The government had then banned those pardoned from leaving the country. According to the *Suntimes*, the activities of the pardoned were closely monitored. It was also learned that the passport of another LAP member, Mrs Grace Minor, was seized at the Roberts International Airport when she was about to fly to Europe. Mrs Minor told the independent newspaper *Daily Observer* that the security officers told her that they had received this instruction from Immigration Minister Edwin Taye.

She said she had informed Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and the director of the police about this affair she does not understand "since she has not broken any law and has paid her taxes." She stated that her trip to the FRG was motivated by health reasons. Mrs Minor added that her house is being kept under surveillance by officers of the security forces since the confiscation of her passport. In addition, Mr Edward Kesselly of the United Party was summoned to the presidential palace by Mr Doe. The reason for the summons are not known.

MALI

President Traore Returns From Nonaligned Summit

AB062153 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore arrived this afternoon in Bamako from Harare where he participated in the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries. On his way back to Mali, President Moussa Traore made a stopover at the Maya-Maya airport in Brazzaville, the Congolese capital. [passage omitted]

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for PRC 6 Sep

AB071000 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Sidiki Diarra, accompanied by a high-ranking parliamentary delegation, left yesterday [6 Sep] for Beijing. While in the PRC, the parliamentarians will visit agricultural projects and acquaint themselves with irrigation systems. On the other hand, in his capacity as the director general of the Party School, Sidiki Diarra will hold discussions with PRC party officials to exchange expreiences with them.

ANGOLA

UNITA Says 87 Government Troops, 16 Cubans Killed

LD082049 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] UNITA has issued a communique claiming to have killed 87 Angolan Government troops and 16 Cubans in operations carried out from 1 to 4 September in the Provinces of Cuanza Norte, Bie, and Moxico. UNITA also claims that it destroyed 82 vehicles, including 4 tanks, in the operations.

The communique, signed by UNITA Chief of Staff Alberto Chendovava, admits to 28 UNITA dead and 11 wounded. It says that the main operation during the period in question was carried out south of Dala, Moxico Province, when UNITA forces killed 49 government troops.

KUP Reports Successful UNITA Operations

MB050907 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Sep (JUP) — Twelve months ago MPLA troops backed by their Cuban and Soviet allies recaptured Alto Zambeze from UNITA forces. Now, Soviet-backed MPLA troops have been forced out of Caianda, Macondo, Jimbe, Massibi, Lovua, and Marco after increased UNITA attacks, coupled with a substantial drop in food production and supplies in the area. Colonel Moses Njolomba, UNITA's political coordinator in Alto Zambeze, told KUP on Tuesday that dozens of MPLA troops have died during frequent clashes with UNITA forces and that many others have defected to UNITA since the beginning of the year. MPLA troops in the area have tried unsuccessfully four times to retake the strategic posts of Caianda, near the border with Zaire, and Lovua, near the Zambian border. Reports from Cavungo, Caripande, Lumbala-Kakengue, Cazombo, and Calunda, still held by MPLA troops, say that there is a high mortality rate among the civilian population in those areas. Those reports are from about 50 men, women, and children arriving from those localities. Although MPLA troops get their food supplies by a airlifts, the frequency of arrival of these supplies is diminished due to UNITA attacks against MPLA planes.

UNITA Communique Rejects Castro Assertion on Troops

MB060654 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 6 Sep (KUP) — The black majority in Angola will never accept being the slaves of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, who in turn is a slave of the USSR. This was revealed in a communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee shortly after its congress.

The communique, signed by Dr Jonas Savimbi, UNITA president, rejects Castro's Harare statement regarding the Cuban presence in Angola. The communique also states that UNITA represents the aspirations of black Angolans and that it will never allow black Angolans to become slaves.

The communique describes the Harare nonaligned summit as an insult to the hungry people of Africa and a ploy by the slavemasters. The communique also described Fidel Castro as a Soviet agent and Robert Mugabe as a traitor to Kwame Nkrumah's pan-Africanist ideals.

Information Official Comments on RSA Raid

MB041354 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Angolan defense and security forces are in full control of the situation in the municipality of Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango Province after the incursion by South African racist troops at the beginning of August. In a recent meeting with the local and foreign press, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the Department of Information and Propaganda [DIP], said the South African attack on Cuito Cuanavale was the main event in Angola during August. The DIP director admitted that the incursions by the South African Army, particularly by the Buffalo Battalion, had worsened the situation in southern Angola, but these actions should not be credited as UNITA successes as some newspapers claim. He added that UNITA activities are diminishing, contrary to the propaganda spread abroad.

The DIP director denied flatly reports by the Western press on the so-called meetings in London between Angolan officials and representatives of Angolan puppets as well as the replacement of Cuban internationalist troops with DPRK troops. Such reports, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao said, are in the context of the UNITA and South Africa propaganda campaign in order to present the Angolan traitors as a force to be reckoned with.

The meeting, which is the first of future monthly meetings with journalists, has analyzed economic, social, and political issues. Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao made a brief summary of those issues.

Over 200 UNITA 'Bandits' Said Killed by FAPLA

MB061250 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] FAPLA forces stationed in the 1st military region recently annihilated more than 200 UNITA bandits.

According to the Uige Provincial correspondent, FAPLA also captured 24 other bandits during the operations, as well as an assortment of war materiel including AKM weapons, 82-mm mortar rockets, and magazines for various rifles.

This information was disclosed by Major Armando Filipe, commander of the 1st military region, during a popular rally to repudiate UNITA's sabotage actions.

LESOTHO

Decision in Jonathan Court Case Postponed

MB081817 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Mr Justice B.K. (Molayi) today reserved judgment in the case in which former Prime Minister Chief Lebua Jonathan contested the restriction order served on him on 8 August in the Lesotho High Court in Maweru. Judgment will be on Monday, 15 September. The restriction letter ordered Chief Lebua Jonathan to stay within the boundaries of his residence at (Harakulu), prohibited him from associating or communicating with anyone other than his family, and informed him to ask for permission from the local police in case of genuine emergency to leave the area of restriction.

Appearing on behalf of the applicant, Mr (Sapier), a senior counsel, argued that the letter had no authority and force of statute behind it. He therefore appealed for an order to declare the letter invalid and that the respondents pay costs.

Lekhanya Notes Illegal Arms Arrival

MB061328 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, has warned the nation to be wary of politicians because they have divided the nation. Speaking at a pitso [rally] at Tsoelike in the Qacha's Nek District yesterday, Maj Gen Lekhanya also urged the nation to build dams and fight soil erosion. [passage omitted]

He said in the past guns were distributed among the youth to kill innocent people. He pointed out that arms that were initially aimed at entering the country without the knowledge of the security forces arrived in the country last week. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation Agreement With PLO Signed in Harare

MB041752 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Sources close to the Mozambican delegation at the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, have revealed that a general cooperation agreement was signed in Harare yesterday between our country and the PLO. This agreement should have been signed in Maputo during the PLO chairman's visit but due to lack of time this was not possible. Signing the agreement in Harare were Oscar Monteiro, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee and minister in the Office of the President for State Administration, and 'Abd al-Rahim, a member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Prime Minister Receives GDR Mining Minister

MB081647 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, Prime Minister Dr Mario Machungo received Kurt Singhuber, GDR minister for ore mining, metallurgy, and potash, who is visiting Mozambique for regular contacts beteeen the two countries. This morning, Kurt Singhuber met with Mozambican minister of construction and water, Julio Carrilho, for talks within the framework of the Mozambique-GDR joint commission. Cooperation agreements between Mozambique and the GDR are expected to be signed tomorrow.

SOUTH AFRICA

Explosion Reported in Central Johannesburg

MB081820 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1818 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 8, SAPA — A gas-bottle explosion shook central Johannesburg tonight, police headquarters said.

No one was injured in the blast, which sparked a fire, a spokesman of the Police Directorate of Public Relations said.

The explosion occurred at 6.00pm on the fifth floor of the Torach Ties Building on the corner of Commissioner and Goud streets.

Firemen were on the scene to put out the blaze, the spokesman said.

He said no foul-play was suspected and investigations were underway to determine extent of damage.

Further on Tutu Remarks at Enthronement Ceremony

MB071122 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1116 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 7 SAPA — The attitude that blacks were not quite as human as whites had not changed, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in Cape Town today. Delivering his charge at his enthronement as the first black Anglican archbishop of the city, he praised whites who opposed apartheid and said blacks would not reverse the roles of oppressor and oppressed after "liberation." Archbishop Tutu said that, many years ago, signs stating "natives and dogs not allowed" had been on display in public places in South Africa. "I am sad to say that I believe that the fundamental attitude that blacks are human, but ... has not changed. I wish I were totally wrong. We do not express it with the same crudity, but it remains all the same."

As an example, he referred to the "humiliation" resulting from police treatment of a twice-detained fellow black bishop when redetained minutes after being freed. He questioned whether this would have happened were the bishop white.

He also compared the deaths of whites in the Westdene Dam bus accident and landmine explosions in the northern Transvaal with those of an estimated 21 blacks in Soweto last week. The incidents involving whites had gained extensive media coverage, but there had been "not too much fuss" about the Soweto shootings. "I am glad that the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] have called for a judicial inquiry, but I think I have made my point. Any death is one death too many and yet it does seem some are more equal than others in life and in death. Can you imagine the outcry there would have been had it been a white four-year-old kept in solitary confinement for five months?"

He described conditions in black areas such as Alexandra Township outside Johannesburg and said that, mercifully, many people in the city's nearby affluent suburb of Sandton were concerned about the township and took action to help its residents. "Yes, there are wonderful people in this land. Black Sash ladies working themselves to the bone to help blacks; young white people with the End Conscription Campaign ready to pay a heavy price not to be part of a defence force they perceive as helping to uphold an unjust dispensation; wonderful people who bring succour and help to suffering people in Crossroads and elsewhere." "We have a wonderful country with truly magnificent people if only we could be allowed to be human together because we are all dehumanised by injustice and oppression so that a man can actually say he is left cold by the death of a fellow human being."

Archbishop Tutu said many whites feared that, "come liberation," blacks would treat whites in the same way as they had treated blacks. "And yet our people are not like that." A young colleague had said on his release after 230 days in solitary confinement and nearly a year in preventive detention that blacks should not be consumed by bitterness.

In post-independence Kenya and Zimabbwe, whites had not been victimised and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi had told the archibishop that white Afrikaner farmers who had stayed in the country were the staunchest of Kenyans.

Archbishop Tutu said Africans shared a concept of humanity which made them reject ethnicity and similar qualities as irrelevant. "A person is a person because he recognises others as persons. And so at the height of racial tension in South Africa, 20,000 people attend the funeral of a Molly Blackburn (the former eastern Cape PFP MP who died in a motor car accident) and over 90 per cent of those are black, because Molly looked on you and saw a human being of infinite worth, because you had been created in the image of God. She did not see you as black first, but as a human being. Why can't we be human together in South Africa?"

No Sanctions Call If Emergency Ended

MB071127 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 7 SAPA — Archbishop Desmond Tutu said today he would call on the world not to impose sanctions on South Africa if the government lifted the state of emergency and met other conditions for "an undivided South Africa." At the same time, he asked those nations contemplating sanctions why they had done nothing to stop the implementation of apartheid in the first place.

Speaking at his enthronement as 10th archbishop of Cape Town, he said he was not in favour of sanctions and had told the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, as much. "I do not want sanctions. I know that those who advocate sanctions don't want them either." He had asked Mr Botha to lift the state of emergency, remove the troops from black townships, release all political prisoners and detainees, unban political organisations and negotiate a new constitution for an undivided South Africa with the authentic representatives of all sections of the coammunity.

"Then for what it is worth I would say to the world, put your sanctions plans on hold."

"I mean that. Please spare us your new-found altruism. Where were you when Sophiatown, District Six, Pageview, and many other black communities were destroyed? Where was your concern when blacks received an inferior education, were (used as) cheap labour; when black family life was deliberately being destroyed by the migratory labour system? Why did you not utter a squeak, most of you about real, actual suffering?"

He said the onus was now on those who rejected sanctions. "Provide us with a viable, non-violent stretegy to force the dismantling of apartheid." The South African Government had rejected "gentle persuasion," Archbishop Tutu said. The ball was now in the court of the government and the white community. Blacks wanted to live amicably with whites and favoured a united South Africa "where everyone matters because each of us is created in God's image."

"We shall be free, all of us, black and white, for it is God's intention. He enlists us to help him transfigure all the ugliness of this world into the beauty of his kingdom. We shall be free, all of us, because the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ our Lord assures us that life has overcome death, light has overcome injustice and oppression, goodness has overcome evil, and that compassion and caring, laughter and joy, sharing and peace, reconciliation and forgiveness, have overcome their awful counterparts in God's kingdom where God is all in all."

Doubts Government Wants 'Real Change'

MB071155 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1128 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 7, SAPA — Archbishop Desmond Tutu said today he was not sure the government wanted real change but that he was amazed there were many whites who did. He told hundreds of local and overseas guests at his enthronement as archbishop of Cape Town that such change would mean a new disposition of political power and a greater sharing of land, wealth and other resources. "I am not sure the government wants real change .... in this, they are not different from politicians everywhere who want to gain power and hold on to it for as long as possible. I am amazed that there are many white people who actually want the kind of change I have referred to. If I were white, I would need considerable grace to oppose a system that provided me such substantial privileges. God be praised for those whites." Archbishop Tutu said he abhorred all violence and condemned the "violence of apartheid and of those who wanted to overthrow it." Apartheid was "the primary violence" in South

Africa and it was a miracle the country had not "gone up in flames," he said. "Our people are peace-loving to a fault. Would white people still be talking about non-violent change as some of us do if what they have done to us and they continue to do to us had been done to them?"

Organisations such as the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress had only turned to violence after they were banned in 1960, he said. Before that, they were non-violent, had organised a passive resistance campaign and one of the presidents-general of the ANC (the late chief Albert Luthuli) had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "as a tribute to that commitment to non-violence."

Tutu, Runcie Hold Press Conference

MB080528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1859 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Sept 7, SAPA — Apartheid in South Africa was on the way out, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, said tonight after the enthronement of Archbishop Desmond Tutu as head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa.

"Who can deny that a new order is on the agenda for South Africa," he said at a short press conference he and Archbishop Tutu held at the Goodwood showgrounds after a communion service following the enthronement ceremony this morning at St George's Cathedral.

In his sermon at the communion he said an old order was dying in South Africa.

Asked at the press conference whether this meant apartheid in South Africa was on the way out he said: "Yes, I believe that to be so."

There were varying interpretations of the change that was taking place.

"Some people see this in terms of evolution, others in more startlingly revolutionary terms."

Asked what his response was to the increased political content in speeches made at the communion, especially towards the end, Archbishop Tutu said this was in line with what he had said in his charge and with the content of Archbishop Runcie's sermon.

"We don't apologise for the gospel ... the Gospel speaks to the whole person, it is a gospel of peace and reconciliation.

"We make no apologies for people who speak more explicity than we do."

Among the speakers who earlier criticised the government was Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Another was the bishop of Washington, Bishop John Walker, who conveyed messages from overseas congregations, also included anti-apartheid sentiments, while some of the prayers called for the "eradication of apartheid" and the release of detainees.

At the press conference, Archbishop Runcie said he had made informal inquiries about the possible release from detention of the bishop suffragan of the East Rand, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, and hoped to have further news before he left South Africa. [passage omitted]

A minor scuffle broke out outside the cathedral shortly before the ceremony, when three white demonstrators tried to lay a wreath protesting at the enthronement.

They were cleared from the immediate vicinity of the cathedral and the wreath was removed by the time Archbishop Tutu emerged from the crypt to knock for admission to the cathedral.

Apart from another, lone demostrator, there were no other incidents during the enthronement. Police with dogs maintained a discreet presence but took no action.

At the Goodwood showgrounds, Archbishop Runcie delivered his communion sermon to about 7,000 faithful, including the massed choirs of Anglican congregations countrywide and a Transkeian marimba group.

The organisers had provided 150 litres of wine and 25,000 communion wafers in the expectation that many more would attend.

Archbishop Runcie said those in the West who had done much to create the present tragic situation in South Africa had to repent and make sacrifices.

This was happening.

"I come to tell you in their name and in the name of Christ that we support you in your struggle to create a united South Africa out of the divisive forces which hold you in their grip," he said to loud applause.

The archbishop was also enthusiastically applauded when he quoted the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Archbishop Runcie continued, saying that, just as no system based on brutal repression could endure, so no change brought about by violence could escape "it's damaging infection."

"We must grieve over all victims of violence and cruelty. But the church must not be owned, possessed or manipulated either to bolster up a system which is unchristian, or to serve a political ideology which leaves out God."

Dr Boesak, who made a short speech towards the end of the communion service, said he was carrying a message to "the oppressed" from the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, whom he had met last week in Harare during the Nonaligned Movement's summit meeting.

Cries of "viva, viva" came in response from the crowd at the mention of Mr Tambo and clenched fists were raised.

In terms of the emergency regulations, some of Dr Boesak's comments might be construed as being subversive and may not be quoted.

SABC Coverage of Tutu Ceremony Criticized

MB081618 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1441 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 8, SAPA — The South African Broadcasting Corporation came under fire again today for what a critic said was the distortion and manipulation of news — this time because of its coverage of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement.

Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on information and one of two PFP MP's invited to the enthronement, said the SABC had again done a "hatchet job" on an opponent of the government.

SABC radio services completely ignored yesterday's event, while television gave prominence to women who tried to hand over a wreath in protest against Archbishop Tutu's political stance, he said.

The bishop's charge (sermon), whch was handed to the media, was ignored by the SABC, Mr Soal added.

"There should have been a live crossing on radio and television. The event was of major interest and significance to millions of South Africans.

"The passing reference the SABC gave to the event was typical of the way it normally distorts and manipulates the news."

Commentary Cites Church's Role of Reconciliation

MB090536 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The church and its role of reconciliation"]

[Text] The church — as it should on the sabbath — occupied center stage in South Africa last Sunday. It was a day of important developments and it was, as well, an historical day.

In Cape Town, the church of the Province of South Africa enthroned its first black archbishop. In his charge, the new head of the church, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, dwelt at length, as is his wont, on political issues. In particular, he offered to use his good offices to halt the sanctions train. On the surface, it was a reconciliatory gesture towards the authorities with whom he has been in confrontation on the sanctions and other issues. But the conditions he put in the fine print served to perpetuate the confrontation rather than promote reconciliation. His conditions were those that he, and others, have postulated in the past and have been found by the authorities to be unacceptable.

In contemplating the offer made by Archbishop Tutu, as head of the church of the province, it must be considered that his church is representative — according to the last census — of less than 5 per cent of the black population of South Africa. In a broader ecclesiastical context, there is no unanimity amongst black Christians — or amongst white Christians — as to the pronouncements of the new archbishop on the political issues of the day.

Bishop Tutu's stand on sanctions was directly challenged by 2000 Christians who gathered in the Johannesburg City Hall on Sunday to pray for peace in South Africa. On this occasion clergymen representing millions of black churchgoers refuted calls for sanctions and pleaded for moderation and negotiation on political matters.

At Ga-Rankuwa there was a similar meeting and television viewers were able to see black Christians delivering a message of peace and reconciliation as they sang and danced their welcome to a representative of the South African Government. There were 10,000 black worshippers at this festival of the International Pentecost Holiness Church and the message of their spiritual leader, the Reverend Mdisi, was for the people to reject violence and to resolve the country's problems through peaceful means.

These messages of peace and reconciliation mirror those of many other gatherings of black Christians, most notably that of the Zion Christian Church at Moria when the state president was the guest of honor.

Tolerance, love, and patience amongst South Africans was the message of the Dutch Reformed Church last Sunday as it congratulated Archbishop Tutu on his enthronement; wished him a fulfilling term of office; and invited him to take part in discussions on the calling and the duty of the Christian church in South Africa.

There can be no doubt that, amidst the political divisions and strife in South Africa, there is an abundance of Christian goodwill and faith — and a commitment to reconciliation — amongst people of all races to carry the country through the present difficult times to a better future.

Boesak, Mandela Oppose King Meeting With Botha

MB081352 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Mrs Coretta King is to meet with State President Botha tomorrow. Her decision to talk to Mr Botha has angered Dr Alan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela. Dr Boesak says they have decided not to meet with Mrs King if she sees President Botha, because groups opposed to apartheid want Mrs King to be clearly on their side. Her planned visit with Chief Buthelezi was also slated, because, Dr Boesak says, he is regarded as being too moderate by fellow blacks. [as heard]

King Cancels Meeting With Botha

MB091036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, September 9, SAPA — Mrs Coretta King, widow of the late Dr Martin Luther King, today cancelled her scheduled meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, twenty minutes after it was to have started in his Tuynhuys office.

Mrs King has issued a statement saying she would like to meet President Botha "at a later date" as she felt she needed "more time to acquire a better understanding of the complex problems here."

The state president, his aides and members of the press were kept waiting for more than a quarter of an hour after the meeting was supposed to start at noon today before one of the members of Mrs King's party arrived at the Tuynhuys.

He left after a ten minute conference indoors, after which it was still unclear whether Mrs King would be arriving.

SAPA was told at 12.30 by an official of the state president's office that "we are not sure whether she is coming. It was at her invitation."

Five minutes later a runner arrived on foot outside Tuynhuys gates with a batch of Xeroxed press statements with the letterhead of the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change, of which Mrs King is president.

The man dealt them out without further comment and left.

In the statement Mrs King said she had come to South Africa in a Christ-like spirit to gather additional information about the human sufferings in South Africa and the need to have dialogue with as many people as possible.

To that end she had met four heads of state in Harare, and in South Africa she had met with a diverse group of people from all stations of life.

"I have great respect for the black leadership of South Africa that has struggled determinedly and courageously to end the wretched, inhuman and immoral practices of apartheid," she said.

"After being in South Africa for a week, I now feel I need more time to acquire a better understanding of the complex problems here in order to have a more substantive meeting with President Botha. Accordingly, I have informed Mr Botha of my desire to meet with him at a later date.

"As I indicated upon my arrival in South Africa, I want to assist South Africans in working toward and achieving their goals of freedom and justice for all people in this country. I am still firmly committed to this objective."

Mrs King was warned this week by the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Alan Boesak, and by Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, that they would refuse to speak to her if she went ahead with her meeting with President Botha.

Further on Pik Botha Visit to Far East

Comments on Visit to Japan

MB080702 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the Japanese Governemnt has a good understanding of the prevailing circumstances in South Africa and acknowledges that considerable reform has taken place in the country. Japan is, however, under great pressure as the leading country in the Far East as it cannot afford to be seen as a country not prepared to take action against South Africa. Mr Botha, who left Japan for Hong Kong and the Republic of China yesterday, said Japan's latest announcement that it was considering imposing economic sanctions on South Africa had to be viewed in this light. Japan did not want to become involved in South Africa's affairs, but Japan now knew what the consequences for southern Africa would be if sanctions were imposed on South Africa. Elaborating on the reasons for his visit, Mr Botha said that the South African Government considered that it is essential that the Japanese Government was informed first hand of the southern African situation. He also had to explain to the government of Mr Nakasone how South Africa intended removing discriminatory legislation under its reform policies. He said he had emphasized the importance of South Africa not being judged on what was reflected in the media. Mr Botha said he had held talks with Japanese politicians, businessmen, and today's members of the news media but that it was too soon to tell if his visit had had positive effect.

Holds Talks With Taiwan Officials

MB081438 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks in Taipei this morning with the president of the Republic of China, Mr Ching-kuo Chiang. So far no statement has been released on the talks. Mr Botha, who is on the second leg of his visit to the Far East also laid a wreath at the martyrs' shrine this morning and held talks with his counterpart, Mr Fu-Sung Chu, as wll as with the secretary general of the office of the president, Mr Shen Chang-huan.

Minister Says Minerals Will Be Available to All

MB081017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 8, SAPA — South Africa's minerals would be available to all countries able to purchase them, the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said today.

"The government reaffirms that it does not subscribe to trade sanctions."

Mr Steyn was addressing the conference of the treatment and containment of radioactive waste and its disposal in arid developments.

The government was aware that the mineral industry was a cornerstone of the economy and it was committed to optimal use of the country's mineral wealth.

"The most effective way to implement this is through the free enterprise system, which is regarded as a prerequisite for the continued health and growth of the country's mineral industry."

The mineral industry was an integral part of the country's overall economy and would make an important contribution to the realisation of social and political objectives.

He also referred to South Africa's energy policy and said the country recognised the fact that future electricity requirements would need to be met by a combination of coal-fired and nuclear power stations, "with nuclear energy playing a more significant role in the longer term."

South Africa could be proud of what had been achieved in the field of nuclear waste disposal, an important aspect of nuclear power.

Vaalputs repository was scheduled for its first delivery of Koeberg waste in November this year.

"The quality and extent of research that has led to its establishment compares well to the best in the world," Mr Steyn said.

South Africa was one of few, if not the only, country that had identified a disposal site prior to the commissioning of its first nuclear power station.

Two ANC Men Fail in Their Petition for Clemency

MB081921 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Three ANC members, including the Amanzimtoti bomber, are to be hanged in Pretoria tomorrow. Pleas for a stay of execution for two of them have been turned down by the state president. Sipho Xulu and Clarence Payi were sentenced to death for the killing last year of Ben Langa, a former leader of the South African Students Organization.

Attorneys for Sibusiso Zondo have petitioned the state president for clemency today. Zondo was found responsible for planting a limpet mine at the Amanzimtoti shopping center in December which killed five people.

ANC Members Hanged in Pretoria

MB090729 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Three members of the ANC have been hanged in Pretoria. Two of the men sentenced to death for murdering a fellow ANC member and a third, Andrew Zondo, was executed for planting a limpet mine that killed five people in the Amanzimtoti shopping center. The UN Security Council yesterday made an urgent plea to the South African Government not to hang the men, saying the executions would further deteriorate the unrest situation in South Africa. Pleas of clemency for the three men were turned down by the state president yesterday.

Situation in KwaNdebele Said 'Normalized'

MB081028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, Sept 8, SAPA — Life in KwaNdebele had almost completely normalized since the government "in accordance with the wishes of its people" dropped the decision to opt for independence four weeks ago, Mr F.K. Mahlangu, minister of citizen liaison and information, said today.

He said that following three months of turmoil, the KwaNdebele legislative assembly on August 12 rescinded its earlier unanimous decision to seek indepedence for the country.

"Our differences have been sorted out, but this has been a very dear lesson to everybody in KwaNdebele," Mr Mahlangu said in a radio interview in Siyabusa.

"The whole situation also demonstrated to us that people are very good judges of their own needs. It is only in a democratic society that a government can heed the wishes of its people.

"What happened here, proves that KwaNdebele is such a society," Mr Mahlangu said.

"Maybe people in the rest of South Africa can share this experience."

Mr Mahlangu said his government was now dedicated to build the future of KwaNdebele through good administration and much-needed development programmes.

Unrest in August Said Lowest Since January 1985

MB031643 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, September 3, SAPA — The number of unrest incidents declined during August and was the lowest it had been since January 1985, Bureau for Information spokesman Dr Kobus Neethling said at a press briefing in Pretoria today.

The number of unrest incidents had declined from 102 in July to 79 in August, he said.

Injuries had risen from 151 to 234, but this was mainly due to the more than 90 persons injured in Sowetan unrest last week, he said.

There had been 169 attacks on security forces during August.

Unrest damage in August was the lowest since September 1984.

Asked if the bureau thought that unrest would flare up if emergency detainees should be released, bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning said it was not the bureau's responsibility to prejudge what could happen.

Soweto was still the area where most unrest occurred — in August 36 per cent of incidents happened there. The bureau did not know what the reason for this was.

Law and order had been restored to "a large degree" in many parts of the country, Dr Neethling said.

KwaNdebele (which opted not to become independent) now experienced only two per cent of the total number of unrest incidents countrywide.

Dr Neethling said that in some areas there was still no meaningful education, no effective third level government, and monthly rents were not being paid.

Mrs Henning said the bureau was not able, like the media, to publish information about incidents gained from interviews with witnesses and the like.

"All information about unrest incidents are ... obtained from the South African Police countrywide.

"It is obvious that the police cannot release information which has not been confirmed," she said.

Information Bureau Releases 9 Sep Unrest Report

MB090858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 9 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report: 8 September to 9 September

"Most of the country experienced a quiet day yesterday. No deaths were reported.

"Isolated incidents were reported in only six of the 19 police divisions. Most of these were stone-throwing incidents. Soweto and the east Rand reported four incidents each, while only two incidents were reported in Natal.

"The western province, eastern province and west Rand reported one incident in each area."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on NRP

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 5 September comments on page 5 on the loss by the New Republic Party [NRP] to the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] in two by-elections in Cape Town. Although the contituencies were "super-safe" for the PFP, the NRP fought the battle to justify its separate existence as a party. After the loss, NRP leader Bill Sutton is talking of forming a coalition with the PFP against the National Party [NP] but more likely the PFP desires simply to swallow the NRP. "As far as we are concerned, the NRP is dying and nothing can save it from extinction. The writing has been on the wall for some time." The NRP lost its position in the center of the electorate when the NP began welcoming English-speakers and moved to the center. The NRP furthermore "has given the impression of being only too willing to give the Government its support on crucial issues, thus losing its image as a vigorous party." The PFP comes out of the election about where it was before, although it may lost ground as a result of the sanctions. "It certainly will lose is title of official opposition to the Right-Wing Conservative Party." Although there is still a role on the left for the PFP, "there is no role anywhere for the NRP."

STAR on Court Decision

In a page 10 editorial on the decision by the Natal Supreme Court to invalidate some emergency provisions, Johannesburg *The Star* in English reminds the reader that South Africa is still "in the grip of a state of emergency which suspends many normal basic freedoms, including the citizen's right to know fully what is happening politically," but notes that the court decision shows that "as long as there are independent courts to uphold the rule of law, there are limits even to the powers which a power-happy government may try to arrogate to itself." Now the government will probably try to close the loopholes which resulted from "the carelessness with which arrogant rulers sought to assume total power." However, "the Government would do better to accept the judgement as a timely warning against excesses of power and proceed to address the country's crisis in more constructive ways."

STAR on Soweto

Noting that while Soweto was tense the worst fears of the situation were not realized, *The Star* says in an editorial on the same page that "somehow a better way must be found to handle what is becoming a continuing crisis." While security forces cannot abdicate responsibility, "what is in question is the nature and style of presence they should have." "The outright banning of a event of such emotional magnitude creates deep resentment. It forces massive security measures to implement it. It promotes confrontation. It invites defiance. And it makes it impossible for the security forces to turn a blind eye to provocation." These elements were present in Soweto but fortunately violence did not ignite. "Next time the country may not be so lucky."

CAPE TIMES on Bishop Tutu

In a page 6 editorial, *Cape Town* CAPE TIMES in English on 4 September says that while Bishop Tutu has "won the hearts of many," he will also "be confronted with some puzzlement and indignation that he should appear to be lending his new high office to backing economic sanctions." Those who expect that sanctions will lead to a collapse of the Nationalists are "way off beam. Sanctions are much more likey to rally white support around the government." At the same time, they would be "massively wounding and punitive. The amount of wealth in the country available to finance essential reforms would shrink. The chances of reaching a constitutional compromise would fade." While the paper can understand why blacks might support sanctions, "economic sanctions will be profoundly harmful. We would urge Achbishop Tutu, with very great respect, to reconsider his position as he takes over."

CAPE TIMES on Parliamentary Session

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that the second Parliamentary session was scheduled to deal with new reform proposals, yet no proposals were made. "There has been no move to amend the Group Areas Act, no sign of a bill to establish a national council to accommodate blacks within the country's legislative structure." Instead MPs dealt with largely inconsequential issues. "The government owes the country both an explanation and an apology for this debacle."

Government Credibility

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 5 September says in an editorial on page 12 that "two reports appearing in yesterday's edition regarding the unrest situation has interesting points relevancy with yesterday's high court ruling in Pietermaritzburg." In one report Minister Louis le Grange explains what happened on the night of 26 August in Soweto. His explanation sounds acceptable to any reasonable person. However, the editorial says it came a week too late after conflicting reports had reached the outside world, and it has damaged South Africa's credibility. The "information" available from the Bureau for Information has unfortunately contributed nothing of value to support the credibility of official statements. This is what happens when only one source of information exists. The other report concerns the police commissioner's clampdown on journalists at scenes of unrest. Such a situation must cast a reflection on a candid statement such as that of the minister.Now the Natal Supreme Court has invalidated certain emergency regulations relating to the press. Evidently the government will let matters be. Concluding, the editorial says "we hope that new regulations could be drafted in such a way that not only the credibility of the press but also that of the government remains intact."

NRP Retrogression

In another editorial on page 12 *Beeld* says: "The sustained retrogression of the New Republic Party has once again been emphasized in by-elections in the Cape Peninsula the day before yesterday." Historians would one day say that there was a time when the NRP had helped to give direction to South Africa. This party can take credit for some of today's reform initiatives. The truth is that at present the party stands no chance of becoming an alternative government. The NRP must decide its future now. Concluding, the editorial notes that "within the NRP the road has come to an end for thes diehards."

Dismantling Information Bureau

Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 7 September, in a page one editorial, states: "The dismantling of the Bureau for Information would be the greatest thing that could happen to Press freedom in this country." Public confidence in the newspapers "is deliberately being destroyed." Information from the bureau "turns out to be insufficient and half-baked — and there have been occasions where it's been more fictitious than factual." Journalists are thus forced to conclude that "the situation has been laundered and the public forced to lap up this form of misrepresentation." The Bureau is nothing more "than a pathetic attempt to subject the Press to censorship."

Peace Song Panned

Percy Qoboza, in his "Percy's Itch" column on page 7, comments on the "ugly memory" of the Bureau for Information's song for peace. Noting that production of the record cost the taxpayers 1.5 million rand, Qoboza remarks that some people might have offered to do it for free. But the "peace ditty" could not be done for free because "wherever you look in this country, ther is no sign of peace anywhere." "You don't buy love, you cultivate it. You don't buy peace, you work at it." Now the Springbok Foundation has suggested that September be declared "smile month" in an effort to make South Africa a better place. "Unfortunately, on the week we were supposed to be smiling like little lunatics, we were plunged into mourning." "White City Jabavu once again reminded us of the sorry state of affairs of this nation."

Trespass Arrests

An article on the same page reports that the "Black Sash is launching a massive campaign to highlight the plight of the hundreds of black people arrested daily in South African cities for trespassing." In 1982, 98,507 people were arrested for trespassing, while in 1983 the total was 104,607.

Emergency Regulations Tattered

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 5 September, in a page 6 editorial, says: "Once again, the Supreme Court has found that government, in its clumsy attempts to impose a state of emergency, has itself acted unlawfully. The emergency regulations, once again, are in tatters." "The law ... prevails once again over the whims and fancies of the Minister." "Amid the confusion... a pattern is emerging. On one side is the executive, grown arrogant from too many years in power, seeking less to govern by law than to prevail by force." "On the other side stand the courts of Natal ...." "A government grown sloppy and careless during its many years in office is no match for the precision and clarity of the courts."

Topping the Charts

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper realizes that "now we know quite clearly what our government can and cannot do. It cannot organise a Parliamentary session." "Government can no longer handle legislation properly. A sieve would hold more water than the state of emergency regulations .... And now we learn that someone boobed in gazetting the Regional Services Councils levies." "But there is still hope. Government is not a *total* failure. When it comes to commissioning R1.5m pop songs, the Nats are top of the charts."

Direction for New Nats

In his column on the same page, Stanley Uys reviews the possibility of a Progressive Federal Party [PFP] alliance with the

"New Nats." "The NP is today being held together by the sheer force of President Botha's autocratic personality and by the fact that its 'New Nats' have nowhere to go. It is being held together by what is left of the centripetal force of Afrikaner nationalism. The NP will split one day because it is unable to contain for much longer, within the same caucus, the views both of the 'New Nats' and of the rest." "The gathering crisis in SA will ensure the split." "The political exercise that has to be carried out now is to bridge the gap between the PFP and the New Nats. That would be the turning point." "Are the sceptics seriously suggesting that the whole of Afrikanerdom will rather take the Massada solution — going out in a blaze of glory after a protracted siege — than try to negotiate a settlement with the black opposition?" "It is this view of Afrikaners as a totally suicidal people with no instincts of self-preservation which is fanciful. This is carrying cynicism too far."

Soweto Bankruptcy

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 September carries a page two article on the financial situation of the Soweto Council. The council's expenses come to 7 million rand each month, while, under the ongoing rent boycotts, it collects only 1 million rand. Estimates place the total of unpaid rent at 22 million rand. Town Clerk Nico Malan said that "Soweto ... usually collected R7 million a month from the 75,000 householders in the township. Of this, only R250,000 was rent. The rest was service charges." "He said he was aware people were not paying rent because they were afraid to do so. For this reason the Soweto Council was setting up facilities (through which) payments would be treated in the strictest confidence."

Pop Music Venture

In his "Political Commentary" column on page 10, David Braun says the "one thing the Government's venture into the pop music market has achieved that must be the envy of the industry professionals is the massive publicity it has got." Debate has been raging on the "morality of the pop song 'Together we will build a brighter future.' " Now it is time for South Africans to hear the song itself. Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel, defending the project, says the song was approved at official levels and only allocated to the Bureau for Information for execution. "Few South Africans would disagree with the stated intentions and motives of the Bureau in commissioning the song/advertisement. Quite obviously, there is a crying need for co-operation and peace in this country."

Tambo Condemns Necklacing

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 5-11 September reports that Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, spoke out this week in Harare against the "notorious necklace execution method used by young township activists." "He indicated his organisation was not happy with the necklace and hoped his supporters would take this into account." "He indicated also that he felt unable to condemn people who used the necklace because of the brutality they face as a result of the South African system." Tambo "accused vigilantes of sometimes necklacing anti-apartheid activists and then blaming it on the ANC." "He also indicated that he would be willing to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe now that the British Foreign Secretary was no longer on his ill-fated mission to South Africa." "Asked about the possibility of unity with South Africa's other outlawed movement, the Pan-Africanist Congress ... he spoke negatively about the lack of unity, but indicated that the ANC rejected unity on the basis of convenience."

Determined Soweto Leaders

In a page 5 article by Patrick Laurence, the determination of certain Soweto city councillors to stay on in their jobs is described. The executive chairman of the Soweto Council, Letsasti Radebe, says " 'it is a job given to me by God and my ancestors.' " Another councillor, Patrick Gaboutledloe, "reflected the perplexed anger of some councillors. 'They are looking for freedom,' he said of the nocturnal petrol-bombers who had attacked his house eight times. 'Freedom to kill people.' " However, the head of the Soweto Civic Association, Nthato Motlana, "accused the government of making housing, and rent associated with it, a political issue. The authorities had deliberately restricted the number of houses in Soweto — the official waiting list for houses is over 20,000 families — to limit the inflow of black people. It was, he insisted, a form of influx control. He charged the money was not being spent on Soweto and houses were not built to make it as drab and ugly as possible. The grimmer Soweto was, the more black people would be inclined to leave and return to their allotted tribal homelands, he said. It was a calculated ploy."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns, Comments on Reagan Invitation

MB080936 Dakar PANA in English 0930 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Lusaka, 8 Sept (ZANA/PANA) - Frontline States have approved a draft of President Kaunda's invitation to American President Ronald Reagan for a meeting to discuss the explosive situation in southern Africa.

Kaunda said on arrival from Harare where he attended the just-concluded non-aligned summit that the frontline leaders would like to meet Mr Reagan in one of their countries.

Addressing a crowd that received him at Lusaka International Airport, the president said the frontline leaders were also ready to meet the American leader in Washington if he did not want to come to southern Africa.

If he can't come here we are prepared to go to Washington and explain to him what is happening here, the president said.

Frontline leaders agreed at a meeting in Luanda recently to invite Mr Reagan for talks on the situation in southern Africa at which they would impress upon him the need for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

The idea to invite President Reagan for talks with Frontline States was mooted by American civil rights leader Jesse Jackson during his tour of this region last month.

The president reiterated that sanctions against South Africa would hurt the economies of neighbouring states but pointed out that they were preferable to an explosion.

If sanctions are applied the whole southern Africa will suffer, if we don't apply sanctions the situation will explode and hundred of thousands of people in the region will die, he said.

The president who had been away for a week was met by party Secretary-General Mr Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, ministers and senior party and government officials.

ZIMBABWE

PANA Establishes Office in Harare

MB090556 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The *Pan-African News Agency*, PANA, has opened an office in Harare to contribute towards the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. PANA's director general, (Augustin Matasi Muba), says the organization has been working out a strategy for wider coverage of the struggle against apartheid. Mr (Mutasi Muba) was speaking at Lusaka airport, Zambia, before departing for the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, to attend the 3-day seminar on the utilization of PANA news by the African press. He disclosed that PANA will soon have a permanent staff (established) [words indistinct] to (?augment) efforts of journalists at the headquarters in Senegal.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli aircraft attacked a "terrorist base" south of Sidon early 10 September and the pilots reported "good hits" on their targets, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The base was reportedly used by the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. The IDF spokesman added that the Israeli Navy had earlier fired at a dinghy off the Lebanese coast, forcing it ashore and causing at least one casualty among four terrorists aboard. Reporting on the Israeli air raid, Beirut radio stated that 3 Palestinians were killed and 10 other people were wounded, adding that the attack inflicted heavy damage in the industrial district of Sidon and caused the collapse of a 4-story building housing Palestinian refugees. The radio also claimed that an Israeli landing attempt north of Tyre was foiled.

In another military development, Jerusalem radio announced that katyusha rockets hit a Galilee settlement during the night of 9 September, causing "heavy damage."

Kidnapped American — An anonymous caller told a news agency in Beirut that the Islamic Jihad organization was responsible for kidnapping Frank Reed, AFP reported. The caller described Reed as a CIA agent, adding that "compromising documents" were found on him and that his job as headmaster of the Lebanese International School was just a "cover" for intelligence activities.

Dialogue Meeting — The cabinet held another dialogue committee meeting 9 September during which agreement was reached to begin transferring control of ports to the legitimate authorities by the end of the month, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio.

Egypt-Israel

Despite earlier reports that the Israeli-Egyptian summit was off because of a breakdown in the talks on the Tabah arbitral compromis, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid subsequently announced that the talks would resume 10 September and that a summit could take place "right away" if the two sides resolve their differences over the Tabah border markers and the names of arbiters. The foreign minister's remarks, reported by MENA, followed a lengthy meeting with the Israeli delegation in Cairo.

Confirming the continuation of the talks, Jerusalem radio said Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has approved Egypt's request that the Israeli delegation remain in Cairo to resume the negotiations. Peres also disclosed that he is still hoping to meet with President Husni Mubarak 11 September, IDF radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military statement cited by IRNA warned Iraqi civilians to evacuate Iraqi cities because of an impending Iranian bombardment in retaliation for Iraq's use of chemical weapons and its air raids on Iranian industrial and residential targets. An Iranian spokesman denied Iraq's claim that Iran shelled residential areas in Basra 8 September, according to IRNA, but he said Iran would continue reprisal attacks on "military and economic installations" in the suburbs of Basra until Iraq stops its raids on Iranian industrial and civilian areas.

Syria

Air Power — Israeli military sources cited by Israel's *'Al Hamishmar* stated that the Syrian Air Force has still not received MiG-29's, though Syrian pilots are currently training on these aircraft in the USSR.

Tishrin on Terrorism — Although U.S. officials have insinuated that the Karachi and Istanbul incidents were terrorist acts carried out by Arabs, "signs indicate that both incidents were carried out by Mosad and the CIA and are within the framework of justifying a large-scale military aggression," *Tishrin* maintained in a commentary reported by SANA.

Sudan

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit — Libya is ready for unity with Sudan, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a statement at Khartoum Airport reported by JANA. Commenting on the situation in southern Sudan, he expressed regret that SPLA leader Colonel John Garang has continued to oppose the new regime in Khartoum, adding that Sudan's need is not liberation but development toward "popular democracy, unionism, and socialism." Libya will keep pressuring Garang to stop fighting and to negotiate, Al-Qadhdhafi added. JANA said the Libyan leader received a "huge" official and popular welcome on his arrival in Sudan, noting that the reception was headed by Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Council of State.

Arab Summit in Khartoum — Sudan has agreed "in principle" to convene the next Arab summit conference in Khartoum subject to the approval of Saudi Arabia, which was expected to host the conference, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani disclosed in remarks reported by Omdurman radio. He noted that the request for Sudan to host the conference was made by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

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PDRY

USSR'S Smirnov Concludes Visit 3 Sep

EA041551 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Smirnov, Soviet fleet admiral and CPSU Central Committee candidate member, left Aden this morning after participating in the 15th anniversary celebrations of our Armed Forces. He was seen off at Aden International Airport by Brother Colonel 'Umar 'Ali al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff; several Armed Forces commanders; and the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Assistant Secretary Murphy

LD082159 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 8 Sep (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy at Al-Salam Palace this evening. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Ambassador in Washington Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Walter Cutler.

Murphy Departs

LD091336 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1124 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern Affairs, left Jeddah this morning after a visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry's western region branch, and Walter Cutler, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom, as well as by a representative from royal protocol office.

Sierra Leonean President Says Talks 'Successful'

LD091739 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1312 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh has stressed that his talks with King Fahd were successful and fruitful. In a statement to SPA, Momoh said the talks focused on bilateral relations and international issues, including the situation in South Africa, the Middle East problem, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. Momah described relations between the Kingdom and Sierra Leone as excellent and amiable and pointed out that the two coutnries have been friends for a very long time. He stressed that the meeting between officials of the Kingdom and Sierra Leone was useful for exchanging views and experiences in a way that would benefit the two friendly peoples. Momoh concluded by saying that Arab-African cooperation is developing and growing to the benefit of both the Arab and African peoples.

Foreign Ministers Confer

LD091310 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred at noon today at the Conference Palace in Jeddah with Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma, who is visiting the Kingdom with the delegation accompanying the Sierra Leonean president. During the meeting, which was attended by Planning Minister Hisham Nazir, Saudi Ambassador to Sierra Leone 'Abdallah al-Tubayshi, and Sierra Leonean Ambassador to the Kingdom Sulayman Baba Timbo, bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest were discussed.

Momoh Departs

LD091445 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1323 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh left Jeddah at 1430 today after a visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince Receives Indonesian Vice President

LD071329 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard, received Indonesian Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and the delegation accompanying him at Salam Palace in Jeddah this morning. Wirahadikusumah conveyed to His Royal Highness a verbal message addressed to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from President Suharto of Indonesia. The audience was attended by 'Abd al-Mushsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuway Jiri, counsellor at his royal highness's office, and by the Indonesian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Papers Say Israel Benefiting From Terrorism

LD091120 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0535 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpts] *Al-Bilad* and *Al-Nadwa* have expressed their indignation at all forms of terrorism, whatever the motives, aims and, objectives.

Al-Bilad draws attention to the necessity to distinguish between acts of violence and of legitimate struggle, and says the distinction must be clear and the separation well defined. [sentence indistinct] *Al-Bilad* also says the irresponsible terrorist acts being claimed by some groups serve the interests of the Zionist enemy, which seeks to confirm its allegations and claims to world public opinion, which backs and supports the causes of the Arab nation, explaining that the enemy might take these irresponsible acts as pretexts for aggression against innocent people, as it usually does. [passage omitted]

Under the title "Who Should be Accused" *Al-Riyad* says the search in the cases of the hijacking of the U.S. plane in Pakistan and the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul must not stop at the perpetrators only but should go beyond those hands to find the main beneficiary of such bestial acts, referring to the attack on the U.S. intelligence gathering ship *Liberty* during the 1967 war. The paper adds: We will not be distorting the facts if we say that Israel has a clear hand in this affair because the Zionist groups that directly contributed to the attacks on the Jews during the Nazi regime in Germany for the sake of higher policy objectives will not hesitate to strike at a Jewish synagogue and a U.S. plane as they have done before to a naval vessel of a close ally. The paper explains that what leads us to this conclusion is that Israel a few weeks ago intentionally attacked some mosques in the West Bank, turning them into bars and amusement centers. This is what Israel has planned for the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and it might take this act as a pretext to violate the Islamic sacred places because the Muslims, according to it, did not refrain from striking their synagogue in Istanbul.

The paper adds: The second subject is the hijacked U.S. plane.Even if the perpetrators of this crime were Arabs, the more important objective is to stir the United States and prompt it to retaliate, using its own means. The Israeli retaliation also would be along the same lines, using its own means.

The paper concludes by saying that the question is not who can control terrorism, because it exists everywhere in the world, although with different intensity and perception. The question is that these crimes relating to the Middle East are an ideal choice to serve Israel's tactical and strategic objectives.

The paper adds that this should not conceal the fact that Israel's essential interests are served by the escalation of such problems, even if it claimed that it was the victim and target of such acts.

Al-Riyad concludes its article by stressing that the Arab responsibility is to study this phenomenon and to discover against whom these violations are directed and who is the real beneficiary of them, otherwise whatever happens will be in Israel's interest at the expense of the Arab nation's present and future existence.

YAR

DFLP'S Hawatimah Arrives, Makes Statement

JN081351 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] DFLP Secretary General Brother Nayif Hawaimah arrived in Sanaa today on a visit to the YAR. In a statement to SABA', Brother Hawatimah said he would discuss with YAR officials current developments in the Arab arena, especially the Palestine question. He stressed that aggressive Zionist schemes as well as new developments and their threat to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation should be confronted on the basis of pan-Arab resolutions represented by Arab summit conference resolutions, especially the Rabat, Baghdad, and Fes resolutions. He added these resolutions affirm the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state under the PLO. Brother Hawatimah was received by the assistant secretary of the Standing Committee.

Citizen Holding Italian Consul Surrenders to Police

NC091414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1356 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — The Egyptian citizen who had been holding the Italian consul in Cairo hostage surrendered to Egyptian security forces at 1515 today.

The man, Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah, left the consulate surrounded by Egyptian security men. Jadallah and the security men departed the area in a police car amid shouts from onlookers who were hailing Egypt.

(Crismo), minister plenipotentiary at the Italian Embassy in Cairo, participated in the negotiations preceding the surrender of Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah, thus ending Jadallah's detention of the Italian consul and three Italian employees at the consulate, Pitiano, Barbiero, and Papaianni.

Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah is 30 years old. He is olive-skinned, 1.75 meters tall, and has curly red hair.

Minister Denies Incident Political

NC091433 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has said that news agency reports stating that the storming of the Italian Consulate by a gunman was a political or terrorist operation are totally untrue.

Safwat al-Sharif asserted that this was a stupid act by an Egyptian national who was demanding the payment of money owed to him for his work as a cook at a restaurant in Italy. [passage omitted] He returned to Egypt and began to visit the Italian Consulate to ask for the money owed to him for his work in Italy. He had been imprisoned in Italy for 2 years and the Italian authorities seized his passport prior to his return.

Security officials are communicating with him. [passage omitted]

Interior Ministry Issues Statement

NC091820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — The Interior Ministry has released a statement on the incident at the Italian Consulate in Cairo. The text of the statement is as follows:

Security forces have succeeded in capturing and disarming the citizen who was holding the Italian consul in Cairo and three employees hostage. It transpired that the man is called Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah and works as a cook. He told the security authorities that the purpose of his action was to obtain money, which he estimated at 14 million Italian lire, owed to him in Italy by the owner of the Diplino restaurant in Rome. He worked at this establishment from 1981 to 1984, after which the restaurant owner had him detained in a psychiatric hospital and did not pay his salary. The man returned to Egypt in April. Two months ago, he applied to the Italian consul for a pension to which, he claimed, he was entitled under Italian law. The consul asked him to come and see him again in 1 month's time. The man then visited the consulate on several occasions, to no avail.

Yesterday, Jadallah decided to go to the consulate to demand his rights and, should he fail to receive a favorable response, to use threats to obtain his objective. He went to the consulate at noon today and met with the consul. When the consul said the matter needed more time, he drew a pistol and asked the consul to proceed to one of the rooms in the consulate where three other employees were working. He locked the door from the inside and held all four hostage until the security forces arrested and disarmed him. They then released the consul and the three other hostages.

An Interior Ministry official source stated that no injuries were inflicted during the arrest of the accused and the release of the hostages. He said that all the members of the Italian Consulate staff are in good health.

Mubarak, Husayn Refuse To Sign Murphy Document

PM100908 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Husayn, Mubarak Refuse To Sign Six-Point Declaration"]

[Excerpt] Cairo, *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* bureau — *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* has learned from diplomatic sources that King Husayn of Jordan and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak have stuck to their position of refusing to sign a declaration of principles containing the six points announced by U.S. Vice President George Bush during his recent visit to the Middle East. According to these sources, the declaration of principles was brought to the Middle East again by U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy on his current tour after slight amendments were made to the declaration by the U.S. State Department to persuade President Mubarak and King Husayn to sign it along with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

The same sources say that the Egyptian refusal is a result of Egypt's determination not to sign any political declaration on the Palestinian question without taking the opinion of the Palestinian people's representatives, meaning the PLO, and that Jordan called for the participation of the other parties, especially Syria.

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received Murphy again yesterday. [passage omitted]

Ghali on Mubarak-Peres Summit, Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

NC091829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Nairobi, 9 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the anticipated meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is not an end in itself and that such meetings must serve the cause of peace and stability in the region. At a news conference in Nairobi today, Ghali said that this meeting is linked to solving the Tabah problem.

Ghali stated that the summit conference in Harare was successful to a great extent and that its success is due to the wisdom of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Responding to a question on Al-Qadhdhafi's attitude toward the conference, Ghali said: We were eager to avoid verbal duels and attacks. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's attack against the Nonaligned Movement and its member-states not only (?contravenes) the conference and its atmosphere but also contradicts the spirit and principles of the Nonaligned Movement, which advocates dialogue and understanding and refrains from abusive language and scorn.

Ghali arrived in Nairobi from Harare following the conclusion of the nonaligned summit meetings. He is scheduled to leave the Kenyan capital Wednesday en route for Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid Says Tabah Talks Not Deadlocked

NC091438 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1401 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Answering questions from reporters today on the status of the current Tabah talks in Cairo Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, declared that the talks have not reached a deadlock. Discussions are still going on, he said.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated: I received the Israeli delegation today and we talked about the various outstanding issues. We will meet again at 1800 this evening to continue our discussions on these matters.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid has declared that the two outstanding aspects of the Tabah issue will be discussed when the Egyptian and Israeli delegations meet this evening.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We certainly feel that progress has been made. We have reached a draft agreement regarding the arbitral compromis acceptable to both parties. He said that the two points that remain to be settled are the names of the three neutral arbiters and the matter of the border markers. Egypt has proposed some names while Israel has suggested others. We are on the verge of deciding on the names he added. Referring to the other outstanding issue, namely, the border markers, he said that this is a "technical point." He continued: I do not think that it is a very difficult problem, but rather a question that requires time and a field survey in order to determine the position of the border markers on the ground.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli experts are seriously working to determine the points relating to the border that will be submitted to the arbiters. He noted that this is a matter that requires accuracy.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: We are not trying to change anything in the arbitral compromis agreement, which is about to be finalized. It is important to state that none of the parties wishes to change anything in the agreement.

He noted that one technical point in the appendix to the agreement remains to be settled; namely, the position of the markers. This is in addition to the selection of the names of the three international arbiters.

Responding to a question, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the summit between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres can be held if we resolve these two matters.

He added: The basic principle is [word indistinct] to approve the holding of the summit. However, the summit can be held if these two problems can be settled. For our part, we agree to the summit taking place after the arbitral compromis has been signed. If we do not reach agreement, it will not be the end of the world. We want to proceed providing that each side's position is very clear.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded by pointing out that the arbitral compromis agreement will be published so that everyone may peruse it.

'Abd al-Majid on Meeting's Outcome

NC092241 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this evening with the members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks to complete discussion of the two outstanding points over the arbitral compromis. The first point is related to the disagreement over the selection of the three international arbiters and the second pertains to the appendix to the arbitral compromis, which includes placement of the border markers at Tabah.

The meeting lasted over 5 hours and was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Tabah arbitral compromis will be resumed tomorrow, Wednesday, after each party consults with his government. He added: We still need some time to reach an agreement on the outstanding points, but we will abide by the content of the arbitral compromis agreement to the letter.

'Abd al-Majid explained that there are still technical disagreements over sections of the arbitral compromis appendix related to the field survey of the border markers at Tabah as well as names of the three neutral international arbiters. Dr 'Abd al-Majid described today's talks as extremely earnest and useful. He said that a good spirit and desire to reach a final solution to the Tabah problem prevailed. He stated that we tried all avenues to reach an agreement on the outstanding points.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that a solution could be reached tomorrow.

Asked whether the summit meeting between President Mubarak and *Peres will be held on time, 'Abd al-Majid said: If we reach* a solution, the summit could take place right away.

Responding to a question on the nature of the consultations that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations are holding with their governments, 'Abd al-Majid said that they deal with new ideas.

The Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Tabah problem are scheduled to resume at the level of experts at MENA House in Al-Jizah tomorrow.

'Abd al-Majid, Spanish Counterpart Meet

NC081540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA) — Official talks began at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry this afternoon between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Spanish foreign minister, who arrived in Cairo yesterday. Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Muhammad Wafa' Hijazi and a number of experts in the Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Department, as well as the delegation accompanying the Spanish minister.

The talks dealt with ways to promote bilateral relations as both countries are eager to increase political, economic, commercial, and cultural cooperation. They also discussed possible Spanish participation in joint projects in Egypt and Spain's interest in bolstering Egypt's economy through the EEC.

Both sides reviewed the latest Middle East developments and Egypt's efforts through various parties to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue and establish a just and permanent peace in the region. They mentioned that Spain may be able to cooperate with the European Community to boost Egypt's efforts toward this goal. The participants also discussed international issues of common concern, primarily the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in South Africa.

Fernandez-Ordonez Leaves for Israel

NC090957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and his delegation left Cairo this morning for Israel, winding up a 2-day visit to Egypt.

During his stay, the Spanish minister held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, concerning bilateral relations and ways of cementing them. They also examined the possibility of Spanish participation in joint ventures in Egypt.

The Spanish guest was seen off at Cairo airport by Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi from the Foreign Ministry.

AL-AHRAM Ridicules Al-Qadhdhafi's Summit Speech

PM051112 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 4 Sep 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Shall We Destroy Nonalignment?"]

[Text] Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's sudden and theatrical appearance in Harare, Zimbabwe, and the statements he made during the 28th conference of nonaligned countries have created an unsuitable atmosphere of mockery at the conference.

Al-Qadhdhafi surprised leaders of more than 100 nonaligned states by asking them to completely abolish the Nonaligned Movement and to attach themselves and the countries they represent to either of the two big camps, the liberation camp and the imperialist camp, as he put it, and to go back to the situation that prevailed before 1956.

This statement means that Al-Qadhdhafi denies the fact that the nonaligned group is a liberated group. He also with a stroke of a pen deletes the history of 30 years of struggle by the Third World countries to make their voice heard in both the Eastern and Western camps. It also means that our struggle for scores of years to maintain our independent identity, to prevent alignment with the East or the West, and to resist the pressures to make us join this or that camp — that this long and persistent struggle has suddenly become nothing in Al-Qadhdhafi's eyes.

The only explanation of Al-Qadhdhafi's statements is that they are merely an invitation to commit collective suicide and to completely abandon the principles and tenets to which we adhere and for which we fought. This is reminiscent of his call to the Palestinian leader ['Arafat] and all the rest of the Palestinian resistance leaders during the Israeli attack on the Palestinian positions in Beirut to commit suicide.

So is it the state of despair in which Al-Qadhdhafi has found himself as a result of his increasing isolation by the Arab nation that has made him imagine that collective suicide is a cure-all?

Is Al-Qadhdhafi's present call for the destruction of the Nonaligned Movement a continuation of his proclamation a few months ago that he wishes to cut off the heads of all the Arab kings and presidents?

It is true that the Nonaligned Movement, like any other international group of countries that agree on the same principles, faces problems that are sometimes critical and at other times not, but nobody can claim that the way to solve these problems is to abandon these principles or erase the Nonaligned Movement from the record of the world liberation movements.

Deputy Premier Ramadan Discusses Gulf War

PM081320 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 3-9 Sep 86 pp 15,16

[Interview with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan by Qasim al-Samawi in Baghdad; date not given]

[Text] Al-Samawi: Observers regarded Khomeyni's recent statements rejecting any mediation to end the Iraq-Iran war as signaling the beginning of the attack which Tehran has been talking about for some time. What is your comment on these statements?

Ramadan: In fact, the Iraqi leadership is not waiting for an opinion from the Iranian leadership or a statement by Khomeyni. We are fully aware of the intentions of this regime since it took power and before the outbreak of the war. The picture is now clear to most of the world, whether with regard to the regime's refusal of any mediation to end the war or to its interference in the internal affairs of a number of Arab and Islamic countries. We are certain that this regime is for continuing the war as long as it possesses fighting capabilities; it will not desist despite all the appeals that say that justice, logic, and the interest of both countries call for peace. The only way to impose peace is to block the resources that provide the means for the continuation of the war. The economy is fundamental. For some time all our measures have been concentrating on the economic side, principally the oil, the refineries, the power stations, and the production sector, and we will continue to do so. Iranian rulers have realized that this method has actually begun hurting them, even before striking at the port of Sirri. So they have intensified their shelling of civilian towns, their aircraft unsuccessfully tried to penetrate our skies, and they hit Mosul, Kirkuk, and Mosul with missiles. I believe that by such actions they are trying to push us toward hitting their towns so as to provide them with a reason or an excuse to carry out a general mobilization under the pretext that Iraq is hitting at civilians and children. We have seriously affected the Iranian economy; this is the consensus of view among all observers. Iran could not retaliate in a similar manner so it resorted to this ignominious method. The Iraqi leadership, despite the pain it felt for the bombing and killing of civilians, proved to be stronger than these events and so it did not stoop to adopting this method. Rather, it continued to concentrate on the purely economic fields which, under international law, is permissible during wartime and which effectively contributes to imposing peace. I would once again say that as far as we are concerned there is nothing new in these statements. In the meantime we are following the right course. Iran's future is gloomy though we do not wish to judge it from now. But, at least, for our part we are sure of victory and of preventing Iran from achieving its aggressive objectives.

Al-Samawi: How do you evaluate the internal situation in Iran and its present military capabilities? How is Iraq preparing itself for the expected Iranian offensive?

Ramadan: Iran is facing serious difficulties in completing the mobilization it proclaimed. It needs to proclaim slogans and stands by which it can justify the continuation of fighting. It is also lacking in certain mobilization aspects. For our part, the Iranian offensive is known to us and it is proclaimed. Should it take place today, tomorrow, or in a month's time we are prepared for it and our strategy is continuing — a strategy which is, first, to strike at the economic installations and, second, to adopt the mobile defense method whenever possible. This is in order to ensure our ability to hold on firmly to our eastern borders in a manner that would not upset our precautions and plans. I would not like to jump to conclusions by saying that they are going to attack or not going to attack, but an offensive of such magnitude takes a long time to prepare for following the serious weakness Iran has suffered as a result of the previous battles and the confusion that prevailed in the Iranian domestic situation. It must be noted that every time positive factors appear or the current advocating peace becomes stronger we find that Iran tries to suppress all these attempts so that the war will continue.

Al-Samawi: Iraq's eastern borders are still threatened by Iran. Do you intend, in order to confront this, declare a general mobilization so that there will be a complete popular participation in repelling the Iranian aggression?

Ramadan: We in Iraq, as a regime and a party leadership, have adopted the method of mobilization whether for war or for construction; it is a mobilization that is unlike the classical method adopted in other countries. Practically and legally we do not need an alert. We apply the military conscription law fully and to the letter. We have the People's Army (militia) organization and compulsory reserve service. There is also a continuing organization of citizens who are not included in these services. Our people are constantly prepared and ready to deal with any emergency without the need for an "alert" because general mobilization is in effect and the role of the conscious masses is such that mobilization is constant and continuing; it is not for one specific situation only.

Al-Samawi: Following the successful strike at the port of Sirri which, as testified by those following the war, was effective, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i made new threats to escalate the war and strike at other targets in the Gulf in retaliation. In your opinion, what is the stand required following this serious threat?

Ramadan: What is required is greater cooperation with Iraq because the Gulf states are in fact in the same trench and on the same battlefront with Iraq. Iran's daily actions are making every person in the area more aware of the magnitude of the dangers of this regime and its intentions toward the countries of the area without exception. Therefore, this calls for greater cooperation and solidarity and for exerting joint efforts to confront this enemy. But Khamene'i's threats and Rafsanjani's statements seem strange and conflicting. They say that the raid on Sirri was a simple thing and that it was the "arrogant spirit" that magnified it to more than what it actually is and that "the missile we fired at Baghdad was a thousand times more serious than the raid on Sirri." Such claims deserve no comment. Certainly it [the raid on Sirri] was a purely Iraqi action that was not carried out with the assistance of other quarters as they claim. It is not true that our Air Force cannot reach Sirri without the assistance of others. They should know better than that. Our Air Force is capable of reaching not only Sirri but even farther than that. All the world news agencies have confirmed this fact. But if their intention behind such claims is to find an excuse in order to expand the war, then this is another matter. Such threats will not affect our course and we will continue to strike at their economic installations wherever they may be as long as this will speed up the collapse of the Iranian economy. Their objective is to prevent us from striking at their installations, and for this reason they resorted to threatening the Gulf states, a ploy of which we are aware. Moreover, the port of Sirri was not originally an oil terminal. The Iranian oil pipelines terminate at Khark. When dangers escalated because of the daily bombing of Khark and of the substantial increase in insurance premiums, they exploited this dock (the Sirri dock) not by extending the pipelines to it but by using old Iranian giant tankers that transport the oil stealthily at night from Khark. The world tankers were afraid to go to Khark and so were diverted to Sirri docks. When we found out that Sirri is no longer just a dock but has been contributing to reviving the Iranian economy we dealt a blow to it without hesitation.

Al-Samawi: Aside from the presently frozen mediations because of the Iranian attitude, Iraq was recently visited by delegations from Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries that have maintained a neutral stand in the Iraq-Iran war. Are these new mediations or new efforts to end the war?
Ramadan: I do not wish to venture any opinion or express any optimism with regard to the question of mediations despite our desire for their success. We have placed the greatest confidence in our people first and in the new strategy which President Saddam Husayn is leading in the confrontation with the Iranian aggression second. However, this does not mean halting political efforts; on the contrary, political efforts should continue with unabated enthusiasm so that we should prove to the world that ours is a civilized country with great potential and which respects world opinion. It is true that we did not pin great hopes on the mediations in order to reach peace, but as an independent country we believe that we are part of this world community that influences us and we influence it. Therefore, we should do everything we can in order to explain our cause not only to those who undertand but also to these who hold views different from ours. At the beginning of the war we were not pleased with the stands of Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries. This, of course, was due to matters that concern them alone. We for our part also understand the political circumstances of those countries or the principle of neutrality which they adopted. But I believe that there have been many changes in the attitude of the countries which were somewhat partial with Iran after many things have been clarified. Therefore, I cannot say that Cuba's or Nicaragua's attitude now is the same as it used to be 2 or 3 years ago. Many countries are trying to contribute to ending the conflict; these countries are aware of our positive attitude toward any useful effort. Moreover, these countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement holding its conference in Harare. The question of the war tops the conference agenda and, therefore, these visits and contacts are part of the efforts to crystallize stands preparatory to that major conference.

Communique 2,356 Details Latest Action With Iran

JN091639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,356 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 September 1986]

[Text] *In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.* With the courage of the Iraqis, their love for their land, and their pride, every fighter is continuing his heroic effot to defend his homeland, honor, household, and bright presence and future. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. With resolve and courage, our brave pilots have continued to attack enemy troops in the operational sectors, killing enemy soldiers and destroying their equipment, weaponry, and supplies. They flew 77 combat missions and returned safely to base with their planes protected by God.

2. In the V Army Corps northern sector, our units continued to deal painful blows to enemy units opposite them, killing 13, wounding others, and destroying one rocket launcher, six infantry positions, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Our units in the same sector seized 27 rifles of various types which the enemy had abandoned in recent battles in addition to the weapons mentioned in our communique on 8 September.

3. One of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan clashed with an enemy patrol that tried to advance on our positions. Our units killed most of the patrol members and forced the others to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, three enemy men were killed, one vehicle and three gun emplacements were destroyed, and two GC-rifles seized.

4. One enemy soldier was killed, others wounded, and one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. Three observation posts and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. One vehicle was burned and one ammunition dump destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

7. One of our patrols in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris found two small boats in the no-man's-land that the enemy had abandoned in previous battles. The two boats were taken to our positions.

8. The Khomeyniite clique's habit of shelling residential areas without any compunction or moral restraint is an expression of its inability to face the Iraqi heroes on the battlefield. Today this clique repeated its shelling of residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery. One civilian was martyred and seven other citizens, including a child and a woman, were injured. The shelling demolished 3 houses and damaged 7 other houses, 11 vehicles, and 1 school.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 September 1986.

King Husayn Undergoes Minor Surgery in London

JN081150 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] London — His Majesty King Husayn underwent surgery on his sinuses at a London hospital this morning. The operation was completely successful, praise be to God. His majesty is expected to leave hospital within the next few days.

Reassures Hasan of Recovery

JN092022 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn made a telephone call to His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, this evening to reassure his highness and the large Jordanian family about his safety and recovery after he underwent surgery on his sinuses in London yesterday morning. His Highness Prince Hasan conveyed to his majesty the congratulations of his loyal family on his safety as well as the Jordanians' wish that God Almighty will preserve His Majesty King Husayn, the leader, and grant him continuing good health and happiness.

Crown Prince Assails Istanbul Synagogue Attack

JN081143 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has described the killing of innocent Turkish civilians in Istanbul as another incident that will inevitably lead to more terrorism and bloodshed. His highness added that Jordan has always denounced random violence and that the killing of civilians at places of worship is an act which is condemned by the whole of mankind.

In a telephone call with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal last Saturday, His Highness Prince Hasan said responsibility for this act is assumed jointly by all the extremists alike and that the attempt to link it to a just cause contradicts with reason.

Prime Minister Receives Saudi Finance Minister

JN091334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this mornign Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and ways to promote and consolidate them in the interest and welfare of the peoples of the two countries. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah and Saudi Ambassador in Amman, Shaykh Ibrahim al-Sultan.

The Saudi minister arrived in Amman last night to participate i the meetings of the 41st session of the Arab Social and Economic Council.

Syrian Agriculture Minister Arrives in Amman

JN081952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Syrian Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud al-Kurdi arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha this evening to attend the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, which will begin meetings tomorrow morning on the level of Arab ministers of finance, economy, and agriculture. The session will last 2 days.

In a statement to a PETRA-JNA correspondent, Dr al-Kurdi said: We harbor every respect and appreciation toward the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. We are in direct, continued contact with Jordanian officials because we form one country. We meet to draw up joint policies for the sake of Arab citizens. He also said he would meet with the Jordanian agriculture minister and ministry officials.

Dr al-Kurdi also expressed his hope that participants in the session will work out a broad outline to reach a joint, defined, and future policy for Arab agricultural and economic integration, to promote food security in Arab countries, and to draw up real bases for confronting food shortages by presenting the problem to decisionmakers for suitable action in the interest of the Arab nation and to create a unified strategy.

The Syrian minister was received at the Al-Ramtha border point by the assistant agriculture ministry under secretary, the Al-Ramtha District officer, the police chief of Irbid Governorate, the director of the Al-Ramtha border center, a number of senior officials, and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Arab Economic, Social Council Convenes in Amman

Hasan: Buy Territories' Products

JN091325 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has called on Arab countries to entrench the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories by yearly importing a certain amount of products from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and other occupied Arab territories and to be committed to this procedure in light of the hopes the kinfolk in the occupied territories pin on it.

His highness affirmed Jordan is fully committed to its pledges to its kinfolk and to Arab boycott rules in this regard, explaining that agriculture is a basic pillar of economic steadfastness and adherence to the land and would deny the Israeli enemy the opportunity to remove people from their land and replace them with immigrants from all over the world.

In an address inaugurating the meetings of the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council at the Royal Cultural Center this morning, his highness said Jordan is exerting continuous efforts to enable the kinfolk in the occupied territories to transfer their produce to the East Bank, affirming the need to support the steadfastness of kinfolk thee through facilitating the transfer of their products via the East Bank to the rest of the Arab countries.

His highness urged all Arab countries to confront the challenges facing them in the sphere of Arab food security, saying cooperation in this field, away from the atmosphere and conflicts of politics, is feasible and useful, affirming that a lack of food security is dangerous for all Arab countries. [passage omitted]

Council Backs Proposal

JN100810 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — At the end of its meetings last night, the Arab Economic and Social Council stressed the need to open Arab markets to the occupied territories' agricultural products in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Arab boycott, and to exert efforts to provide the necessary mechanism to achieve this objective.

The council recommended the establishment of a marketing center for the occupied territories' products under the supervision of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee, providing that the headquarters of this center shall be in Amman. The council also decided to give priority to plans and programs that would achieve Arab food security.

The council decided to intensify regional and pan-Arab efforts to encourage developed scientific agricultural research and to create a more appropriate investment atmosphere to encourage agricultural investment through uniform legislation, guarantees, incentives facilities, and by regulating investment procedures.

The council also decided to adopt a price-fixing policy to encourage producers and investors to increase the rate of production, improve its quality, reactivate inter-Arab trade and to abide by the principle of freedom of choice in trading matters.

Cairo-Amman Bank Studies Opening W. Bank Branches

JN081134 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] In Amman it has been learned that the chairman of the Cairo-Amman Bank board of directors left Amman for the occupied territories today to study the possibility of opening new branches in West Bank cities.

Israeli Planes Raid Palestinian Positions Near Sidon

NC100511 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0435 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Israeli warplanes have attacked southern Sidon. They fired one rocket near the city's industrial center at 0610 and a second 10 minutes later. Ten people were wounded and several blazes began. Fire engines and civil defense vehicles rushed to the scene to extinguish the flames and take part in rescue operations. An NNA correspondent has filed this report:

[Begin recording] According to hospital sources, 10 to 13 people were wounded in the raid. [passage omitted] Ambulances and firefighting equipment from the civil defense forces and the city of Sidon are still involved in efforts to put out the fires and evacuate the injured.

Israeli warplanes launched a surprise attack on the industrial zone south of Sidon at about 0610 today. A large part of the first block in this area was destroyed, and fires broke out in lumberyards, paint factories, and motor oil plants. Fire engines from the civil defense forces and the city of Sidon raced to the scene, and ambulances took the wounded to the hospital.

About 10 minutes after the first raid, the Israeli warplanes shot a rocket at the same general area with the intention of hitting the largest possible number of citizens and obstructing fire fighting and rescue operations. The Israeli aircraft remained in the skies over Sidon until after 0700 today. [end recording]

Two People Killed

NC100614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The NNA correspondent in the south has reported that the fires caused by the two Israeli air raids on southern Sidon have been extinguished. The removal of debris and the evacuation of the injured continue. Two people were killed and eight others were wounded in the two attacks.

Israeli Landing Operation Near Tyre Foiled

NC100837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] According to our latest reports from the south on the two air raids that the Israeli enemy carried out against a slaughterhouse in the industrial zone near the southern approach to Sidon this morning, 3 Palestinians — 2 women and a young man — were killed, and about 10 other people were wounded. [passage omitted]

Civil defense sources note that an unexploded rocket was discovered in the area which was attacked. The treacherous raid caused heavy damage to 20 shops and stores in the city's industrial district. A 4-story building inhabited by Palestinian refugees has collapsed, and several cars were hit. [passage omitted]

Other reports indicate that Israeli helicopters and gunboats bombarded the Palestinian camp of Al-Rashidiyah this morning. The facility is located about a kilometer south of Tyre. There were no casualties.

The Israelis tried to land near the Al-Aswad Bridge 15 km north of Tyre, but they were foiled. A member of the Amal Movement, which has a position in the area, was wounded.

Islamic Jihad To Issue Statement, Photo of American

NC091456 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Sept 9 (AFP) — An American school principal was kidnapped in Moslem-dominated West Beirut Tuesday, and a caller said he was an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The caller, claiming to represent the pro-Iranian Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad, said "compromising documents" had been found on the latest hostage, Frank Reed, 55. [passage omitted]

The caller said Islamic Jihad would shortly distribute a written statement together with a snapshot of Mr Reed, the first foreigner to be seized since Syrian troops resumed peacekeeping duties in West Beirut on June 28.

Man of Disputed Origin Kidnapped in Beirut

NC101136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] According to security sources, three men armed with machine guns in a BMW 323 without license plates kidnapped an unidentified individual in his 30's at 0930 today. The incident occurred as the individual was driving a blue Mercedes on Roma Street near the Paul Jordan store in Clemenceau. It is not known where the gunmen took their victim.

The same security sources have denied reports carried by certain private radios and foreign news agencies that the abducted man is (Victor Kinhu), governor of the Lions Club, who is of Syrian origin.

AFP said that the man seized in Clemenceau was (Victor Kinhu), a Lebanese citizen of Syrian origin and director of the Lions Club in Lebanon and Jordan. It stated that three gunmen forced (Kinhu) to get into the BMW and took him to the luxury hotel district.

'Islamic Resistance' Executes Woman for 'Espionage'

NC100921 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Correspondents in the Al-Biqa' report today that the Islamic Resistance has executed Salimah Sayyid Farhat, 51, on charges of espionage and collaboration with Israel. Her body was found in Barr Ilyas along with a note signed by the Islamic organization. In its message, the Martyr 'Ali Zaybaq Forces claim responsibility for Salimah's death and state that she had admitted the accusations against her.

UN's Goulding Meets With Foreign Ministry's Al-Turk

NC080500 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] During his meeting this afternoon with UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding, Ambassador Fu‘ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, stressed Lebanon's adherence to the UNIFIL and their role in the south. He indicated there is a national consensus on this question. Ambassador Al-Turk also stressed that Lebanon is ready to take whatever action necessary for the implementation of this role. [passage omitted]

Discusses UNIFIL With Al-Jumayyil

NC080913 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met this morning with Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, and Jean-Claude Aime, the UN's assistant under secretary general. Ambassador Fu‘ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, was also present, and talks focused on the status of UNIFIL.

Comments on Talks With Al-Jumayyil

NC081006 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, today discussed the status of UNIFIL and how to bolster UNIFIL forces in light of recent UN Security Council recommendations. Ambassador Fu‘ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, attended the meeting.

Presidnet al-Jumayyil and Marrack Goulding later met privately. The UN official had this to say: I held productive talks with the president. I explained to him the two goals of my mission. The first is related to what we can do to ensure the safety of UNIFIL personnel and prevent their being killed. Second, I have been sent by the UN secretary general to discuss with the parties concerned how to advance the implementation of Resolution 425. This is one of my priorities.

Asked about UNIFIL's security situation, he said: An Irish officer was killed 2 weeks ago and three French soldiers were killed last Thursday. There have also been other repeated attacks whose aim is to kill UNIFIL soldiers. This alters UNIFIL's status. The UN secretary general is very worried.

He added: President al-Jumayyil informed me that he shares the UN secretary general's anxiety over UNIFIL personnel. We discussed various possible steps that can be adopted either by Lebanon or the United Nations to reduce the risks to UNIFIL. We also discussed the broader issue of Resolution 425. President al-Jumayyil told me that he attaches much importance to its implementation.

Goulding left B‘abda Palace for a meeting with Prime Minister Karami. He will later meet with Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

Meets With Birri, Karami

NC081516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met with Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, at his residence today.

After the meeting, which lasted 1 hour, Minister Birri said: It goes without saying that the discussions during the meeting centered on conditions in south Lebanon, with particular reference to the exceptional situation arising from the attacks against UNIFIL. We explained to UN representative Mr Goulding and to Mr Aime that, although it is necessary to examine these anomalous, grave, and serious incidents, this will not end the problem. Matters can only be resolved by the elimination of the cause of past and ongoing events in south Lebanon. By this I mean the Israeli occupation, especially in the border strip, which has been in effect since 1978.

Minister Birri added: Israel is behind all acts of aggression committed against UNIFIL, even those launched from outside Israeli borders or by another party, because Israel is the first and last obstructor of the international will to implement the UN resolution.

For his part, Goulding said: We had a lengthy and useful meeting with Minister Birri. Of course, we discussed the situation in the south, especially the conditions and safety of UNIFIL as well as the need for Israel to withdraw from there. We were in agreement that the key to the solution of all these problems is an early Israeli withdrawal. The problem we are up against is how to achieve this.

Goulding added: During our meeting, I informed Minister Birri that the United Nations will take specific measures to ensure the safety of UNIFIL. However, this is not the real problem. The question is how to bring about an Israeli withdrawal. This is our goal.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Karami, who met with Goulding earlier, said that the Lebanese Government, Chamber of Deputies, and people have their support for the UN resolutions. He added that Lebanon calls on the UN Security Council to do everything in its power to achieve this objective.

Karami said: We are prepared to provide every possible assistance to ensure the security of UNIFIL, which has basically been assigned to implement the UN resolutions and effect a swift and complete Israeli withdrawal. I have said that the Security Council must play its part in order to safeguard UNIFIL's role and morale. We also call on the principal powers in the Security Council to take action in accordance with their responsibilities so that this objective, which, in the final analysis, is in the interest both of Lebanon and of international peace, may be achieved.

Explosive Found on Goulding Tour

NC091429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, has expressed the view that attacks on soldiers who have come to Lebanon to keep the peace constitute a moral offense and a tragic outrage. The continuation of attacks of this nature severely impedes the performance of UNIFIL's task and jeopardizes its future presence in the country. This puts us in a new and completely different situation, he declared, adding: I do not know what the UN Security Council can possibly do in this regard.

Goulding and his assistant Jean-Claude Aime toured some of the UNIFIL units in the south today. As he was inspecting the scene of the explosion in Jwayya, which killed three French soldiers, an explosive device was found; it was dismantled by French officers.

Accompanied by UNIFIL commander General Gustav Hagglund, Goulding and Aime left the UNIFIL command headquarters in Al-Naqurah this morning to visit the headquarters of the Irish contingent in Tibnin in Bint Jubayl district. From there they proceeded to the Ghanaian command headquarters in Kafr Dunin. After inspecting these two contingents, Goulding went to see the French engineering unit at Jwayya. French General (Jean Pon), the UNIFIL deputy commander, joined the three men on this visit. Goulding then saw where the explosion took place in which three French soldiers died.

While a French soldier was briefing Goulding on the incident, an explosive device was found 50 meters away from the scene of the explosion. Officers of the French engineering unit dismantled the device.

Ja'ja' Welcomes Dialogue Committee Decision on Ports

NC092042 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Commenting on the government dialogue committee's decision providing for the handover to the state of legal ports and the closure of illegal ones, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has declared that this decision is important both economically and politically. It will have a positive effect on economic conditions and on the state budget deficit.

Dr Ja'ja' announced his support for the decision, declaring his readiness to implement it even before the end of September. He called on all those concerned to adopt a similar stand and to close the illegal ports, so that the citizens may have a reasonable chance of economic survival.

Dr Ja'ja' expressed the hope that the dialogue committee will take other measures equally quickly and that the approach of its members will be a practical one. Thus, even if the whole political crisis cannot be dealt with at present, the general atmosphere for the citizens will at least be more relaxed.

Planes Attack 'Terrorist Base' Near Sidon 10 Sep

TA100513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base south of Sidon, Lebanon, at dawn today. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. All our aircraft returned safely to their base, and the pilots reported good hits on the targets. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the base is located 1 km south of Sidon and is the place from which Popular Struggle Front men took off on missions. The IDF spokesman added that a Navy patrol last night opened fire at a rubber dinghy with four terrorists on board, which it spotted on the high seas south of Sidon. The dinghy was sailing southward. It was hit by the Navy's fire, and escaped to the coast. Our military correspondent adds that the Navy report indicates that at least one of the terrorists on board the dinghy was hurt.

Security sources in Sidon have reported that Air Force helicopters and one aircraft participated in the raid. Radio Free Lebanon has reported scores of casualties. This is reported by our correspondent Mikha'el Gurdus.

Reportage on Holding of Summit Talks With Egypt

Journalist Questioned on Status

TA091134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations are to meet shortly with the Egyptian foreign minister, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. On the line from Cairo is Israel Radio correspondent Aharon Barne'a. We asked him why the talks broke down.

[Begin recording] [Barne'a] The talks did not break down. They were postponed to another meeting, the reason being that the Israeli delegation has not received any answer from the Egyptian delegation that could satisfy Israel. Both parties, the Israelis and the Egyptians, stick to their positions as they were last night. Therefore at 1330 they go to see 'Abd al-Majid, the minister of foreign affairs, at the request of the Israeli delegation. Only after the meeting with 'Abd al-Majid we shall know whether there is going to be a summit this week or not.

[Correspondent Tzvi Pantonowitz] But is there a chance, even at this late hour, of saving the summit, do you think?

[Barne'a] Well, I would rather refrain from speculating. A chance still exists, of course. American sources have told us that they are not very optimistic as for the summit being concluded this week.

[Pantonowitz] If there is no agreement this afternoon does that mean that the Israeli delegation comes back or do they stay there to go on with the negotiations?

[Barne'a] Nobody in the world can give you an answer to this question. The Egyptian official position is that there will be no talk about the summit — not about the content, not about the date, not about the place — until there is a final agreement on the Tabah issue.

[Pantonowitz] I understand that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is back in Cairo. Is there a chance that he could become involved now in trying to save the summit?

[Barne'a] I don't know whether they will want to do it or not, but I know that the Americans will not be part of the meeting at 'Abd al-Majid's office. [end recording]

Delegation To Remain in Cairo

TA091914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation in Cairo will remain in Egypt for the continuation of the Tabah talks, at the request of Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. This has been reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. At the end of the discussion in the Foreign Ministry in Cairo this evening, the Egyptian foreign minister asked the delegation to continue the talks, and the delegation requested the prime minister's consent. The prime minister approved the continuation of the talks, based on the mandate given by the Inner Cabinet and the instructions the delegation received at the end of last week. The talks are now being resumed in the Foreign Ministry in Cairo.

Peres Questioned on Shin Bet Affair: 'Knew Nothing'

TA091522 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was interrogated by the police about his part in the Shin Bet affair, and said that he knew nothing. In his testimony to the police investigators, outgoing Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom said that at the time of the incident he went to Peres with the intention of reporting to him about the affair, but that Peres replied: "I know about it from Shamir."

Since the affair was exposed, the prime minister has claimed that he first learned about the affair from Re'uven Hazaq, former deputy to the Shin Bet chief. If the police accept Shalom's testimony, according to which Peres learned from Shamir about the murder of the hijackers of the No 300 bus and the conspiracy during the Zore'a and Blatman Commissions, Attorney General Yosef Harish will have to decide whether there is room for suspicion that part of the conspiracy against the Blatman Commission and the Shin Bet disciplinary court, which conducted their investigations after Peres was appointed prime minister, took place with Peres' knowledge and consent. Harish will have to do this without mentioning who gave permission for the crimes.

It is possible that Harish will have to decide between Peres' version, according to which he knew nothing about the goings-on of the investigation, and that of Shalom, who claims that everything he did was with the knowledge of his superiors, who had granted him the permission. It should be noted that during his interrogation, Shalom did not mention any discussion with Peres on this matter except for a short exchange during which the prime minister told him: "I know about it from Shamir."

It has been learned that the police have reached the final stages of the investigation and that in the next few days they will submit the file to the attorney general, who will have to decide whether or not to submit charges against suspects in the Shin Bet and the political echelon. [passage omitted]

Sharon, Rabin on Terror, Istanbul Massacre

TA091315 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Li'ora Mori'el]

[Text] Dimona — Ari'el Sharon made a second, toned-down statement on international terrorism here yesterday, which carefully sidestepped the industry and trade minister's Sunday criticism of Prime Minister Peres's recent peace efforts.

Terrorism "smells every weakness immediately and acts upon it," Sharon declared in Peres's presence at the inauguration ceremony of the Dale electronic components plant.

Sharon noted that Peres himself had said Israel would strike against terrorism everywhere.

"It has been my privilege to do this all my life," Sharon added.

Peres later said that he did not think Sharon's statement was a repetition of his remarks on Sunday, for which the premier demanded and received a written retraction.

In Sunday's statement, Sharon implied that Peres' peace initiatives had prompted Saturday's terrorist attack against an Istanbul synagogue, since Israeli concessions had been interpreted as signs of weakness.

Also yesterday, Defence Minister Rabin vowed to identify and retaliate against the organization responsible for the Istanbul attack.

"We must fight terror constantly and everywhere... we must seek them (terrorists) out and strike," Rabin said on Israel Radio before leaving for an official visit to the U.S.

He mentioned four Palestinian terror groups which he said might have been behind the deadly assault: the Libyan-backed Abu Nidal Group, and the Syrian-supported Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah] group.

Turkey Says No to Sending Investigators to Funeral

TA091436 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Nadav Shragay]

[Excerpt] Turkey has rejected an Israeli request to send Israeli investigators to Istanbul to collect evidence that could lead to pinpointing the organization responsible for the massacre at the Neve Shalom Synagogue. Efforts are being made in Jerusalem to clarify the identities of those responsible for the murder and to verify the conjectures that Abu Nidal's organization was behind the attack. Reliable sources have said that there is still no certainty that Abu Nidal indeed gave the instructions for the murder, despite signs pointing to this.

Efforts to persuade the Turkish Government to rescind its opposition to Dr Yosef Burg's participation in the funeral of the murder victims have been unsuccessful. The Turkish Government's objection stems from its desire to take away any political dimension from the incident. As a result, it was decided that the chief Sephardi rabbi of Israel, Mordekhay Eliyahu, will go to Istanbul as Israel's senior representative at the funeral. Sources in Jerusalem have said that the decision to send Burg to the funeral was made without checking beforehand with the Turkish authorities. Sources in Jerusalem point out that the attack could harm rapprochement efforts between Israel and Turkey which, among other things, were aimed at raising the level of Turkish diplomatic representation in Israel. [passage omitted]

Rabin Disappointed With Denial

TA100554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The defense minister has expressed sorrow and disappointment over the Turkish Government's decision not to allow official Israeli representatives to participate in the funeral of the Istanbul massacre victims today. Minister Rabin was speaking with our U.S. correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. The defense minister is beginning his visit to Washington today. He is scheduled to meet with CIA Director William Casey and then with Secretary of State George Shultz.

Shamir To Continue Peace Policy After Rotation

TA100848 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that the internal arguments within the government notwithstanding, a consensus exists and based on it, the Cabinet can extend a hand and offer peace to Egypt and other Arab countries. Shamir emphasized that the present policy guidelines will continue to serve as the government guidelines even after the rotation. Addressing the plenary session of the Indutrialist Association, Yitzhaq Shamir noted that promoting Israel's industry and exports will be topmost on his agenda as prime minister after the rotation. Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks were reported by our correspondent Doron Sonsino.

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives, Comments

TA091210 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0955 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has arrived for a visit to Israel. Our foreign news editor Nitzan Horowitz from Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] The visit by the Spanish foreign affairs minister is of historic and political significance; he is the most senior Spanish personage to visit Israel since Israel and Spain established full diplomatic relations in January 1986. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who received the guest and his entourage, emphasized the importance of the visit.

[Shamir — in English] Spain and Israel share the same values of a free, open, and democratic society, based on the principles of human rights, social justice, and cooperation for the well-being of all the nations of the world.

[Horowitz — translates and continues] Several issues will be on the agenda of the Spanish foreign affairs minister's visit. The main issue is Israel's request of Spain to support granting relief to Israel's agricultural exports to the EEC. However, Spain's Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez began his remarks with a condemnation of the terrorist attack in Turkey.

[Fernandez-Ordonez — in English] Unfortunately, my arrival in Israel takes places under the deep impression of recent and savage acts of terrorism which affect all of us. My country, which itself suffers this bitter experience, condemns them once again in the strongest terms.

[Horowitz — translates and continues] The Spanish minister emphasized that the decision to establish relations with Israel was made with the agreement of almost all Spanish political bodies. The minister emphasizes that his country aspires to peace in the region.

[Fernandez-Ordonez — in English] It is obvious that excellent as our relation may be, in the political dialogue in the Middle East issues, we differ in the way we conceive of the roads to peace and justice in the region. In my opinion, neither Spain nor Europe can renounce their moral duty to take part in this process saying what we believe to be just.

[Horowitz — translates and continues] Minister Fernandez-Ordonez arrived here from Cairo, after having visited Syria last month. After the visit to Israel he will also visit Jordan. At the end of his remarks he expressed the hope that peace in the region can be promoted and also emphasized the historic importance of the visit in view of the good relations between Israel and Spain.

Holds Talks With Shamir, Peres

LD091804 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, who is on an official visit to Israel, had meetings this afternoon with his counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir, and with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. These meetings have been the focus of attention on the first day of the Spanish minister's visit. His meeting with Peres ended just a few moments ago, and our special correspondent, Juan Antonio Sacaluga, has this report:

[Begin recording] [Sacaluga] At the end of his meeting with Prime Minister Peres, the Spanish foreign minister briefly summed it up for the press:

[Fernandez-Ordonez] We made a general assessment to determine the areas in which our good relations — economic, commercial, consular, and cultural — can make progress. We devoted particular attention to two topics: the subject of the EEC, particularly on Mediterranean policy; and the subject of the problems of the Middle East. The position [words indistinct] and the future talks planned between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres, about which all I can tell you is that contacts are continuing between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, which continue to work on this...

[Unidentified journalist, interrupting] Minister, has Prime Minister Peres expressed any disappointment over the possibility that the summit [words indistinct] might be canceled?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] No, I have not seen him disappointed. What he has given me is a very intelligent and lucid (?briefing) of how the talks are going. But, naturally, I cannot reveal that.

[Sacaluga] The Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said that in the conversation they discussed the PLO, but did not specify in what context. A good part of (?their conversation) was devoted to the possibilities for cooperation. Given the obvious lack of agreement on the Middle East conflict, the Israelis hope this visit will revolve more around bilateral aspects. [end recording]

Condemns Terrorism

TA100613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has called on all parties to the Middle East conflict to begin negotiations based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338. He was speaking in Jerusalem last night at a dinner in his honor given by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Welcoming Ordonez, Minister Shamir referred to the visit, a first by a Spanish foreign minister to Israel, as historic, and he said he hoped it would mark the beginning of a fruitful association. In his reply, Ordonez repeated the statement he made on arrival, vigorously condemning terrorism.

[Begin Ordonez recording] Spain, who is suffering in its flesh this scourge of brutal and savage terrorism, condemns in the strongest terms all acts of this kind. The acknowledgement of the right of every state of the region, and consequently obviously Israel, to peaceful existence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries must also go hand in hand with an acknowledgement and implementation of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, and especially that of self-determination. We appeal to the parties to remove the obstacles that lie in the way of peace, and to take the path of negotiations, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. An international conference could contribute to this provided that all the parties agree on the principles and nature of such a conference. [end recording]

Cooperation Committee Approved

TA100729 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by diplomatic corespondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] At Spain's suggestion, Israel and Spain yesterday agreed to set up a joint committee to study increased bilateral cooperation in tourism, science, technology, culture and consular affairs.

The agreement was reached in talks between visiting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, who arrived yesterday morning for a three-day visit, and Foreign Minister Shamir. [passage omitted]

Shamir pressed his counterpart for Spanish help on EEC quotas for Israeli agricultural exports to Western Europe. Fernandez-Ordonez remained noncommittal, while saying that he understood Israel's problem. But he said that Spain itself had a similar problem with France's agricultural output.

Nonetheless, Fernandez-Ordonez declared that he had come to Israel to "open a door and a window," which Israeli officials interpreted as meaning that Spain might exhibit some flexibility when the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers discusses the problem on September 15.

Fernandez-Ordonez, like Shamir, took a tough line against international terrorism. Shamir expressed the hope that the European states would encourage the "moderate" Arab states rather than the PLO, and strengthen peace efforts.

The Spanish minister is also scheduled to meet with Arab leaders from the territories during his visit.

IDF Creates New Rank, Increases Wages

TA091341 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 86 p 9

[Text] The IDF has taken several steps to improve conditions. A new rank, Rav Samal Sheni (sergeant major second class) has been created between Rav Samal Rishon (sergeant major) and Rav Samal (staff sergeant), which will let some enlisted men earn more.

Wage increases recently awarded in the public sector have been awarded to career soldiers as of this month. In some cases the raises are of several hundred new shekels a month.

A comprehensive review of senior commands would be conducted only once a year and decisions would be in force for at least a year, under one plan now being considered.

Released Terrorist 'Apparently' Killed by Bomb

TA091206 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] One of the terrorists released in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril's organization was killed by an explosive charge in Gaza on Thursday. The terrorist, Abdal Qadir al-'Ayan, from the village of Bayt Lahiyah, was apparently killed while handling explosives. His sister was injured in a scuffle that erupted when security forces came to arrest her father and brother. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the dead man's family claims that he was not handling explosives and that it was the security men who caused his death. The committee against the heavy-handed policy in the territories claims that recently there have been several other unexplainable cases in which political detainees who were released were found dead under similar circumstances.

Katyushas Hit Galilee Settlement, Cause Heavy Damage

TA100945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets landed in the Galilee last night, and one of them hit a settlement in the area. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that several residents suffered from shock and were given medical treatment. The settlement sustained heavy damage: The electricity network was hit, and several homes and cars were also damaged. This is the third time this week that katyushas have landed in the Galilee.

Two Terrorists Killed Near ASL Outpost

TA081510 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1447 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Two terrorists have been killed while trying to attack an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] outpost near the village of Al-'Ayshiyah in southern Lebanon. They were probably killed while planting the bomb. This is reported by our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz.

Naval Delegation To Join in 'Daqar' Searches

TA091253 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by envoy to Cairo Dan Avidan]

[Text] An Israeli naval delegation was scheduled to arrive in Alexandria yesterday in order to join the searches for the *Daqar* submarine. This has been learned by *Davar*.

The Israeli Embassy in Cairo yesterday could not ascertain whether the members of the naval delegation have reached Alexandria or whether they are only on their way.

As will be recalled, the searches for the *Daqar* started early this week by special U.S. planes.

Harare Summit Session Concludes 7 Sep

SAPA Summarizes Final Activities

MB080502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 7, SAPA — The eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] finally concluded in the early hours of this morning when delegates agreed to end their long wrangle over the choice of venue for their next ministerial meeting, settling for Cyprus.

The closing ceremony was delayed by more than 12 hours as the conference "bureau", or central procedural committee, deadlocked on the issue. Later the new chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told pressmen he wished to inaugurate fundamental changes in conference decision-making.

The deadlock had arisen from the NAM custom of trying to obtain consensus, followed religiously since the inauguration of NAM in Belgrade 25 years ago. Today this was unworkable due to the growth of membership to 101 states, he said.

The one issue on which NAM members had no difficulty in finding complete consensus throughout the two week summit was South Africa which, as Mr Mugabe noted with satisfaction, was denounced by every speaker.

The summit issued a special declaration on the problems facing southern Africa as a result of apartheid, embracing the Republic's internal strife, the SWA/Namibian independence question, and alleged South African "destabilisation" of neighbouring black states.

It was agreed to send a team of foreign ministers from Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe to canvass support for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa among its four major trading partners — Britain, the United States, West Germany, and Japan.

A special fund was established not only to help the fron lines states overcome the effects of sanctions, and improve regional communications, but help SWAPO, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress wage their "armed struggle."

While seeking the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the United Nations Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement has urged its members in the meanwhile to implement their own package of measures.

This includes a ban on all trade promotion and on the signing of contracts with companies in which the South African Government owns a majority shareholding.

At a pre-conference press conference Mr Mugabe said that the longstanding Zimbabwe-South Africa preferential tariff agreement, which was re-negotiated last month, would be subordinated to any sanctions commitment Zimbabwe made at the summit.

A special addition made to the conference declaration on world economic problems censured South Africa for "harrassment" of Zimbabwean and Zambian goods under restrictions temporarily imposed on transit traffic last month.

Meanwhile the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said last Thursday that he had been holding talks with representatives of SWAPO, the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress.

Attending the summit as observers were the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and Mr Joe Modise, commander of the ANC's military wing "Umkhonto we Sizwe" [Spear of the Nation], as well as the SWAPO president Mr Sam Nujoma and the chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Johnson Mlambo.

Together with Col al-Qadhdhafi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Mr Yasir 'Arafat, and Iran's president Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, they added up to a headache of titanic proportions for Zimbabwean security men throughout week-long plenary sessions.

Despite minor hitches and traffic congestion caused by the need to seal off roads for presidential motorcades, the biggest international gathering ever held in the Zimbabwean capital passed off remarkably well.

One problem that did arouse the ire of Mr Mugabe was profiteering by some local businessmen who calculated — wrongly — that the city would be flooded with spendthrift visitors.

With the five top hotels closed to the public, one minor establishment suddenly trebled its tariff to over R200 a night. Some "pirate" taxi drivers tried to charge R1.50 for rides that previously cost R0.35. Officials hoped Zimbabwe might show a profit on the proceedings, which it is thought may cost R60 million.

The host country's share of the bill is supposed to be only 10 per cent, the rest being paid by the Non-aligned Movement itself out of members' contributions.

Zimbabwe's deputy prime minister Mr Simon Muzenda estimates contributions received by his government in cash or in kind to help meet conference expenses total some R16 million. The summit issued two mammoth documents, to be known as "The Harare Declarations" on world political and economic problems.

Key recommendations were:

— On disarmament, NAM members urged all nuclear powers to work towards a comprehensive ban on all futher development of atomic weapons, and said the United States should join the Soviet Union in imposing a moratorium on testing.
— The summit called for action to remedy the Third World debt crisis. NAM members said there was a net outflow of resources from the developing countries to the industrialised world due to depressed commodity prices and soaring interest repayments.
— The former Tanzanian president, Mr Julius Nyerere, is to head a commission which will identify the causes of underdevel-

opment and go on to formulate urgent plans for South-South co-operation in combating hunger, illiteracy, poverty, and economic stagnation.

— The United States was denounced for "state terrorism" towards Libya in the May [as received] air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Britain was accused of complicity in a breach of international law through allowing the raids to be launched from its territory, and the summit demanded payment of full compensation to Col al-Qadhdhafi's government.

— NAM members refused to condemn Iraq as the aggressor in the Gulf war with Iran and urged both states to negotiate a lasting peace. Iran's President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i told the summit his government rejected any peace formular which did not punish the Iraqis for war crimes.

— The summit called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan without naming the Soviet Union.

— NAM members said they were "outraged" by the U.S. Congress grant of U.S. dollars 100 million (about R250 million) aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, and they demanded an end to U.S. intervention in Central America.

— NAM reitereated its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and demanded Israeli withdrawal from "all occupied Arab lands."

At the conclusion of the summit Mr Mugabe denied that the movement had been unbalanced in its censure of the United States.

"There has been an invasion of Grenada, Libya, support for UNITA, the Contras in Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

"The Soviet Union is in Afghanistan, yes, but how do you balance that?" asked Mr Mugabe.

The summit shelved the question of Vietnamese force in neighboring Kampuchea but again shelved the question of Kampuchean representation at the conference. Vietnam was opposed by a number of NAM states when it sent in troops to overthrow the pro-Chinese Pol Pot regime.

TANJUG Cites Final Declaration

LD070258 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0129 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare expressed grave concern at the deteriorating world political and economic situation. Conflicts, disputes and instability persist in many parts of the world. Many non-aligned and other developing countries face an increasingly critical economic situation and the gap between developed and developing countries continues to widen.

Great power policies — say the non-aligned in their eighth summit declaration — and the practices of domination and intervention as well as increased resort to use or threat to use force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter have aggravated the international situation.

Given a gloomy picture of the world situation the non-aligned expressed concern that the world continues to be confronted with increasingly difficult problems stemming from deep-rooted and inter-related contradictions in international economic relations. This deepening crisis is manifested in the drastic widening of the gap between developed and developing countries many of which are unable to meet even the most basic needs of their people. This calls for a prompt establishment of a new economic order say the non-aligned

The extension of East-West confrontation to local and regional disputes complicates them further, renders their resolution difficult and endangers world peace. The non-aligned demanded that military presence, activities and manoeuvres of great powers in the territories, airspace and waters in the vicinity of non-aligned and other developing countries threaten the sovereignty and independence of these states and endager world peace should cease immediately.

The heads of state or government affirmed in their Harare declaration that the particular security perceptions and policies of the major powers and their alliance systems heighten their military and political competition, threaten the security of non-aligned and other states and pose an increasing risk of nuclear war.

The non-aligned reiterated that dialogue, particularly within the framework of the United Nations system, is the key to a solution of the global crisis that has affected all areas of contemporary international relations. They reaffirmed that there is no viable alternative to cooperation and peaceful coexistence among states, regardless of their political, economic and social systems or in their size or geopgrahical location, detante in order to be durable must be universal and comprehensive and open to universal participation.

The heads of state or government recalled with satisfaction the summit meeting of November 1985. Between the leaders of USA and USSR, they. however, expressed regret, that the summit did not generate the follow up efforts necessary for progress in disarmament negotiations.

The non-aligned called upon the two super powers to surmount mutual distrust and confrontation and to engage in serious negotiations, in spirit of good will, bearing in mind the interests of all humanity.

Cites Economic Declaration

LD061819 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1635 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 6 (ZIANA) — The economic declaration never hits the same headlines as the political declaration at a non-aligned summit, and Harare is unlikely to be an exception. Yet it is the economic issues which are of major importance to NAM member states and all developing countries.

The debt burden, trade relations with developed countries, exchange rates, efforts to change the international and financial structures, improved and stable commodity prices are not the stuff which make light reading. But they are the mosaics which impose the demand for a new economic order, which is a basic concern of NAM. These are not merely theoretical or academic matters, but their impact is felt by everyone and most heavily by the poorest of the poor.

The International Monetary Fund "recipe" for economic ills includes measures which trim subsidies, cuts in the exchange rates and thus lead to sudden increases in food prices - and sometimes almost inevitably to unrest.

When NAM expresses its serious concern over limited progress achieved on the economic front and calls for progress of the agreem NAM action programme for economic co-operation this is precisely what it means.

The programme's implementation would indeed prove the political will of NAM in the field of South-South co-operation, essential in the light of the stalemate on North-South talks in April this year, the fifth meeting of the co-ordinating countries of the action programme for economic co-operation was held in New Delhi.

Recommendations were made at all meetings on measures to be adopted by NAM. At the eighth summit here at Harare therefore the delegates concerned with economics, when in doubt, could always refer to the New Delhi document.

One of the suggestions taken up was the approval of RIS, the Research and Information System of non-aligned and other developing countries set up in New Delhi in the wake of the seventh NAM summit. RIS is encouraged to extend its links with other research centres, both within the developing and developed states. RIS will also play a role in carrying out research on transnational and private investment, until a decision is taken on the creation of a special NAM centre on transnationals.

These are, of course, peripheral points. Major problems had to be discussed and were. Of these debt heads the list. The total Third World debt, which comes to more than US dollars 800-billion, has become unbearable.

Cuba has long suggested reneging on the debt, which was imposed by the industrialised countries, but even Nicaragua considered this too radical. Nicaragua itself would like to negotiate its debt: This country is of course in a special position a large part of its six billion dollar debt is inherited from the previous Somoza regime and was incurred for arms to fight its today legal successor.: The debt is a US debt and talks on the subject are therefore unlikely to take place. All Nicaraguan suggestions to overcome the world's economic crisis such as a Latin American "International Monetary Fund" are naturally blocked by Washington.

Other suggestions to resolve the debt problem include the Peru proposal to set aside only a certain proportion of annual foreign earnings for debt servicing.

Debate also centred around the new ministerial steering committee to be composed of 25 members, which is to concern itself with economic co-operation. A report on this subject was considered by the drafting committee, which also looked at two other not dissimilar ideas. One was the South-South committee to be established as a non-governmental think tank, an issue which has now been referred for further study, the other a new group to re-start North-South talks.

PANA Reviews Political Declaration

MB071042 Dakar PANA in English
1005 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare 7 Sept (ZIANA/PANA) — The final political declaration of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] contains four new paragraphs and makes fundamental changes to sections of the draft document dealing with the volatile situation in southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the U.S. Bombardment of Libya.

Senior diplomatic sources have said Latin American and Caribbean countries made major changes to the draft prepared by Zimbabwe, and produced a section severely critical of U.S. intervention and interference in the internal affairs of NAM member countries.

On southern Africa the declaration states NAM's intention to send a number of foreign ministers to Western capitals to encourage their governments to impose sanctions against South Africa. It also praises SWAPO for intensifying the liberation struggle in Namibia.

On Latin America and the Caribbean the leaders are reported to have been outraged by the United States' decision to allocate 100 million U.S. dollars to Contra rebels fighting to topple the Nicaraguan Government of President Daniel Ortega. They further criticise the U.S. Congress for authorizing the open participation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the Nicaraguan conflict as well as the participation of military advisers in training mercenary forces to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua. Another addition to this section is the call to Chile's President Augusto Pinochet to put an end to all human rights violations and repression. The declaration demands that the military junta put an end to all human rights violations and the repression and crimes that have provoked worldwide repudiation. On the situation in Panama, the sources say the NAM leaders [words indistinct] Panama's efforts to persuade the U.S. Government to comply with the Panama Canal treaties and the neutrality of the waterwary. The NAM leaders are reported to have condemned the campaign of defamation against Panama and high-ranking authorities of that country orchestrated by ultra-conservative sectors of the U.S. in alliance with reactionary opposition elements to destabilise the country.

Perhaps the section with the strongest wording is a new one dealing with U.S. bombardment of two Libyan cities — Tripoli and Banghazi — In April this year. The section not only condemns the U.S. Government for state terrorism, but also calls on the Reagan administration to provide full and immediate compensation to Libya for the human and material losses it suffered as a result of the bombardment. The heads of state and government are said to have declared that the air attack on the house of the leader of the Libyan revolution with the purpose of eliminating him and his family is considered a grave precedent in international relations [words indistinct] that is devoid on any political or moral value. The section takes the issue further by the NAM leaders' decision to support, as appropriate, the request for the inclusion of the section of the declaration [words indistinct] session of the UN General Assembly in view of the gravity of the subject, and its negative and dangerous implications to regional and international peace and security.

The sources said that the leaders emphasised that the UN's current financial crisis should be dealt with politically in a comprehensive and integrated manner. The leader are said to have called upon UN members responsible for the situation to show the necessary political will and exert all efforts to find a long-term solution. The courses said the heads of state and government rejected any and all attempts to introduce decision-making methods which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and especially that of the sovereign equality of states. The continue to abide strictly by the charter of the UN and [words indistinct] resolutions and decisions of the UN.

The nonaligned leaders have created and adopted a completely new section dealing with right of nations to preserve their culture and national heritage, which was not in the draft prepared by Zimbabwe. The section reaffirms the right of nonaligned countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage. They reject all attempts of intervention or interference which [word indistinct] the free exercise of this right. [word indistinct] therefore, decided to pay more attention to this issue as an extension of the process of decolonisation at the UN, UNESCO and other related organs. They reaffirmed the right of the nonaligned countries to the restitution of cultural property, including archaeological objects and archives, belonging to their national [words indistinct] which have been misappropriated.

AFP Reports Pre-Closing 'Wrangle'

HK070211 Hong Kong AFP in English
0104 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Harare, Sept 7 (AFP) — The eighth summit conference of the Non-aligned Movement ended in the early hours of Sunday after the closing session was delayed for 10 hours because of a lengthy wrangle which reflected the splits in the 101-member organisation.

The summit approved two weighty declarations, one economic and one political, and a number of special declarations, including one on southern Africa which called on the movement to implement a package of 13 voluntary sanctions against South Africa. [passage omitted]

Conference sources said the dispute which delayed the ending of hte summit centred on North Korea's demand to hold the meeting of foreign ministers of the movement in 1988, which was strongly opposed by some states, particularly the more politically moderate ones, including Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Oman. They were apparently concerned that North Korea would have a decisive effect on the choice of the venue for the 1989 summit, and thus the leadership of the movement for the following three years.

Nicaragua was thwarted in its move to be chosen at the Harare summit. With a rival candidacy from Indonesia backed by the moderates, the summit decided to put off a choice until the 1988 ministerial meeting.

The dispute was finally resolved when North Korea backed down, agreeing to host a top-level meeting on South-South cooperation in 1987. The ministerial meeting will be held in Cyprus, the conference sources said.

AFP Details Anti-RSA Resolutions

HK070408 Hong Kong AFP in English
0342 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 7 (AFP) — The non-aligned summit which ended here Sunday agreed on a package of 13 voluntary sanctions against south Africa and the setting up of a special solidarity fund to help the Southern African Frontline States confront Pretoria.

A special declaration by the 101-member Non-aligned Movement urged states to impose the voluntary sanctions in an effort to force the South African Government to end its apartheid system of racial discrimination, pending adoption of mandatory sanctions through the United Nations.

The voluntary sanctions include a ban on imports of primary products and commodities from South Africa and the cutting of sea and air links with the country.

The declaration stressed that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under the U.N. Charter remained the sole peaceful means of bringing about political change in South Africa.

In a simultaneous appeal on Namibia, ruled by Pretoria in defiance of the united Nations, the summit called on the United States to abandon its policy of linking Namibia's independence with withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

The appeal said the failure to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for Namibia's independence without any such condition or "linkage", has weakened the role of the United Nations.

It urged member states to put pressure on the United States, Britain and West Germany, whose opposition to mandatory comprehensive sanctions, it said, had encouraged Pretoria to defy the United Nations. The declaration on southern Africa also recommends that the first lesson of the 1986-87 school year be devoted to apartheid and that on classroom blackboards be written the words: "apartheid is a crime against humanity."

The agreed package of sanctions which member states are urged to implement if they have not already done so call for:

— A ban on technology transfers to South Africa;
— No more export, sale or transport of oil or oil products to South Africa or cooperation with its oil industry;
— An end to new investments, loans, or government-guaranteed credit to South Africa or Namibia;
— An end to all promotion or support of trade with South Africa, notably through government assistance to trade missions;
— A ban on the sale of gold Krugerrand or other coins minted in South Africa;
— A ban on imports of South African agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel;
— Legal or other moves for the protection of Namibia's natural resources in accordance with U.N. decisions;
— An end to "no visa" privileges for South African vistors and to promotion of tourism in South Africa;
— Cutting all air and sea links with South Africa;
— An end to all university, cultural, scientific or sporting links with South Africa and with bodies supporting apartheid or based upon its system;
— Abrogation or suspension of all cultural or scientific cooperation agreements;
— Abrogation of reciprocal taxation agreements;
— a ban on government signature of contracts with companies with majority South African share-holding.

The special fund, called the "action for resisting invasion, colonialism and apartheid fund", is to strengthen the economic and financial ability of Frontline States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to fight apartheid and support resistance movements in South Africa and Namibia.

It will assist the Frontline States, which depend heavily on trade with and through South Africa, to cope with any retaliatory economic action by Pretoria. The fund will be used to relieve shortages of essential commodities, ensure continued availability of oil and other forms of energy, strengthen transport and communications and guarantee that vital economic installations function.

Solidarity Confirmed

MB100555 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Any aggressive tendencies against one nonaligned country will now be considered as being against he Nonaligned Movement, NAM. Contained in the Harare Declaration on strengthening of collective action adopted at the recent eighth summit of NAM in Harare, *The Herald* states that, at the affected country's request, NAM will provide assistance in conformity with the Algiers economic declaration. The Coordinating Bureau of NAM has been empowered to strengthen measures for coordination and mutual cooperation.

TANJUG Reports Mugabe Remarks

LD070303 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0127 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 7 (TANJUG) — In his closing speech at late tonight's session of six-day non-aligned summit, prime minister of Zimbabwe and new chairman of the movement said, inter alia:

The events of the past few days have shown once again what we mean when we say that we believe in unity in diversity. Our different socio-economic and political systems have not prevented us from reaching consensus on a wide variety of subjects. We have also demonstrated our determination to work for a better and safer world and put its governance and the relations between the states which comprise it on a sound and rational footing. We have not pretended that our task was easy. In fact we have not concealed the fact that we occasionally have different perceptions on some issues. But then where can one find even just two people who agree on everything at all times?

We have reaffirmed our adherence to the principle of the sovereign equality of states, restated our opposition to the use and threat of use of force in relations between states and condemned the policies of the great powers and blocs, of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other states. We have refused to allow the blocs to cast essentially local issues in terms of East-West rivalries and bloc policies.

We have also appealed yet again to our friends in Iran and Iraq to put an end to their tragic conflict by abiding by the principles of the movement and of the United Nations on the question of the inadmissibility of the use of force in international relations and the need for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

It having been fully recognized, furthermore, that the arms race diverts resources badly needed for development to combat hunger, disease, illiteracy and underdevelopment.

During the past few days, we have had ample opportunity to review the current state of international economic relations and to further assert our role in the search for lasting solutions to the economic ills haunting our planet. In addition and equally importantly, we renewed our call for the establishment of the new international economic order for whose creation we have fought so hard until now. We reaffirmed our strong conviction that in an increasingly interdependent world, there is no viable alternative to dialogue and multi-lateralism.

We have resolved to increase mutual assistance and technical cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries in the spirit of collective self-reliance. I am very pleased that many countries have supported the concrete proposal of establishing an independent commission to examine closely how we can increase cooperation and interaction among and between the countries of the south. It is most gratifying that Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, formerly president of Tanzania, as chairman, a renowned advocate of South-South cooperation, which he called a trade union of the poor nations, has accepted the chairmanship of the commission.

Despite the mischievious insinuations of detractors, our movement should be justifiably proud of its record.

The movement is not only an expression of our felt need to safeguard the sovereignty and national independence of our membership, but also an important vehicle for securing those ends. The ultimate evidence of our success is the appeal the policy of non-alignment now enjoys as reflected in the growth of the movement and in the espousal of policies of non-alignment even by individual citizens and groups from countries belonging to political-military blocs.

Additional Reportage on Summit Activities, Speeches

Botswana's Masire Asks Assistance

MB041821 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, who is attending the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Zimbabwe, has appealed to the international community to help Botswana to resist aggression and blackmail. In a statement released to delegates at the conference, Dr Masire warned that there could be tragic results in southern Africa because of the apartheid policy of South Africa. He said the oppressed majority in that country had reached the limit of their patience and could no longer endure continued humiliation.

Dr Masire said many people have died in the struggle going on in South Africa and unless apartheid was ended, many more were likely to die. The president said Botswana and many other countries had hoped that the initiative of Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group would achieve a major breakthrough but South Africa rejected that initiative with contempt which, Dr Masire said, indicated how unprepared South Africa was for peaceful solutions. He said it was because of South Africa's behaviour that the international community was almost unanimous in calling for economic sanctions against the South African Government. Dr Masire said it was regrettable that South Africa's major trading partners were resisting calls for imposing sanctions without offering alternative measures which would effectively end apartheid. Dr Masire said the disappointment over the failure of the mission of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group due to South Africa's refusal of peaceful change made him believe that more effective measures were necessary to resolve the problem. He accused South Africa of persistently denying Namibian independence and instead installing a puppet minority regime there so serve South African interests. Dr Masire said the Namibian question would only be resolved on the terms of the UN resolution 435 and could not be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban forces in Agola. He said it was necessary to presssurize both South Africa and United States to realize this. Dr Masire also spoke about the Gulf war, the situation in the Middle East, and international economic order. He said the policy had to be reformed to ensure justice in economic relations between the rich and poor countries.

Benin's Kerekou Addresses Summit

AB051457 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, Colonel Mathieu Kerekou, yesterday addressed the ongoing Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. Among the issues he discussed in his address was the explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa. For the sake of specialization and in order to give the best assistance to the liberation movements, President Kerekou asked each member state to set up permanent national structures charged with the permanent mobilization of resources [words indistinct]. Similarly, President Mathieu Kerekou suggested the establishment of a solidarity fund in favor of the Frontline States. This strategy, which certainly falls within the framework of the measures envisioned by the conference, will oblige Pretoria to abolish the apartheid system. He urged the nonaligned countries to adopt appropriate comprehensive measures in order to definitively rid our planet of the obnoxious and barbaric apartheid system. He also urged the heads of state to condemn the illegal occupation of Namibia as well as the ceaseless and active support that Pretoria has been giving to the armed UNITA band.

Concerning the Palestinian issue, President Mathieu Kerekou denounced and condemned Israel's immoral policy of aggression, expansion, and racism against Arab states. The head of state therefore called for the establishment of a (?foundation] [words indistinct] in collaboration with the United Nations, in order to help the martyred Palestinian people to express their legitimate rights to their national territory. Finally, President Mathieu Kerekou observed that the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement are trampled in the world and called on the member countries to close their ranks in order to free our people from political domination, economic exploitation, and cultural alienation.

SWAPO Gains Recognition

MB051138 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare Sept 5 SAPA — The South-west Africa People's Organization of Namibia will sign at least four diplomatic agreements this week with members of the Nonaligned Movement that have officially recognized it, a senior party official said here today, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO's secretary for information and publicity, told reporters that his party expected more Latin American countries to recognize it and offer it diplomatic status. "We have agreed to sign agreements with Vanuatu, Peru, Pakistan and Bangladesh today and tomorrow. We are still expecting more from the NAM members here, especially the Latin American countries," he said. Other countries that have agreed to accept SWAPO were Gabon, Senegal, India and Mexico. He refused to quantify the material support or pledges SWAPO had received during the summit, prefering to say: "We have received very significant offers of financial and material aid this week."

Sassou-Nguesso on S. Africa Fund

AB052141 Dakar PANA in English
1706 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sept (PANA) — The 8th summit of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) has adopted the proposal submitted by the African group on creating a southern Africa solidarity fund. Disclosing this at a press conference on Friday in Harare, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU chairman, said the African heads of state had also decided to revive the special Namibia fund.

"The establishment of the two funds demonstrates in concrete terms the solidarity of African states with countries in southern Africa and with Namibia, "stressed the Congolese president, who reaffirmed the need for the movement to take practical measures towards assisting the victims of apartheid. President Sassou-Nguesso expressed the hope that by the end of the summit tomorrow these concrete measures would be known through the announcement of contributions by states.

The OAU current chairman revealed that the ad hoc committee of heads of state on southern Africa established by the 22d OAU Summit (July 1986) had held an informal meeting on this question in the Zimbabwean capital.

Asked to comment on Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi's statement that the Nonaligned Movement is "worthless," President Sassou-Nguesso simply said that he shared the "right reply" given by Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe (NAM chairman) who stressed yesterday that the movement is useful and is playing an important role as regards increasingly delicate international issues marked especially by the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

On the border conflict between Chad and Libya, Col Sassou-Nguesso disclosed that he had discussed with Col al-Qadhdhafi the question but would leave any comment on the matter to Gabonese President Omar Bongo who is the chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee established to deal with the conflict.

Concerning Western Sahara, President Sassou-Nguesso said the issue had not been "abandoned," stressing that NAM supports the joint UN-OAU initiative which led to direct negotiations between the UN, Morocco and the Polisario Front. "We shall discuss this matter at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session," he said.

On the state of the movement, the OAU current chairman conceded that there had been some weaknesses since it was created. South-South cooperation is still ineffective, the movement could not intervene whenever a member state was the victim of aggression, neither was it able to take appropriate measures towards solving the debt crisis nor stopping the "organized pillage" of the raw materials of member states by the industrialized countries, the Congolese leader observed. That NAM is itself aware of these weaknesses is a positive sign, the OAU current chairman pointed out, adding that the final political and economic declarations of the summit should serve as a platform on which the movement's vitality can be felt.

Morocco's Filali Addresses Conference

LD061341 Rabat MAP in English
1213 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 5 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mr. Abdellatif Filali has reiterated Morocco's willingness to organize a self-determination referendum in the Sahara under the control of the United Nations. Speaking at the 8th Non-aligned Summit in Harare, Mr. Filali who represents King Hassan II at the meet said, "Morocco has participated and will continue to participate with sincerity and in a constructive way in the peace process engaged by the UN secretary general".

The minister said the Sahara issue has come to a standstill despite Morocco's endeavors "and everybody knows who are the responsible for this failure". [sentence as received] He called on "peace-loving countries, particularly within the Non-Aligned Movement to support the UN peace process for, he said, it is part of the very foundings of the Non-Aligned Movement, namely the peaceful settlement of despites and the right of peoples to self rule.

Mr. Filali also spoke about the conflict in the Middle East with a special emphasis on the peace plan unanimously adopted by Arab leaders in Fes. This plan, he said, lays the basis of a just and durable peace founded on the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state and peaceful coexistence between countries in the region.

He reiterated Morocco's appeal for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council and the concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Moroccan minister called on the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen their support to southern African countries to speed up Namibia's independence.

He spoke about the conflict in the Gulf and warned against the threat of this "fratricidal war" on the countries in the region. He appealed to "our Iranian brothers to respond to our appeals so that wisdom prevails in the interest of the concerned peoples".

Mr. Filali also called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and said that Morocco backs efforts of the Contadora group "in seeking a concerted regional solution problems without foreign interference on the basis of national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states of the region".

Dealing with the international economic situation, Mr. Filali advocated more assistance to Africa and the strengthening of South-South cooperation.

He termed "very positive" the balance-sheet of the Non-Aligned Movement since its inception 25 years ago.

Kaunda Urges West Back Sanctions

HK060108 Hong Kong AFP in English
0102 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 6 (AFP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda appealed here Friday for the Western Nations to join Zambia and other Commonwealth countries in imposing economic sanctions against South Africa to exert effective pressure against apartheid.

Last month in London, Mr. Kaunda committed Zambia to imposing a stiff package of sanctions against South Africa along with five other Commonwealth countries: Zimbabwe, India, Australia, the Bahamas and Canada. But Friday Mr. Kaunda indicated that the actual imposition of such sanctions may be put off until those countries are joined by ohters.

"There is no doubt at all that sanctions without the racist regime's major trading partners would not be effective at all. They would amount to sanctions applied against us (South Africa's economically dependent black-ruled neighbors)," said Mr. Kaunda. "That's why there must be cooperation and coordination between the United States, why there must be cooperation and coordination between the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan. With them sanctions would be very meaningful."

Mr. Kaunda stopped short of going back on Zambia's own pledge to impose sanctions.

No date has been set for the imposition of the Commonwealth sanctions package, but Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said he expected them to be put into effect by the end of this year, according to a date to be set by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The Commonwealth's deputy secretary-general said here Friday that the date has still not been set.

But shortly afterwards, Mr. Kaunda made his ambiguous remarks about Zambia's commitment to putting the sanctions package into action.

"If Zambia and Zimbabwe tomorrow applied sanctions with South Africa's major trading partner, it would be suicide", he said, adding that effective sanctions including the Western powers should be coordinated by the United Nations.

Speaking here as the Eighth Nonaligned Summit is winding up, Mr. Kaunda declared the meeting "a success" because many member countries pledged aid to the Frontline States of the region which were suffering from South African aggression. He would not specify the countries or the type of aid pledged.

Mr. Kaunda reiterated that sanctions were the last peaceful means to press South Africa to abandon apartheid, "By taking sanctions, we are trying to avert an explosion.

"Yes, Zambia and Zimbabwe will be hurt — but if we don't take any steps the region will be enveloped in a bloodbath."

Doe: Sanctions Harm Frontline

MB060557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] President Samuel Doe of Liberia says the six Frontline States leading the African call for the imposition of sanctions on South Africa will be the first to suffer if sanctions are enforced. Addressing a news conference at the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare he said that he opposed South Africa's internal polcies but expressed reservations about sanctions. President Doe said that it will be impossible to monitor sanctions.

Referring to the United States, he said many Third World leaders who had addressed the 6-day summit meeting had attacked that country's attitude while failing to criticize the actions of the Soviet Union.

SADCC Presents Action Program

MB061901 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The SADCC has presented its action program to the Nonaligned Movement to solicit support for projects which are crucial for the region to reduce dependence on South Africa.

The secretary general for SADCC, Comrade Simba Makone, told newsmen in Harare today that the program covers projects in the transport and communications sectors, agriculture, industry, and mining. He said because of punitive measures being applied on Frontline States by the racist Pretoria regime, it was now necessary to speed up the rehabilitation of the Beira, Benguela, and the Dar es Salaam ports.

Gandhi: No Troops for Mozambique

MB061040 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1039 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare Sept 6 SAPA — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has scotched rumours that he is about to commit Indian forces to Mozambique in his country's first military involvement in Africa since the controversial Katanga secession 25 years ago. He told a news conference in Harare that no request for military assistance in confronting South Africa had been received from the "frontline" states, and the move was not being considered.

There have been peristent reports throughout the Nonaligned Movement's summit in Harare this week that Mr Gandhi was offering to send troops and MiG-21 jet fighter-bombers similar to those operated by the Air Force of Zimbabwe, to help defend the Beira corridor and re-open the even more vital rail line from Chicualacuala to Maputo, which has been closed by Renamo sabotage since August 1984. The reports were stimulated yesterday when Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda spoke of secret assistance plans being formulated here.

Mr Gandhi said he believed reference to preventing international terrorism would be included in the final political declaration of the summit, but a persistent problem lay in defining "terrorism" and distinguishing it from the actions of legitimate "liberation" movements, which Nonaligned Movment members believe SWAPO and the ANC to be.

Mr Gandhi declined to outline the specific aid India would be giving the "frontline" states to overcome the effects of sanctions imposed on South Africa and possible South African retaliation, but indicated it would be substantial.

He denied that the conference had not been "even handed" in its condemnations of the US and the Soviet Union. It did not try to balance its statements, but spoke out about those issues on which it felt strongly, hoping the super powers would react positively.

Mr Gandhi disagreed with demands by militant states led by Libya that the movement should transform itself into a military alliance. It did not wish to imitate the methods of the power blocs but to introduce a "new way of thinking." "We feel that progress in civilisation means a move away from war," said Mr Gandhi.

Mr Gandhi said many of the suggestions India had made for putting pressure on South Africa's major trading parterns to apply sanctions had been adopted. He said newsmen would have to wait for the conclusion of this afternoon's plenary session to know what these were.

SDAR: Rabat Training UNITA

MB061205 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A leader of the Polisario Front, which claims the Moroccan-annexed Western Sahara, Mr Omar Mansour, says Morocco is training members of the South African-backed UNITA guerrillas fighting the government in Angola. Mr Mansour, who is also the foreign minister of the Polisario proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic republic [SDAR], was speaking at a press conference during the nonaligned summit in Harare. He said Polisario became aware of Rabat's alliance with Pretoria when its forces captured South African weapons in the hands of Moroccan troops. Mr Mansour also said Polisario held 3,000 Moroccan prisoners and accused Morocco of severely treating its own Polisario captives.

Al-Mirghani Addresses Conference

JN061527 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1420 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has said that the current international situation is tense and suffers from polarization attempts by the big powers, adding that this situation should prompt the Nonaligned Movement to stress its unity and adhere to its principles.

In Sudan's speech at the nonaligned conference session in Harare last night, his excellency referred to Sudan's effective efforts to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement in 1955 and affirmed that the Sudan of April adheres to its principles in promoting the world peace movement aimed at ending subservience to the parties to the international conflict, cooperating with the sides seeking freedom from the axes of the big powers, complying with the charters of the international organizations, respecting the sides that are working to eliminate colonialism and repression, supporting the liberation movements, and respecting the African peoples' rights to choose their systems.

In his speech, the State Council chairman said that the arms race is the biggest nightmare that impairs international relations and wastes economic and human potentialities, urging the conference to encourage rapprochement between the two superpowers, exert its efforts on all levels to conclude a comprehenisve agreement to ban nuclear testing and create a link between disarmament and development in the interest of the developing countries; and stressing the need to hasten to convene the Paris conference. He also called on the conference to draw up a clear working program to put an end to the South African authorities' brutal repressive policies and to bravely support the Palestinian people's rights. He also called for convening an international peace conference in the Middle East to be attended by all parties in the region.

Al-Mirghani appealed to Iran and Iraq to halt the war and hold talks to achieve peace. He announced Sudan's support for efforts to reunify the two Koreas, and for respecting Cyprus' independence and the Cambodian and Afghan people's right to self-determination. Concluding his speech, Al-Mirghani stressed the need to reformulate economic relations on the basis of justice and equality, adding that the conference should work out a specific program for implementing economic cooperation.

LIBYA

Lebanese Revolutionary Group Closes Conference

LD032221 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1805 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JANA) — The constituent conference of the nucleus of the Arab Revolutionary Committee movement in Lebanon ended its work yesterday and issued the following statement:

On the 17th anniversary of the Great September Revolution with which the Libyan Arab people culminated a series of giant civil achievements and triumphed over the treacherous Atlantic aggression against the Jamahiriyah which is considered an advanced vanguard base in the realization of the aspirations of the Arab masses and their pan-Arab objectives of unity and liberation.

At a time when freedom is being consolidated in the Jamahiriyah, when people's authority being firmly established and socialism is being achieved and when the heroic operations of Arab revolutionary forces fighting against the Zionist enemy are being escalated, the first constituent meeting of the nucleus of the revolutionary committees movement in Lebanon convened from 1-3 September 1986 on the soil of the Great Jamahiriyah under the banner "for a dynamic revolutionary movement in Lebanon".

The convening of this meeting, based on penetrating revolutionary perception with logical analysis of Arab reality (?and) the political systems which have demonstrated their bankruptcy and incapability of achieving the masses' aspiration of exercising power, confirms that the only guarantee for the triumph of the era of the masses is by building a dynamic revolutionary movement in which the thoughts of leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are epitomised as an idea and in practice.

The meeting was needed to create an instrument of revolutionary action which will incite Arabism in Lebanon in order to detonate a people's revolution and establish a jamahirih society so that the masses become the possessors of political decision and hold power, wealth and weapons with the guidance of the Green Book — their guide toward the final liberation of humanity from all instruments of injustice, subjugation, oppression and tyranny.

This meeting, which is the beginning of its constituent work, is devoid of any characteristics of organized partisan work, and, consequently, is a revolutionary initiative which works for organizing a dynamic revolutionary movement that would allow for a wider poliarization of the real revolutionary force which would pursue revolutionary struggle, so that it will work outside the framework or guardianship of any party of whatever form or type.

The meeting adopted a revolutionary action plan for the Lebanese arena and at the pan-Arab and international levels.

SUDAN

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in 'Sisterly Sudan'

LD091944 Tripoli JANA in English
1840 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 5, Shahr al Fateh 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — At noon today, the leader of the revolution arrived in the Sudanese capital Khartoum on a visit to sisterly Sudan.

A huge official and popular welcome was given to the leader of victory and defiance. Heading the reception at Khartoum international airport were Mr. Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, the chairman and members of the Council of the State, a number of ministers, senior officers of the Armed Forces and police, the [words indistinct] members of the people's committee at the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum.

On concluding this massive rally an exhibition was opened displaying with photographs the crimes committed by U.S. terrorist administration and the failed aggression launched against Great al-Jamahiriyah, also, lots of literature was distributed exposing the U.S. terrorist policy against peoples in struggle.

The leader of the revolution gave a statement, whilst resting at the airport lounge, to press, news agencies, local and international broadcasting stations reporters.

At the beginning he expressed joy at his visit to Sudan after the Transitional Military Council has fulfilled its promise and handed authority over to the Sudanese people, which also comes after the Sudanese people was able to resume power following the recent elections.

The leader asserted that by establishing people's authority, all the ruling tools disappear and the fueds between tribes and ethnic and local minorities and races come to an end. He added "by the establishment of a jamahiri regime, all these problems end and the people rules itself by itself".

The leader praised the revolutionary activities in Sudan which led to the 6 April Revolution and brought down fascism and the dictatorship of Numayri-U.S. and Egyptian regime's agent — the damned traitor.

The leader added: "We shall struggle until the treacherous Egyptian regime crumbles and with it all the puppet African regimes that recognised the Zionist enemy follow suite and the Zionist enemy itself vanishes".

All along the road from the airport to the capital Khartoum, the Sudanese masses rallied chanting for the Great al-Fatih Revolution and its leader and Arab unity, waving portraits of the leader and green banners, calling for the downfall of the U.S. and its agents. They chanted: "Committees are everywhere and al-Qadhdhafi is in Sudan..", "By life, by blood, we protect you Al-Qadhdhafi,," and "One Arab homeland...one Arab army..".

The leader had left Entebbe Airport this morning at the end of a 3-day visit during which he held a series of meetings with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and the members of the Ugandan People's Resistance Movement, the members of the Supreme Council of Islamic affairs and the students of the ideological preparation college.

He said: "These activities will escalate in order to reach its final stage, which is the establishment of people's authority".

The leader confirmed Great Jamahiriyah's full solidarity with Sudan, in meaning and form and with all that it possesses. He said: "I came here to assert this solidarity".

The leader stressed that the whole Arab people should follow what has the great Sudanese people done and topple all dictatorships, reactionaries and seperatist regimes.

The leader emphasised the necessity of investing the action of the heroic Sudanese people in its unionist framework to achieve Arab unity so that it will not be subjected to diminishing and crumble and to protect the gains of this nation by Arab unity.

The leader declared that Great Jamahiriyah is ready for unity with Sudan.

In his reply to a question concerning the resumption by some African states to their relations with the Zionist enemy, the leader said: "First, the number of such countries is not more than the number of one handsiders..and that side that encouraged those countries to resume their relations with Zionism, was the treacherous Egyptian regime". [sentence as received]

The leader indicated: "Those states protest and tell us if the biggest Arab state has an Israel Embassy in its capital, how come you blame us not to establish such embassies in our countries".

The leader asserted that the most horrific and the greatest historic Egyptian treason was the thing that caused us to lose the gains we accomplished in Africa against Zionism.

The leader pointed out: "All those states had severed their relations with Zionism, but after the Egyptian regime's treachery, they used that as an excuse to make us lose all the gains we registered against Zionism in the African Continent and in the world".

A big popular and official farewell was given to the leader of victory and defiance headed by President Yoweri Museveni. Also took part in the farewell ceremony the deputy president of the resistance Movement, the prime minister, the ministers, senior army officers, state officials and large crowds of the Ugandan people who rallied around the airport since early morning.

After the Allah-U-Akbar anthem and the Ugandan national anthem were played the leader inspected the guard of honour which stood in attention to salute him. The leader waved in salute to the huge crowds of the Ugandan people which answered with chanting for the life of the leader of the revolution and for the downfall of imperialism.

Responding to a question on contacts with John Garang to end the war in south Sudan and establishing peace, the leader said, "Naturally, Garang used to be our ally, in fact we trained him and armed him because he was launching a revolution against Numayri. But as soon as the heroic Sudanese people and its Army made the April 6 Revolution, we stopped everything and allied ourselves with the Sudanese people and its Army after the toppling of dictatorship and the filthy puppet rule at the head of which was Numayri.

"We told Garang that our alliances was for the salvation from the Numayri dictatorship and now that Numayri had fallen by the April 6 Revolution, there is no need to continue fighting and opposition at all. But most regretably, Garang continued his opposition to the regime in Sudan and he says that he wants to free the whole of Sudan".

The leader added: "I do not believe that Sudan is in need for liberation or for someone to liberate it. But it is in need for development of its activities until it reaches the level of popular democracy, unionism and socialism. But, despite that, we keep on the pressure on Garang and use all means of alliance that existed between us until he lays down arms and negotiate".

The leader went on: "Garang considers himself as a revolutionary, leftist and even jamahiri.. In fact he too is a believer in the third universal theory and the green book. He says what goes on in Sudan is still within the right-wing. But I believe this is a step towards democracy and can be developed. We still press Garang until he lays down his arm and negotiate. We may be successful in the future together with Ethiopia in this respect and to end this unrest".

In his response to a question on Hassan II disengaging from the Oujdah accord between Great Jamahiriyah and Morocco, theleader said: "This indicates that the present Arab rulers are unable to fulfill the masses' demands. They are helpless and yielding to pressures. In my belief, most of the ruling tools in the Arab homeland are weak and incompetant to achieve any public demand of this homeland because Arab public demands are of unity, socialism, progressiveness, possession of power, defeat of imperialism and facing up to Zionism at a time most Arab rulers are incompetant and demoralised and even when we accomplish a unity step, it is aborted and finished as what happened". The leader added that Hassan II has met the enemy's prime minister and dismantled unity, and it is better that we disengage unity because he had betrayed".

He said: "Betrays and disengages unity...a funny affair".

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Rally

LD100924 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening attended a big public rally held at Qubbat al-Mahdi in Omdurman in his honor. The rally was attended by the chairman of the Sudanese Council of State, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani; members of the council; Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi; a number of ministers; political and national figures of Sudan; and tens of thousands of Sudanese.

The brother leader addressed the masses, which chanted for the long life of the Great 1st September Revolution and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The brother leader began his speech by saluting the Sudanese popular masses and said: I thank God that our joint struggle was crowned with clear victory over the fascist forces that were hostile to our people in Sudan and the masses of our Arab nation.

These forces were a tool in the hands of imperialism and Zionism. But the era of oppression and dictatorship and forgery has been exposed at the hands of the sons of the Sudanese people by their Rajab revolution, the revolution of the 6 April during which the heroic Sudanese people joined hands with their army and stood on one side of the barricades isolating the agents of America on the other side of the barricades.

He said the Libyan Arab people who stand by you and the Arab nation at large are grateful to you because you have liberated the 20 million Sudanese Arabs' will, which had been forged and rigged.

He said: Many years were lost with the will of our Sudanese people being rigged and forged by those fascists who misled us all for quite a long time. Finally, it became clear that what has happened since May [revolution by Numayri] and until the April revolution was a domination by a backward ignorant fascist dictatorship that was not equiped to lead the great Sudanese people.

He said that by the 6 April revolution, the Sudanese people raised the moral of the entire masses of the Arab nation after that moral was weakening and deteriorating.

Addressing the masses, the brother leader said: You have carried out your revolution at a time when despair prevailed over the whole of the Arab homeland and doubt-casting had reached its climax and spread talk about the death of the Arab masses and even the death of the Arab will and the death of the living forces in the Arab homeland. The state of affairs was such that the interned Sadat managed to strike an alliance together with his deposed lackey with his American masters and their tool Zionism. They bragged and lionized and created a flagrant open alliance in defiance of this nation's will and with no regard to its ability to act and take initiative. They laughed much, but then they cried much in the end.

He affirmed that the revolution of the Sudanese people has come to affirm that the Arab nation has not died and that the Arab will has not died and that its living forces have not been killed and will never be killed however far the oppressors went in their actions, and in their alliances with the enemies and however they belittled this nation. For this nation is capable of routing them and belittling their filthy alliance. It is also capable of wresting victory from amid the debris of despair and the casting of doubts on its capabilities.

The brother leader said that the revolution of the Sudanese people on 6 April came at a time when the enemies, with their spite toward the masses of the Arab nation and its living forces, went beyond all description, so much so that the interned Sadat, his severed tail [Numayri], the Zionists and the Americans and all their filthy alliance began to believe that the will of this nation had died and that its great people had turned into a flock of sheep.

He said that the revolution of the Sudanese people has debunked all these falsehoods and turned the balances upside down, making them reconsider all their designs which were based on the belittling of the Arab nation and its living forces and its ability to rise in revolution and to secure deliverance.

He said that the Arab nation should stand in reverence and respect and admiration for the Sudanese people, who staged a popular revolution that reflected the suppressed nation and was a valiant defiance on the part of the Sudanese people and their Army toward the United States and its forces and of the ruling reaction in Egypt.

He pointed out that the severed tail [Numayri] was, during those hours, placing his being in the hands of the United States and the traitorous Egyptian regime as well as in the filthy hands of Reagan and the other filthy hand of Husni Mubarak. He believed that he who strikes an alliance with the United States and its agent regime in Egypt could never be toppled. It was this illusion that made him feel reassured and able to flout his people, the masses, and the soldiers and officers.

The severed tail, the brother leader pointed out, believed that his traitorous alliance with the United States and its agent regime in Egypt would facilitate the continued imposition of his domination over the Sudanese people and his flouting of them. The brother leader said that your people who rose on 6 April replied to this illusion by giving a raspberry to the severed tail, to Reagan, to Husni Mubarak, and to reaction and imperialism, and a thousand raspberries to America and its agents.

He said all secretions of the period of the severed tail with all their repercussions have been wiped out by the fire of the people's revolution in Sudan. I once again thank God who crowned our joint struggle with success. I have come once again to Khartoum, which I missed after having been deprived of visiting it for long, lean years.

He said: Thanks to your revolution and thanks to the alliance of people and army, during that memorable day the barriers that separated us during these lean years were destroyed, and those who tried to disseminate disunity between the same family in the same Arab nation have failed.

He said the regime of the severed tail tried to transfer emnity and hatred directed against him in person and against his regime to our brothers in Sudan, whom we love and who love us.

He added that the severed tail tried to transfer the hatred directed against himself to the street; he wanted the sons of the same people to hate one another.

The leader added that the tail failed to do this and he did not succeed in transferring hatred to the sons of the Sudanese people, but he confirmed the hatred existing between him and the Sudanese people.

He said, we are witness to a difficult period lived by the sons of the Sudanese people. The severed tail continually tried to disperse the revolutionary and political forces of the Sudanese people and tried to confiscate their liberties and rights. He pointed to the suffering of Sadiq al-Mahdi and Al-Sharif al-Hindi in exile.

He added: At this moment we should admit, in this connection, that these forces suffered hardship and sacrifice for the sake of the freedom of the Sudanese people and for the victory of its people's revolution.

The leader indicated that the Libyan Arab people shared the joy and sadness of these forces without knowing that they would personally assume power.

He said: We stressed our backing for these forces because we are certain that they carry the cause of the Sudanese people.

He added: We backed them because they are oppressed and chased people. We are with the oppressed anywhere on earth; at the forefront of these are our brothers and kinsmen who were subjected to the oppression of [Numayri's] fascism which blatantly allied with the enemies of your people and nation and defied the Sudanese people, with the treasonous and agent and reactionary regime in Egypt.

He said, there was a conspicuous defiance toward the Sudanese people; they ridiculed you, when the severed tail was considered to be the Egyptian vice president in Sudan, as Faruq was king of Egypt and Sudan.

He said we are with the Egyptian people and with our brothers in Egypt until the second agent and dictatorship in Egypt falls.

The brother leader pointed in his speech to the plan drawn up by the American colonialist circles, with the consent of the tail, to make Sudan subservient to the Egyptian regime. He pointed, during a historical review, to the dominion theory from the era of Pharaoh kings till the buried Sadat and his agent deputy [Numayri].

He said this tail was carrying out this plan to make Sudan a mere servant to the agent ruling regime in the vanquished capital [Cairo], thus forging the will of 20 million Sudanese and hindering it through his hoarse voice which was being injected with orders from the oppressed capital [Cairo].

He added that we bet on the people's revolution in Sudan, while the tail continued to flout the Sudanese people. He stated that no voice should be above his voice, but this brave people blew up the revolution of 6 Altayr [April] stressing that its voice is the one which will remain and the one to be eternal, and it sent the tail to the dustbin of history.

The leader saluted Al-Ansar masses which organized this big public rally. He said that these masses together with the sons of the Sudanese people have destroyed hordes of Britons on this Arab soil since the alliance of the foreign Albanian family of Muhammad 'Ali with British colonialism to enslave Sudan.

He said that Al-Ansar masses under the leadership of "Al-Mahdi" have recorded legends in our history, and epics of which the Arab and Islamic nation is very proud. We consider that period of our Arab and Islamic history to be a heritage for all of us.

The brother leader ridiculed the belittling by the subservients, such as the buried Sadat and the severed tail and Husni, of the ability of our Arab people to fight. He said that these filthy agents are a bunch of ignorants, they did not study history, revolutions, and uprisings recorded by our Arab people in its most glittering pages.

He added the bunch of agent rulers believed that the Arab nation is weak; they pretended to forget the convoys of martyrs sacrificed by this nation for the sake of its freedom. He said that these agents thought that the Arab masses are a copy of their filthy coward examples.

The brother leader said: Today by you, we prove to them that the Arab nation was not those traitors. For the Arab nation is great by its heritage, glory, and heroism. It is constantly capable of offering more convoys of martyrs for the sake of victory over its traitors who surrendered its reins to the colonialists, encroached on it and belittled it.

Brothers, I must affirm here that your brothers in Libya share your feelings of the tragedy through which you have been living in conditions of starvation and drought. We shared your feelings of agony over the death of our children in Sudan from starvation and the continuous lack of rain, which were the result of God's dissatisfaction with the corrupt regime. He pointed out that thousands of Sudanese people had arrived on foot in their country Libya. Unfortunately, thousands of them have perished on the way because of starvation, thirst, and the long distance.

We always wondered how the Sudanese people could suffer from thirst and starvation when it has rivers like the Blue Nile and the White Nile running in its land. This is a true tragedy indeed. But we heard at the time as well of the severing of limbs and hands, the imprisonment of women and children, and the enforcement of God's restrictions [Hududu allah]. He added that the Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab suspended the enforcement of these restrictions during al-Ramadah year, yet the tail persisted in enforcing them strictly under conditions which were very close to those prevailing in the Al-Ramadah year.

The brother leader said that at those hard times, the Sudanese people rallied their forces and staged the revolution and triumphed. Since that moment we turned our capabilities toward supporting the Rajab revolution, the revolution of the Sudanese people. We declare here our utmost regret at the continued anti-Sudan action.

Speaking of the situation in Sudan, the brother leader said: From the position of my pan-Arab and African responsibility, I shall do my utmost so that Sudan may move toward building itself and bandaging its wounds, cultivating its land and creating its new industrial revival.

He pointed out that Sudan has no need now for the amputation of legs and hands or for whipping and the like. Neither does it need the problems of the differences of race, language, or tribe. He pointed out that these problems would constitute obstacles on the road of our Sudanese people.

The brother leader said that the alliance with Ethiopia was established because it is a progressive country that supports the causes of the Arab nation. He added: I instigated a revolution against Haile Selassie, the agent of America, until he was toppled by the revolution which responded to our call. We will not betray the revolution we instigated. Besides, it is a progressive revolution opposed to imperialism and reaction.

Concerning his relations with Colonel Garang, the brother leader said: He visited me in the tent that was bombed by the Americans and presented his revolutionary program to me saying that he wants to liberate Sudan from the dictatorship of the tail Numayri who was turning Sudan into an American base. The brother leader added that at the time when Sudan needed cultivation, wheat, and water, the Americans were preparing the ground for what we thought was agricultural reclamation but which turned out to be the creation of bases for their American rapid intervention forces.

The brother leader added: Garang told me that Sudan was being turned into an American base, and this was true. He told me that the limbs of the Sudanese were being amputated and the Sudanese were being whipped and persecuted in the name of Islam when Islam had nothing to do with these trivialities, and that he felt it was his responsibility to liberate the Sudanese people. Truthfully, I have found this man to be a revolutionary. He is one of the jamahiris who believe in the Third Universal Theory and the Greek book. This is a fact. Garang has attended with me a number of ideological meetings and we have helped him against the tail and against America which was trying to turn Sudan into a base for its forces. Garang entered the fighting. Then suddenly the Sudanese people and Sudanese Army staged their revolution in the month of Rajab, the 6th of April, and toppled the dictatorship and expelled the Americans. America evacuated its citizens by transport planes for fear of the wrath of the Sudanese people, because America is the bitter enemy of the Arab nation, and the Sudanese people form a part of the Arab nation.

I phoned Mengistu on 6 April 1985 and congratulated him on the events in the Sudan. He said: I, too, congratulate you on the revolution in Sudan. After that, I telephoned Garang and told him that the common enemy and dictatorship and America's agents have been toppled and that you must lay down your arms and join the revolution. I have asked him to become a member of the military council just as I had asked the remaining brothers in Ethiopia and Libya to join the revolution and that was what actually happened: At that time political and military revolutionary leaders returned to Sudan and joined the revolution, except for Garang who told me that he believes that what had happened was only a change of leadership and not of policy. He said that he would wait to see if a change of policy took place and then would decide to join.

Unfortunately, the brother leader said, brother Garang continued with the fighting until this moment. As an ally and as corevolutionaries and co-jamahiris, I have repeatedly asked him to stop fighting. Garang can never be a reactionary or an agent of imperialism. He is a revolutionary and this is a point that should be understood.

He [Al-Qadhdhafi] said that his [Garang's] position now is wrong. I condemn this position, and I have informed him previously that Sudan now does not need fighting, or sieges, or aircraft being shot down, but it does need national unity. It needs to cultivate, to build factories, education, health, construction, and progress. It does not need bomb explosions, killings, highway robbery, and blowing up bridges. This action is not required at the present period; it is very harmful from the point of view of nationalism.

He said that there must a reason for Garang's continuation in this action. The reason could be beyond Garang's movement, and includes the existing factors in this region.

He added, I listened to brother Sadiq al-Mahdi and I felt that matters have reached a point: Either to lay down arms and to start negotiations between the sons of the Sudanese people north and south, and also that an alliance of friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring countries, Ethiopia and Sudan, should take place, or the Sudanese Government should shoulder its national responsibility and take up action, despite the consequences, to which it can see no alternative. In reality, I would not like to see matters reach this point. All I want for Ethiopia is progress because it is a revolutionary and progressive country; we wish it unity and consolidation. We also wish our people in Sudan unity, peace, and construction. I do not want to hear the noise of bombs and explosion.

He said, we should hear bombs and explosions in occupied Palestine against America's forces, the sworn enemy with whom we should not negotiate, nor reach truce nor peace. The people of Sudan should unite during this period and I will carry out my duty towards Ethiopia and Garang.

He added, there is one very important thing which we should understand because these problems could stem from it: It is that if Arab patriotism weakens, then chaos will start, separatist regionalism will begin and like a body when it weakens, all microbes which were sleeping will wake up to devour it. If the call for Arab unity becomes weak then the call for separation will become stronger everywhere in the Arab world. He pointed out that Sudan is a very particular state. He said that undoubtedly the overwhelming majority in Sudan are Arabs and there is no one who could deny that we, the Arabs, conquered Sudan and settled in Sudan with all our Arab tribes present now in Sudan everywhere. This reality should be very strong and we should never deny it and I will reject anyone who denies it. This is an Arab state; its overwhelming majority are Arabs. He indicated that Sudanese tribes, according to Arab history, are the very same Libyan tribes which are the same tribes in Iraq and in Mauritania. He said there are minorities which exist not only in Sudan but in all countries. He pointed out that Sudan penetrated deeply into Africa and assimilated other lands and non-Arab tribes, but they are Sudanese now. But if we are to think about tribalism, regionalism, and sectarianism then this would be like an earthquake which will sweep through all African countries and not only Sudan.

He added: If we were to cause this volcano to erupt, it would shake the whole of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Chad. He pointed out that half of the people of Chad are Arabs and 95 percent of them are Muslims while only 5 percent are non-Muslims. He added 5 percent of them are blacks. He added that Chad consists of a group of tribes and that the northern parts of Chad differ from southern Chad and that eastern Chad is all Arabs. We all know that the regions of al-Salamat, al-Mahamid, and al-Rahidiyah are all Arab and are an extension of the Sudanese tribes. All those in the central, eastern, and southeastern regions from Abeche to (?Atinali) near Ndjamena, and Oum Hajar and Oum Damm also near Ndjamena, are all Arab, but Chadian.

The brother leader pointed out that if the racial issue were to be raised, all countries in the region would be divided. He pointed out that, for example, Chad would become divided into 3 or 4 countries because of the deep differences among its tribes which are scattered in the north, the south, the east, and the west, and Garang would thus become a phenomenon of the African division.

For these reasons, he said, I affirm that to make demands in such matters will only serve imperialism, even if they are made by revolutionaries.

He pointed out that he does not think that Ethiopia would permit such secessionist calls because they would harm Ethiopia itself. We, for our part, have exerted all our efforts for the sake of Ethiopia's unity. He pointed out that the Ethiopians say that if Eritrea were to attain independence, it would mean the independence of all the Ethiopian provinces on the ground that Ethiopia consists of a union of different religions and nationalisms.

He said, I shall have direct contact with President Mengistu and with Garang. I do not want Sudan, Ethiopia, or the region to get embroiled in conflicts at the present stage. He affirmed that we are in need of African unity now. We need to resist imperialism and racism and we need cooperation in the field of building and progress.

The brother leader stressed the importance and need for a return to the call for Arab unity under the banners of pan-Arab nationalism with full force and fierceness in order to change the Arab map and face up to time which will work against us if we lag in realizing this call.

The brother leader pointed to the pitfalls of repeating the domination experience of the tail Numayri and said: Your struggle for the liberation of Sudan was not aimed at reaching power but at changing the Arab map through the establishment of unity.

The brother leader called for immediate unity between the Great Jamahiriyah and Sudan, affirming that the present time is opportune for the proclamation of the unity of the people in both countries. He pointed out that any force that opposes unity must be exposed and bared, must be resisted and fought on the ground that it is an enemy of the Arab nation, its future, and its hope for a free honorable life.

He said that unity at the present phase is not an emotional call but a necessity for the survival of the Arab existence. He pointed out that the anti-Arab nation plan aims at the annihilation of the Arabs and at turning them into red Indians.

The brother leader said that all the indications affirm to us that American imperialism and the Zionists have decided to turn the Arab people into red Indians and that they have embarked on repeating the experience of the red Indian on Arab soil.

He said that American imperialism has decided to make the Zionists a substitute for the Arab nation and has decided to turn the Arabs into a collection of bare-footed sheperds and fishermen living on the margin of life.

He added that the agents of America among the Arabs must understand that their friendship is false, since the American plan aims at the creation of a Zionist state in the heart of the Arab homeland, as has actually happened in Palestine. The plan also aims to enable the Zionists to dominate the sources of water and rivers in the Arab homeland.

He said that there is something important that should be understood by the Arab agents: America has no friends. It only believes in agents and in the slogan: "If you are not an agent, then you are my enemy." Thus America understands that Al-Qadhdhafi is its enemy because he is not an agent for it, and consequently he must be killed.

He added that the next stage in the imperialist plan is to enable the Zionists to take over the water resources and the sources of energy in the Arab region, pointing out that in the event of Zionist readiness to carry out this action, America will enable the Zionist enemy to capture the Arabian Peninsula and the Fertile Crescent, and this means the disappearance of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Emirates, Libya, and Algeria. He said that this plan aims in its final stages at securing Zionist control over the Arab homeland and at securing American imperialist monopolist interests in the Straits of Gibraltar, Bab al-Mandib, the Suez Canal, and Hormuz. He added that America realizes that none of its lackey Arab regimes can protect these interests because they are liable to fall at any time through a popular revolution, as the case was when Libya was an American base and through the revolution it was transformed into a force hostile to America and into a stubborn adversary of America.

He said that the barbaric American-Atlantic [NATO] aggression on my brick-built house, in a rampage unprecedented even during the Second World War, aimed at killing me and at capturing Libya and North Africa, and at controlling the Mediterranean and the Arab homeland, and at delivering them into the hands of the Zionists, in a move within the American strategy of advancing toward the Soviet Union. He said that the Americans, who went as far as to use their bombers against my house and country and who are now thinking of using their intercontinental missiles against an Arab state, are reaffirming that they have reached the final stages in their hellish program to annihilate the Arab presence and to hand over the Arab land to the Zionists.

The brother leader reaffirmed that Libya, which fought bravely and courageously, is in the final analysis a small state compared with the giants and that any Arab state is a mere strip of paper to the gigantic superpowers and can be swallowed. He referred in this connection to the experience of Grenada and what Nicaragua is currently experiencing. He said that Arab unity alone can realize strength and can assert the capability to confront the American tyranny and defeat the might of America and liberate our land and build our new civilization. He renewed his appeal to the Sudanese popular masses and their forces to decide on unity between Sudan and Libya and to check those who oppose it or turn their back on it. He said that we should realize the danger staring us in the face and threatening our current situation. He reaffirmed that the only outlet from such a danger is unity, the changing of the Arab map, and the bringing into being of a single Arab identity, which is the only means to put an end to separatist and regional ambitions and to confront America and the Zionist enemy.

Tens of thousands of Sudanese citizens shouted from the bottom of their hearts when the brother leader arrived at the venue of the rally — they shouted long live the great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader. They interrupted the leader's address several times with applause and with revolutionary slogans. Among the slogans voiced were: Welcome, welcome O Al-Qadhdhafi; Revolutionaries along the path of the Mahdi and al-Mukhtar; Long live the Arab people's struggle; Long live the African people's struggle; God is great and praise be to Him; One Arab people and one Arab army; We are ready, O Al-Qadhdhafi, to respond; To hell with America; and, The Arab people have come to know their right path.

The Sudanese prime minister and leader of the Ummah Party and the [spiritual leader] of Al-Ansar, Brother al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, delivered a speech at the beginning of the rally in which he greeted the brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution on Sudanese territory. He stressed that the Sudanese people harbor love and appreciation for the brother leader and for the Libyan Arab people because they stood with the Sudanese people during their great tribulations when the tyrant executioner Numayri was torturing the Sudanese people and when his apparatus was used for harming Libya, its revolution, and its leader.

He said that Sudan today should play the role of a bridge between its Arab nation and the African Continent; the Sudanese people are today going through a new experiment for realizing their freedom. He pointed out that the Sudanese people, despite the apparent party differences, are proceeding toward a strong cohesive unity. But these people are today the target of those who do not want the Sudanese people to become independent and to see daylight. They are intriguing against the Sudanese people, particularly in the sedition which southern Sudan is experiencing today. He stressed that the people of Sudan are against any aggression on the Arab nation, and addressed the brother leader by saying: "You can regard this people as being with you against any aggression which you may experience; we are with the Libyan Arab people because our destiny is one."

AL-MAJALLAH Interviews Garang on War's Course

PM051318 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
20-26 Aug 86 pp 19,20

[Interview with Sudanese People's Liberation Movement Leader John Garang by Muhammad Ahmad Hisham in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] The war in southern Sudan has been and continues to be the number one item on the agenda of Sudanese Prime Minister and Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. One of the most significant developments concerning a solution to this crisis materialized a few weeks ago. The first meeting between Colonel John Garang and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was held at a private home in Addis Ababa made available and guarded by the Ethiopian authorities.

No solution was reached for the problem at the meeting which lasted 9 consecutive hours. Despite the difference in viewpoints, it was agreed to continue the consultatons, contacts and peace efforts through the meetings of the Liaison and Coordination Committee emanating from the Kokadam Declaration. If the meeting with Garang at the end of July is considered an important point in solving southern Sudan's crisis, then the visit Al-Mahdi paid to the Soviet Union last week assumes a special and significant character at more than one level because this visit can contribute to "loosening" all the knots that it has en impossible to solve in Addis Ababa.

Al-Majallah has interviewed Col John Garang in Addis Ababa on many of Sudan's hot issues. Following is the text of the interview:

[Hisham] What are the new developments in Sudan that pressed you to meet with al-Sadiq al-Mahdi?
[Garang] Our meeting with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi comes within the framework of the People's Movement's [SPLM] general policy. Prior to Numayri's fall, we had openly called for holding a national conference on 2 March 1985. Our policy is to meet with the country's influential political forces. We pointed out this in the statement concerning the movement and we were prepared to meet anybody. But after 6 April, everybody was busy with the distribution of positions. Two months later, official contact was begun between us and the government through Dr al-Jazuli's message. We answered the message in September and initiated numerous contacts which resulted in the Kokadam conference and declaration.

[Hisham] Why wasn't the SPLM represented in Khartoum in the wake of Numayri's fall?
[Garang] The answer lies in what happened after Numayri's fall. Numayri's defense minister and his chief of staff of the Armed Forces which we had been fighting assumed power. What happened on 6 April is that Numayri disappeared but his agencies continued to be present.

[Hisham] But the change that had taken place has culminated in the establishment of a democratic system. Doesn't the SPLM believe in the current democratic system?
[Garang] The existing parties and movements were not armed. Prior to and since the revolution, we have been and continue to

be an armed movement. The parties and movements existing in London or Addis Ababa were able to pack their suitcases and return to Khartoum to take part in the democratic movement. But could we carry our weapons and return to Khartoum?

[Hisham] My question is still concerned with political representation within the current democratic movement in Khartoum?
[Garang] We are, as I have already said, a military political movement. I am the military and political leader of this movement. The same goes for my colleagues. The higher authority of the SPLM and of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] is called the Higher Military Command. The movement and the army are tied to each other and cannot be separated from one another. The organic bond between our two wings does not permit one of them to go to Khartoum and abandon the other.

[Hisham] After your meeting, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced that the constitutional conference will try to find some sort of a formula for participation by the SPLM in the country's democratic political activity. What is your comment on this announcement and does this mean that the movement will turn into a political party?
[Garang] It will not turn into a political party. It is, in fact, a political party. As for what Al-Sadiq said, this is his affair.

Anya Nya Movement

[Hisham] How does the SPLM view the movements opposing it, such as "Anya Nya II?"
[Garang] This inevitably leads us to find out what "Anya Nya II" is. The SPLM and the SPLA were formed in 1983. Earlier, "Anya Nya II" was the military force fighting the Sudanese Army. When we went to them in the jungle, we found that their objective was, basically, to separate southern Sudan. We told them: The issue is not the issue of the south. The problem is there in Khartoum where the problems are mismanaged and where the forces oppressing the other provinces are found. Let us tackle the problems in Khartoum, not run away from them and work to divide the country. The majority of the "Anyanya 2" took our side but some stayed with the organization. Many of our field commanders are former members of the "Anya Nya II".

[Hisham] But how have they turned into a force opposing you?
[Garang] Gordon Kon, the present commander of "Anya Nya II," was with us. He is a military man who knows neither Arabic nor English. We have in our possession documents showing that the government has paid them 600,000 pounds. With money, it is easy to transform the separatists into friendly forces. The political wing of "Anya Nya II" is still called the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement. This wing is present in Khartoum and it recently conducted a tour of Europe and Africa, financed by the regime in Khartoum. This is a contradiction. What is a separatist movement doing in Khartoum?

[Hisham] What about the political parties in Equatoria that are opposed to the activity of the SPLM?
[Garang] This is not surprising. There are political movements in Khartoum that do not support our movement's objectives.

[Hisham] My question concerns the southern political forces.
[Garang] We are not a southern political movement but a movement for all of Sudan. It is natural for some people in the south, the west, the east and in Khartoum or Halfa to disagree with us. So, why should we be surprised if some in the south disagree with us? On the contrary, this confirms our nationalist character.

[Hisham] Is this the intended meaning of the statement attributed to one of your commanders that Juba does not have the priority but that Khartoum is the target?
[Garang] In fact, the problem is in Khartoum. If we occupy Juba only, the problem in Khartoum will persist.

[Hisham] Does this mean disseminating the movement's principles in Khartoum politically, or militarily also?
[Garang] Both. We have elements in the Sudanese Army and in the political power.

[Hisham] So, you are present in Khartoum?
[Garang] Of course, secretly.

Constitutional Conference

[Hisham] Do you think that the current circumstances are ripe for holding the constitutional conference?
[Garang] I believe that this issue is tied to a security priority. The temperature is currently high. For the conference to be held, certain steps have to be taken. This is what the Kokadam declaration has sought.

[Hisham] After your talks with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, it became evident that there is a wide gap of difference on interpretation of some of the issues noted in the Kokadam Declaration?

[Garang] The gap may be wide for Al-Sadiq but is not so for us. Therefore, the responsibility of both sides must be defined. We have one responsibility within the framework of the Kokadam Declaration, namely to cease fire. It is within our capability and we can declare a cease-fire. But the other five points in the declaration are Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's responsibility. They are connected with the cease-fire issue and, especially, with the government's lifting of the state of emergency. As for the other Kokadam resolutions, they are Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's concern. It is a part of Al-Mahdi's task to abolish the [Islamic] laws and the bilateral agreements with Egypt and to re-enact the Sudanese provisional constitution of 1956, amended in 1964. The ball is in Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's court now.

[Hisham] But Al-Mahdi is not in sole control of power?
[Garang] We are aware of this and we know that his cabinet is a coalition cabinet with the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP]. But Al-Sadiq has to prove his power. If I were in his place, and I have told him this, I would make the decisions concerned via Parliament and with a Parliamentary majority. Al-Mahdi is not Numayri who used to issue laws whenever he wished. If the DUP refuses to follow this path, then Al-Sadiq can gather the votes and form another coalition cabinet without the DUP. This is what I have told Al-Mahdi. The Sudanese people want peace. If he makes a decision in this regard, we will declare a cease-fire on the following day and the Sudanese people will be with us, not with the DUP and the Islamic Front. These will be the parties that want war. I repeat, the ball is now in Al-Sadiq's court and we will wait to see how he plays it.

Mediations and Solutions

[Hisham] Now can one understand your position of accepting security mediations to establish peace and your refusing to deal, for example, with the Ministry of Peace which has been created within Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's cabinet?
[Garang] Accepting mediations from parties like our neighbors is in the logic of things. As for the Ministry of Peace, it is just a ministry in Al-Sadiq's cabinet at a time when we have an agency with power, namely the Liaison Committee between the movement and the grouping. Considering that the Ministry of Peace is one of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's agencies, there is no place for recognizing it.

[Hisham] You have expressed a reservation on Al-Mahdi's proposal for creating a national committee. Why?
[Garang] I have expressed no reservations. There is a committee operating within the framework of the Kokadam resolutions. It is a Liaison Committee formed of the SPLM and the National Grouping. Al-Ummah Party is a member of the grouping. This committee will prepare for the constitutional conference.

[Hisham] The National Committee has proposed including elements that did not take part in the Kokadam Declaration. Isn't it so?
[Garang] Certainly. This can be discussed in the Liaison Committee's meeting. We have considered the national committee issue as a proposal made by Al-Sadiq. We have proposals, such as a proposal to invite the parties that did not attend the Kokadam conference, which will be presented by the Liaison Committee. We are prepared to accept the DUP and the National Islamic Front if they decide to join the peace process.

Meeting with Al-Turabi

[Hisham] What happened at the meeting between your representative in London and Dr al-Turabi?
[Garang] We exchanged views with the Islamic National Front. This is compatible with our policy of establishing peace in the country. We responded to Dr al-Turabi's initiative so that we may hear his view of the country's basic problems and may acquaint him with our opinions.

[Hisham] Are you prepared for negotiations with the government if it decides on such a step?
[Garang] Negotiations are beyond our interest. We work for dialogue. Negotiations are for a dispute between two parties so that one of them may cede something to the other to achieve a compromise. We want us to get together and to hold dialogue on how to solve the fundamental problems.

[Hisham] Is the movement prepared to offer some concessions or will it escalate its military operations to achieve its objectives?
[Garang] There has to be flexibility. The points agreed on in the Kokadam Declaration were reached after lengthy discussion. As for the things we have agreed upon with Al-Ummah Party, there is no flexibility on them.

[Hisham] The movement speaks of liberating Sudan. We do not understand what is intended by this liberation?
[Garang] We have two processes. The first, and fundamental process is the process of progressive [as published] formation. We want to be a Sudanese nation. It is well known that we are comprised of various Arab, Dinka, (Shilk) and other ethnic groups. We want to create national cohesion. A large number of the African countries are going through this national formation process. Within this process, there are liberationist elements that must be achieved. The liberation intended in this connection is liberation from the forces of backwardness.

[Hisham] Why do you call the Sudanese Army an enemy, not the government forces?
[Garang] This is an issue of language. The government forces that are fighting us and against whom we are fighting are, by definition, an enemy in military language. Generally, they call us outlaw lackeys, highwaymen, rebels and a tribal movement.

[Hisham] What is your relationship with Philip Ghabbush who is said to have been responsible for last September's rebellion?
[Garang] Ghabbush is the leader of a political party like the other parties tackling Sudan's problems within the framework of the Sudanese National Party's program. We face the same issues. But there is no practical relationship between us and Ghabbush and his party. I have not gone to Khartoum and Ghabbush has not come here and there is no relationship of alliance or of a united front.

[Hisham] What about the September 1985 military rebellion for which Ghabbush and others were arrested?
[Garrang] There was absolutely no relationship between us. I heard an accusation that I, Ya'qub Isma'il and Ya'qub Yusuf Kuh had been waiting at a certain airport to land in Khartoum. At the time I heard this, I was in the Upper Nile and Yusuf Kuh (a member of the SPLM) was on a mission abroad. As for Ya'qub Yusuf, he is not a member of the SPLM. That accusation was an attempt on the government's part to give ths struggle a racist color. We denounced the attempt strongly.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: 10 Moroccan Troops Killed by Saharan Patrol

LD061404 Algiers APS in English
1034 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] SDAR, 6/9/86 (APS) — Ten Moroccan soldiers were killed and others wounded during an attack by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on Thursday [4 Sep] against a patrol of Moroccan troops [word indistinct] the "wall", a communique from the Information Ministry said.

A Moroccan officer, Abderahmane Ahmed, was imprisoned during an attack, the communique added and underlined laid an ambush to a Moroccan patrol. [sentence as received] Many light weapons were picked up, the communique further added.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Details New Ministries' Duties

AB301023 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The innovation in the composition of the fourth government is doubtlessly the creation of the Ministry for Peasant Affairs and the separation of the Ministry of Information and Culture into two separate ministries. Here is the explanation given by Captain Thomas Sankara. First of all, he discusses the characteristics of the Ministry for Peasant Affairs:

[Begin Sankara recording] The Ministry of Agriculture is traditionally supposed to take charge of farmers in the rural areas, but in reality, as we have observed here as well as in other countries, the Ministry of Agriculture has rather occupied itself with technical structures — extension services, research institutes, and technical management. The Ministry of Agriculture has also recruited officers at all levels in the area of farming as well as stockbreeding. However, today we [words indistinct] we have pledged to transform agriculture [words indistinct] from the archaic and feudal type. Therefore, now we are obliged to work together with our farmers, considering their role in the transformation of this agriculture and the support they give to our economy. You will agree with me that an agricultural engineer is not necessarily someone who can mobilize farmers, and a person who mobilizes farmers is also not necessarily an agricultural engineer. It is a pity that after a long and difficult period of training, our agricultural engineers, who have a very high scientific level, did not have any political training. [passage omitted]

The Ministry of Peasant Affairs is a ministry whose major assignment will be to tour all the rural areas, visit the farmers of Burkina Faso, and know their individual problems. They will have at their disposal equipment and means that are more oriented toward the rural areas than the cities: I mean cross country vehicles with [words indistinct], farming implements, audio visual aids for film shows, cameras and loud speakers, a team of translators of national languages, and liaison officers. They will pay weekly visits to the hinterland to meet the local people, talk to the farmers [words indistinct]. The minister of peasant affairs must be a strong and number one defender of the farmers. The minister of agriculture did not have the time or the opportunity to do this. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The comrade president of the Republic now explains why the Ministry of Information and Culture has been separated.

[Begin Sankara recording] The Ministry of Culture is absolutely indispensable, for the reason that — we know and we have never lost sight of it, — what we have been able to achieve in Burkina Faso could only be done through a certain mobilization, a cultural awareness which served as a vehicle, a strong driving force [word indistinct]. Culture, therefore, had to cease to be dependent on other ministries. [passage omitted]

What do we expect from the new team? The major task for the new team is to ensure the successful implementation of the 5-year development plan. You know that nothing is more difficult than starting off an engine, a machine as objectively constructed as a development plan. [words indistinct] but this engine, this machine is quite heavy, and the new cabinet should understand and know its task, its mission, its responsibility toward the implementation of this 5-year development plan. But the new government should be able to show that 3 years after [the revolution] we now have a cabinet of understanding people [words indistinct] that is, persons who have discarded the petty bourgeoisie ambitions of power. There are two ways to perceive power. There are those who want power for the privileges that go with it and for their self promotion, and therefore who seek [word indistinct] in addition to power, and there are those who want power as a means to accomplish a mission of [words indistinct]. Therefore, when one is given a (?public) post, and one has the ambition to serve his people interests, then this is the time to demonstrate it. [end recording]

GHANA

PNDC Member Returns From USSR, DPRK Visits

AB091845 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Brigadier Mensah-Wood, today returned home after a 2-nation tour of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. The visits were at the invitation of the governments of the two countires.

Brig Mensah-Wood told newsmen on arrival that the visit offered him the opportunity to learn more about the two countries. He said he was impressed about the self-reliant path the people of the DPRK have taken and their determination to boost agricultural production and the manufacture of simple goods. He noted that irrigation plays a major role in the economic development of that country where constant food production has been ensured in all the provinces. The PNDC member said Ghana can be self-sufficient in food production if arable lands in the country are put under irrigation.

Brig Mensah-Wood described the contribution being made by the Armed Forces of North Korea to the development of their nation as immense. This is because of their involvement in engineering and other constructional works.

In the Soviet Union, the PNDC member visited military institutions as well as the Interior Ministry and learned about immigration procedures, crime combatting, and how problems relating to prisoners are tackled.

Also back home was the secretary for labor and social welfare, W.H. Yeboah, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Welfare.

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira Comments on Nonaligned Summit

AB091805 Dakar PANA in French
1540 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bissau, 9 Sep (ANG/PANA) — President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau said the election of his country as vice president of the nonaligned countries is an incontestable recognition by the movement of the principles and objectives which today constitute the "cornerstone" of Guinea-Bissau's foreign policy. The Guinea-Bissau head of state stated this last Sunday [7 Sep] on his return from Harare where he participated from 1 to 6 September in the eighth summit of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

"This illustrates our objective of playing an active role in international life and effectively participating in solving problems facing the international community." President Vieira also pointed out that Guinea-Bissau will once again demonstrate its desire to contribute positively to the building of a peaceful world of justice and friendship between peoples in order to establish a new international order.

Discussing the deliberations at the summit, the head of state of Guinea-Bissau stressed that the "explosive" situation in southern Africa was deeply analyzed and was the object of a special declaration adopted on that part of the continent. All member countries of the movement unanimously saw the need for the adoption of global and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

According to President Bernardo Vieira, the eighth summit touched on the main areas of tension and conflict in the world, especially Western Sahara, Chad, the Middle East, the Gulf war, Central America, and southern Asia. Economic issues and North-South dialogue were discussed by the heads of state and government, and were contained in the conference program of action.

IVORY COAST

AFP: Ship Smuggling Arms To Ghana Opposition Seized

AB091433 Paris AFP in English
1425 GMT 9 Sept 86

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 9 (AFP) — Officials in the West African state of Ivory Coast on Tuesday [9 Sep] partly confirmed press reports from neighboring Ghana that they had seized a ship suspected of carrying arms for a Ghanaian opposition group. Colonel Botty, who heads the Ivory Coast territorial police, said the *Hercules One*, a vessel flying the Ghanaian flag, was arrested last week along the Ivorian coast without valid berthing documents and following a tip-off.

He said the incident was being investigated, but denied any knowledge of the Ghanaian reports and did not say whether the vessel was headed towards Ghana when it was intercepted. He also said the ship had not yet been searched.

Earlier Ghanaian newspapers quoted the country's intelligence services as saying on Monday [?that the] boat was controlled by a dissident group led by Lieutenant Joshua Hamidou of the United States-based World Vision International and Godfrey Osei, a Ghanaian exiled in the United States.

The Ivorian disclosure comes only days after talks between President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and a member of Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), Captain Kojo Tsikata, who is also responsible for defence. Their talks centered on security in the West African sub-region and observers here believed the latest incident was also discussed at the meeting.

The Ghanaian reports affirmed that the dissidents, who planned to overthrow the government of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, had instructions for an attack on several targets in the capital Accra.

The dissidents' reported targets included the Akosombo hydroelectric dam, Ghana's ports, and other vital installations. They were also said to be planning to kidnap Ghana's high commissioner in Lagos, Brigadier Adu Bediako and use him as a hostage to demand a political ransom.

According to the reports, Godfrey Osei, Lieutenant-Colonel Ekow Denis, and some other Ghanaians connected with the incident were arrested in Abidjan. However the Ivory Coast authorities denied any knowledge of any arrests.

Ghanaian officials said the naming of Mr Osei appeared to link the latest incident with the seizure in Brazil last March of a Panamanian-registered ship carrying six tonnes of weapons and other military equipment bound for Ghana.

At the time the Ghana Government accused Mr Osei of buying the shipment, which included grenades, inflatable boats, machine guns, pistols, and rifles, to topple the PNDC Government.

Since February 1983, Mr Osei, 40, has allegedly been involved in several attempts to overthrow Flt-Lt Rawlings. He escaped from prison along with a group of Ghanaians in June of that year and has since been living in the United States.

Earlier this year, Ghanaian Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah held talks with government officials of neighboring Ivory Coast and Togo on security along their countries' common borders.

LIBERIA

Doe Grants Clemency To Former Guard Officers

AB082132 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has granted clemency to Brigadier General (Emmanuel Seyon), former commander of the Executive Mansion Guard Batallion, and Major (Ernest Wreh) of the same batallion. An Executive Mansion release said today, quoting Dr Doe, that he was releasing the two officers on humanitarian grounds, as well as his desire to promote unity and reconciliation among the Liberian people.

It can be recalled that both Gen (Seyon) and Maj (Wreh) were charged and later detained in the aftermaths of the April 1, 1985 attempt on Dr Doe's life by the late Lieutenant Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, former executive officer at the Executive Mansion Batallion.

Dr Doe has therefore directed the ministers of defense and justice to have the two former officers released from further detention without delay.

Foreign Minister Blamo Departs for 'Foreign Parts'

AB092138 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Dr J. Bernard Blamo, today departed Monrovia on official visits to foreign parts. Pending Minister Blamo's return, deputy foreign minister, Mr David N. (Taha) will act as foreign minister.

Johnson-Sirleaf's 'Disappearance' Investigated

AB091508 Paris AFP in French 1434 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 9 September (AFP) — The Liberian security forces have started an inquiry into what the government has described as the "mysterious disappearance" of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, leader of the Liberia Action Party (LAP, an opposition party), It was learned from an official source on Tuesday following an independent newspaper's announcement on Monday that the former finance minister is in the United States.

Mr David Barshall, assistant head of the Immigration Department, said he knew nothing about how Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf obtained an exit visa and the date of her departure.

The *Suntimes* newspaper said in its editorial on Monday that Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf is now in the United States where she said that she had fled because of threats to her life. An independent source has indicated that she left Liberia last Monday by a special plane which left the Roberts International Airport in the capital.

The independent newspaper *Daily Observer* citing sources close to LAP on Tuesday reported that the former minister is to address the committee of the American Congress concerning U.S. aid to Liberia and the results of the recent presidential election. According to the newspaper, she will also meet with officials of the International Monetary Fund and of Amnesty International.

Commodity Shortages Reported; 'Prices Skyrocket'

AB101018 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, Sep 10 (AFP) — An acute shortage of consumer goods and drugs has hit Liberia, with the price of available commodities being steadily hiked. Normal life in the West African state has been severely affected by the shortage as supermarkets and other business centres now have little or no sugar, baking powder, milk and other essential commodities, while the prices of table salt, toilet tissue, butter and sardines have been increased by 25-100 percent.

A can of baking powder sold five months ago at one dollar is now priced at five dollars while the price for a bag of salt has gone up six times in less than four months. Bakers and pastry makers now pay 70 dollars for a 100-pound bag of sugar, 50 dollars more than the cost six weeks ago.

Drugs like chloroquine, amplicine, tetracycline and other commonly-used antibiotics have also been affected by the price increases and several pharmacies have run out of drugs.

Many businessmen in interviewed here have blamed the acute shortage of goods and drugs on the big introduction of Liberian five-dollar coins to make up for a scarcity of U.S. dollars — used as the national currency. They claim the (?move) has caused acute foreign exchange problems.

The decline in availability of foreign exchange is also attributed to the slow response of foreign investors to the many invitations by Mr Doe's government. As the foreign exchange crisis deepens, one of Liberia's biggest groups, T. Choithram and Sons, Liberia, has announced the temporary closure of two of its Monrovia supermarkets, that once grossed some two million dollars a year. The company said it was forced to close the two supermarkets because of the unavailability of foreign exchange to continue importing goods. "Only those who are strong will remain in business until the end of the year", one prominent businessman remarked.

Ruling Party Youth Condemn Opposition Leaders

AB091012 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The National Youth Wing of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] has accused leaders of the three opposition parties of being responsible for the socioeconomic problems in the Second Republic. It said the opposition leaders' refusal to work with President Samuel K. Doe was having a negative impact on the nation. According to LINA [*Liberian News Agency*], the NDPL Youth Wing chairman, Mr Maxwell Kabah, also said the opposition leaders were not honest enough to tell the Liberian people the true story about national issues, but instead created fear and intimidation among the people.

Mr Kabah made the statement yesterday at a press conference called by the NDPL Youth Wing to react to allegations by opposition parties that the NDPL government was responsible for the existence of mass graves at Camp Belle Yella in Lofa

County. The NDPL youth chairman observed that because the opposition no longer enjoys the confidence of the Liberian people, and do not believe in the rule of law, they have engaged in spreading lies and creating violence.

According to LINA, the NDPL Youth Wing then called on the government to know that the three opposition leaders are obstacles to the peace and stability of Liberia, and that a solution must be found to their attitudes, since they do not believe in the rule of law. Chairman Kabah said while the Youth Wing does not dispute the possibility of mass graves existing in Camp Belle Yella, it seriously questions the validity of the statement that the NDPL government was responsible for the existence of these graves. He said Messrs Edward Kesselly, Jackson F. Doe, (as heard) have adequate knowledge about the mass graves seen in Belle Yella, since they were members of the True Hig Party, which established the prison.

Mr Kabah said the NDPL youths were not impressed with some religious leaders who continue to render support to the three opposition leaders clandestinely, with the view of bringing about peace in the country. [sentence as heard] The NDPL youth chairman then called on all peace-loving Liberians not to defy the constitution of the land, as it is the only protection for all in the society.

ANGOLA

Castro Lays Wreath at Neto Tomb in Luanda

MB091615 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In Luanda early this morning, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, laid a wreath at the tomb of Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution.

Accompanying President Fidel Castro Ruz to the People's Palace was Colonel Pedro Maria Tohna Pedale, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of defense.

Castro Visits Dos Santos, Reiterates Support

For Havana accounts of the visit to Angola by Cuban leader Fidel Castro, including his talks with President Eduardo dos Santos, see the Cuba section of the 9 September Latin America *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Claims Responsibility for Maputo Blasts

LD091916 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese
1830 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In a communique issued in Lisbon today, the Mozambique rebel group Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] claims that a military operation it carried out last Saturday in Maputo caused the death of seven policemen. The official explanation for last Saturday's explosions at the Army ammunition stores in the Mozambique capital states that they were caused by the intense heat. However, Renamo immediately claimed responsibility for the explosions and also for those at the municipal market.

In today's communique the rebels say that 120 men, split into various groups, were involved in the attack on Maputo. The targets were the ammunition dump, the municipal market, and two police stations in Liberdade District, where the seven police officers were killed.

The communique quotes Renamo President Afonso Dlakhama to the effect that the actions against Maputo are going to be stepped up and that Renamo will make its presence felt with military operations on the 25th of this month; 25 September is Mozambique Army Day, and a year ago there were explosions at the Army ammunition dump, described by the Maputo authorities as an accident, but claimed by Renamo as a military operation.

NAMIBIA

NP Leader Opens Party Congress in Windhoek

MB091830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1422 GMT
9 Sep 86

[Text] Windhoek, Sep 9, SAPA — Forced integration could seriously affect minority groups in SWA/Namibia, the leader of the National Party [NP] in South-West, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in Windhoek today, SWABC news reported.

Opening the 45th congress of the NP, at which he was re-elected leader of the party, Mr Pretorius said minority groups could be seriously affected if the principle of voluntary association between ethnic groups is not maintained statutory. [as received]

He said the NP was prepared to abandon forced racial segregation for the sake of better racial relations. The party will, however, not readily accept forced integration.

He said the grouping of people on the basis of free association should have legal protection. It was essential for the NP to strengthen contact with other groups and their leaders. This kind of cooperation was more important than seeking contact with SWAPO.

Mr Jan de Wet and Mr Frans van Zyl were elected vice-chairmen of the Nationalist Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Denies RSA Involvement in Stockholm Bombings

MB091630 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Louis Nel says there is no truth to allegations that Pretoria was behind a bomb blast at ANC offices in Stockholm yesterday. The deputy information minister has told a Johannesburg newspaper that there is no evidence to back up the ANC claim. The representative of the banned organization in Stockholm appeared on Swedish television claiming the blast could only have been the work of South African agents. Extensive damage was caused to the buildings. The bomb had apparently been placed in a door leading to the ANC offices' annex. The four people in the office at the time were not injured.

P.W. Botha Issues Statement on King Meeting

MB091552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT
9 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 9, SAPA — The "frustrated attempt" by Mrs Coretta Scott King to visit Mr P.W. Botha this morning was "a sad reflection on those who find themselves in a make-believe world of political fraud," the state president's office said in a press statement today.

The statement said that notwithstanding his full programme, Mr Botha had made time to comply with Mrs King's request to meet him at his offices at Tuynhuys at noon today.

"The state president was awaiting Mrs King's arrival, but she informed him shortly after 12 via her secretary that she would be unable to keep her appointment.

"Mrs King didn't keep her appointment with Minister Barend du Plessis, acting minister of foreign affairs, on Monday 8 September either," the statement said.

"In a letter which was delivered at the state president's office later, Mrs King writes that she is deeply pained about the fact that she has been subjected to extraordinary local and international pressure since she had arrived in South Africa.

"According to her letter, Mrs King would like to meet the state president on a later occasion under different circumstances."

The statement said Mrs King's "frustrated attempt" to visit the state president and in so doing to be "informed of the positive socio-economic and political reform in South Africa" was "yet again a sad reflection on those who find themselves in a make-believe world of political fraud and who are unable or unwilling to have their actions exposed to the harsh light of reality."

"They fear that the truth about South Africa may influence influential but uniformed persons to be less gullible and better equipped to act objectively."

The state president had intended to inform Mrs King of conditions at Crossroads and Khayelitsha, "since there are apparently those in South Africa who take pleasure in displaying only the negative aspects of South Africa to foreign visitors."

"The state president intended to inform Mrs King inter alia that the prevailing conditions in Crossroads were the result of an orchestrated attempt by the United Democratic Front to keep people there. Dr Allan Boesak took a lead in this.

"During his visit in January 1985, Senator Edward Kennedy advised the inhabitants not to move, although he described Crossroads as one of the worst townships he had ever seen.

"Despite invitations, Sen Kennedy refused to visit Khayelitsha. Mrs King and her entourage did not visit Khayelitsha either."

The statement said that in view of attempts by Archbishop Desmond Tutu "and others" to "keep Mrs King uninformed and to withold the real state of affairs from her," the state president had intended to relay a number of facts about Khayelitsha to Mrs King.

These were that as many as 5136 houses had already been built in the township; 17,912 serviced sites had been provided; there was a secondary school with 14 primary schools, and a further six primary schools would be ready in November.

From January 1985 to the present as many as 12,500 sites had been developed — an average of 625 a month, the statement said. Three community centres, six clinics and two shopping complexes had been erected.

"At this stage, housing is already being provided to approximately 126,500 people.

"The government has already spent R139 million on this development."

King Said Pressured by UDF Over Botha Meeting

MB100746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0721 GMT 10 Sept 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 10, SAPA — A political storm has engulfed Mrs Coretta King after the visiting American civil-rights leader yesterday buckled to United Democratic Front [UDF] pressures by ducking out of pre-arranged meetings with "establishment" leaders such as the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The United States Governemnt has effectively "disowned" Mrs King by dismissing as "a misconception" suggestions that the report she is preparing for President Reagan on her trip to South Africa will carry an official stamp, said a spokesman for the U.S. Government. "She is here purely in her private capacity as a guest of the church, and her failure to meet President Botha does not therefore require an official reaction," he said.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said last night the UDF had urged Mrs King not to see Mr Botha "because we do not want her dignified presence in South Africa to be used for propaganda purposes by the South African Government." He said Mrs King did not need to speak to Mr Botha to hear the same propaganda that South Africans were exposed to daily on SABC-TV and "other government mouthpieces." Dr Boesak dismissed an attack on him by Chief Buthelezi as "not worthy of response" and said he would attempt to meet Mrs King today and would urge Mrs Winnie Mandela to do the same.

Mrs King's press liaison officer, Mr Ofield Dukes, said last night meetings had not yet been finalised with Mrs Mandela and Dr Boesak, but "Mrs King is certainly disposed towards seeing them." Mr Dukes said Mrs King was "anxious to meet with UDF people and as broad a cross-section of political leaders in South Africa as possible." However, he was unwilling to comment on why Mrs King had cancelled her scheduled meeting with Chief Buthelezi.

Asked whether the meeting with Mr Botha had been called off in response to pressure from Mrs Mandela, Dr Boesak and the UDF he said: "We don't want to get into that."

Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Mrs Mandela were not available for comment last night.

Mrs King is due to leave Cape Town today for Johannesburg and will hold a press conference in the city tomorrow.

Buthelezi Accuses Blacks of Using Coretta King

MB100443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2301 GMT
9 Sept 86

[Text] Ulundi Sept 9 SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today accused some black South Africans of not wanting Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr Martin Luther King, to be "part of the process of reconciliation between black and white and black and black" in the Republic. In a statement released to SAPA in which he commented on Mrs King's decision not to meet the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and also not to meet him, Chief Buthelezi outlined the goals voiced by Dr King in his book *Where Do We Go From Here?* These indicated that social change aimed for in the USA at the time of publication "must be non-violent".

In his statement Chief Buthelezi said, "Millions of black South Africans endorse every word of this statement, but others do not want Mrs King to be part of the process of reconciliation between black and white and black and black." He alleged that Dr King had been fired by Christian principles, but was also fired "by a pragmatism that made him a true leader. He refused to lead his people into failure," Chief Buthelezi said. "The life and martyrdom of Martin Luther King is belittled by blacks in South Africa who want to make party-political use out of Mrs King."

He said that as Mrs King apologised over the phone for not seeing him, his "heart bled for her as the widow of a figure we revere. My respect for Mrs Coretta Scott King as the widow of Dr Martin Luther King will not be diminished," the statement said.

Buthelezi Speaks on Education, Loyalty Pledge

MB070543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT
7 Sep 86

[SAPA Pr wire service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Eshowe, Sunday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on teachers not dedicated to using education as "a weapon for liberation" to leave KwaZulu schools.

There could be no educational parity in South Africa until blacks were free and equal with all races in every walk of life, he said here yesterday.

Meanwhile, he told student teachers at Eshowe College of Education, it was teachers' responsibility to give pupils the best they could from the present system. Teachers were in the forefront of the struggle, and they did what they did as "liberators of black South Africa," the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said.

Inkatha was proud of the vast army of teachers who did all they could, in terrible circumstances, to provide pupils with the best possible education. For the KwaZulu government and Inkatha, education was in the forefront of the struggle for full freedom and they saw teachers as comrades in this liberatory struggle.

It was now time that every teacher in KwaZulu heard him when he said that those who were not with the KwaZulu government in the struggle had no right to be drawing a salary from it. They were there under false pretences. There had been a great "hoo-ha" in some quarters about the pledge of loyalty teachers had been asked to sign, but the demand for this pledge would not be withdrawn. For him it was a simple matter, Chief Buthelezi said. The people wanted the "struggle for liberation" to succeed and KwaZulu was with the people in this .

"If the teachers do not want to be with us and the people, then they have the right to refuse to be there with us. Then they must go elsewhere and do whatever they want to do elsewhere."

He promised that he would put the issue of teachers' pledges to the people for their judgement at his next rally in Durban.

It was not white money — "it is not the money of the enemy" — which had been used to build and equip schools and train teachers. It was black people's money, received from ordinary taxpayers.

Poverty-stricken parents not only swelled the coffers of the state every time they bought a tin of food, they took money directly from their own pockets for the cost of schooling, in fulfilment of the black dream of giving their children a better chance in life.

Those who burnt, destroyed and looted schools spurned and despised the poorest of the poor who had struggled so hard to educate their children. Teachers who sided with such despicable behaviour did not deserve the honour of being called teachers. They were free to refuse to sign KwaZulu's pledge. But in doing so they were saying bluntly that they refused to use education "as a weapon in our struggle."

Those teachers who agreed with the slogan, "Liberation now, education later," were also free to leave KwaZulu schools. The KwaZulu government would continue using education as a means of liberation.

Buthelezi Urges White-Black Farm Cooperation

MB100822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT
10 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 10, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today made an impassioned plea to the country's white farmers to form partnerships with black farmers in order to help boost production and beat the effects of sanctions. Addressing Natal Agricultural Union's 96th congress in Durban today, the KwaZulu chief minister said it was certain sanctions would lead to unemployment, unrest, and increased dissatisfaction with the free enterprise system. "There is a job that white farmers can do which nobody else can ... white farmer must meet with black farmer. They must sit down together and become partners in the development of free enterprise in agriculture." White farmers could not relegate the problem of the development of black agriculture to the government.

Chief Buthelezi cited the example of assistance given over the years by Free State farmers to those in Lesotho, saying the farmers had provided expertise, equipment and "a farmer's sympathy with farmers." In Natal, farmers faced a serious problem. Boycotting of coal in overseas markets was going to cause the cancellation of coal contracts, resulting in the return of thousands of black miners to their rural homes. Every effort should be made to employ these people in agriculture. "There is an integrated economic network of forces which could be mobilised to produce the kind of partnership between black and white which is now desperately necessary if we are going to face up to the challenges of sanctions and the upward spiralling of violence. The government cannot survive sanctions without effective white/black partnerships on the ground."

Commentary Urges 'Realism' in Considering Sanctions

MB100518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The European Community, approaching the end of a three-month deadline for approving its own package of sanctions against South Africa, has been unable to reach consensus on it.

Perhaps the failure of the weekend meeting of foreign ministers should not have come as a surprise. West Germany and Portugal had expressed their opposition to sanctions when the package was put together last June. Their reiteration of that stand, even after a British capitulation, confirms the falseness of the concerted campaign of the past few months to break down the opposition of the Thatcher government by portraying it as isolated in the Commonwealth and the European Community.

But such development, after three months of the most intensive lobbying for sanctions throughout the West, also do more than merely confirm earlier standpoints. At least in some quarters they signal an increasingly acute awareness, now that the crunch has come, of the hazards attached to going along with the sanctions herd.

It is being manifested in widely diverse spheres. *Time* magazine states in a recent special report: Reagan is right in asserting that South Africa plays an important role in the global balance... it could be dangerous if American foreign policy is once again driven by a moral rampage against an unpopular pro-Western state. The magazine concludes: The long-term interests of both the U.S. and South Africans, black and white, will require a tortuous and careful sorting out of extremely complex factors rather than a headlong rush towards confrontation.

And on Sunday Dr Henry Kissinger, writing in *The Washington Post*, warned: The West cannot in good conscience demand power sharing in South Africa unless it has the courage to affirm that it will not exercise its pressure in order to bring into power the kind of arbitrary and brutal government that exists in Ethiopia, Uganda, Cambodia, or Nicaragua.

None of this augurs any kind of dramatic retreat from sanctions, even if a magazine like *Time* now admits that they can be counter-productive. The sanctions bandwagon has acquired a momentum that makes it, for the moment, unstoppable. Too many economic and political vested interests are tied to it. Too many public careers are prospering from it.

But the wall of self-righteous complacency behind which the sanctions campaigners built up their attack is showing cracks. Where presentations of facts and the reservations of moderate governments previously went unheeded, the prospect of actually going ahead now with sanctions is eliciting some signs of reassessment. Among some of the protagonists at least there is a dawning consciousness that the issue of democratic reform in South Africa is not so simple as they had imagined.

What effects this may have remains to be seen. But if the collective insanity of sanctions is to end this is where the process must begin — in a return to realism in considering the implications of such actions.

Memorial Service Held for Executed ANC Members

MB091601 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The three ANC members hanged in Pretoria this morning have been described as casualties of the struggle at a memorial service. Acting general secretary for the South African Council of Churches, Saul Jacobs, recited to the lunch time service in Johannesburg, Andrew Zondo's last words. Reverend Jacobs said Mr Zondo's final words were that a revolutionary knows his life is not an end in itself. The priest then said the deaths of the three convicted of murder refueled his commitment to change in South Africa.

Meanwhile, France has slammed Pretoria for carrying on with the executions. A ministry spokesman said his country deplores the action and regrets the South African Government ignored its call for clemency. [passage omitted]

Work Stops at Free State Coal Mine Due to Strike

MB091204 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Work at the GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation] group's Beatrix Coal Mine in the Free State has stopped becuase of a strike by most of the 7,200 mineworkers. A GENCOR spokesman says negotiations are under way with the National Union of Mineworkers, but the reason for the strike is not yet known.

Over 20 Schools To Remain Closed to End of Year

MB100452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 9, SAPA — More than 20 schools in the eastern Cape and others in the Johannesburg area will be closed for the rest of the year, a statement from the director general of the Department of Education and Training, released by the Bureau for Information, said today. The statement by Dr Braam Fourie said "disruptions ... and boycott actions ... which occurred at certain schools during recent months, particularly in the eastern Cape, the Johannesburg region and at a few individual schools in other areas .... make it impossible to pursue meaningful and effective education and the department has had no alternative but to suspend classes at individual schools from time to time."

Though in recent weeks steps had been taken to "normalise" the situation and to "create opportunities for pupils to continue with their education in an atmosphere of order, calmness and discipline," it was clear that at the schools under consideration "the interests of neither pupil nor parent could be served by allowing the situation of zero attendance or serious disruption of education to continue indefinitely," the department said. The "continued absence" of pupils in the eastern Cape had created a situation where the closure of more than 20 schools until December 31 this year was imminent. The closure of more schools in the eastern Cape and others in the Johannesburg area had become "unavoidable" the department said. Reasons for this decision were that no pupils had registered at certain schools and where pupils had registered, no "effective education" could take place in the third term because of continued disruption and poor attendance.

Many of these schools had also experienced serious disruptions during the first and second quarters. Due to disruptions in 1985, many of these schools used the first term to complete syllabuses and examinations of the previous year, and had only started with the 1986 syllabus at the beginning of the second term. It was clear in these cases it was "no longer possible to reach the scholastic standards set for this year" and there was "no sense" in considering the resumption of education. These schools had to be closed for the rest of the year.

The department said "everything possible" would be done to minimise the effect on teachers of closures, though the services of some temporary teachers would be terminated. Some teachers would be transferred to areas where schools were functioning, while others were already involved in in-service training programmes. Details concerning the closure of individual schools were being finalised at local level and information concerning the number of schools and names of schools would be made available in due course, the department said. The department would "do everything possible in consultation with the communities concerned" to ensure that effective education be resumed in January 1987.

Soweto Students 'Trickle' Back to Classes

MB100736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0724 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 10, SAPA — Soweto secondary pupils trickled back to school today to start the last term of the year. Most pupils were still either on their way to school or milling outside the school yards after 8am — starting time for school. Only a negligible number of schools held assembly. By 8.45am many pupils were still on their way to school, a common feature of Soweto schools throughout the year. There were more pupils in the streets than at schools some of which stood empty except for teachers.

At Orlando West High, pupils attended the morning assembly while a large number of their colleagues who arrived late waited outside the school premises. The pupils said they were uncertain which schools the Department of Education and Training (DET) was going to close. "We are watching the situation and wonder what criteria is DET going to use to choose schools to close," a pupil said. Primary schools were normal.

Unemployment Increasing Among Blacks, Asians

MB091926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 9 SAPA — Unemployment among blacks and Asians in South Africa for the month of June this year has risen compared with the same period last year, the Central Statistical Services (CSS) says.

In its news release, the CSS says that for Asians, the estimated number of unemployed for June 1986 compared with June 1985 shows that the number increased from 22,700 to 30,525 — or by 34.2 per cent.

The average unemployment figures for Asians for the first six months of 1986 shows increases of 33.8 and 40.4 per cent for males and females respectively over those for the same period last year.

Of the 906,552 Asians in the country, 601,949 were regarded as "non-economically active," and 304,603 as "economically active."

For blacks, the estimated number of unemployed for June this year compared with the corresponding period in 1985 shows that the number "increased from 495,000 to 519,000, or by 4.8 per cent."

Unemployment in respect of males rose by 11.9 per cent, while the number of females dropped by 0.01 per cent.

"The total number of economically active persons increased by 3.3 per cent between June 1985 and June 1986," the CSS says.

PAC Official Calls for Mandatory Sanctions

MB081211 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress, the PAC, at the United Nations, Comrade Gora Ebrahim, says only an internal liberation struggle by the people of South Africa can solve the conflict in that country. He told the ZBC that sanctions will play an important role in weakening the strength of the Pretoria regime. Comrade Ebrahim said, however, that the proposed sanctions against South Africa should not be selective but mandatory if they are going to be effective. He condemned the United States, Britain, Japan, France, and West Germany, as well as Israel, who are using the excuse that sanctions will harm blacks in South Africa for opposing the imposition of sanctions.

Comrade Ebrahim welcomed the decision by the recent Non-aligned Movement summit to give more material aid for the struggle against apartheid.

Minister Sees 'New Impetus' to Trade With Taiwan

MB080707 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The South African minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawid de Villiers, said earlier that discussions between his delegation and senior officials of the Republic of China, as well as the conference he attended in Taipei had given new impetus to trade and cooperation agreements between the two countries.

Speaking on his return from a visit to the Republic of China, Japan, and Britain, Dr de Villiers said that businessmen in these countries are still trying to promote trade with South Africa although there was concern, particularly in Japan, about possible government action against South Africa.

Tutu Says Church 'Could Never Espouse Violence'

MB100531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Archbishop Tutu has said that the church in South Africa could never espouse violence. In an interview broadcast on Vatican Radio the archbishop said that it was understandable that black militants did not look favorably on the church when it said that it wanted to seek a way that was not violent while the only language they understood was that of violence. He said that the church as a church could never condone violence. Its ministers were ministers of reconciliation. The archbishop said that when the church spoke out in favor of the poor and the alienated it was accused of political activism.

Information Bureau Releases 10 Sep Unrest Report

MB100901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 10, SAPA — Following is Bureau for Information's unrest report for today:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (9 September) to 06h00 (10 September)

"In Tantyi, Grahamstown, 16-year-old Florence Malani was stabbed to death at about 10h00 by a group of about 30 blacks, who then attempted to set her body alight.

"In KwaMashu, Natal, an unidentified black man was killed last night at 20h45 when three shots were fired at a group of people that gathered at a private house. Fourteen-year-old Nqiba Mnlonipheni was wounded. The security forces arrived at the scene and dispersed the group with tear smoke.

"Most of the country experienced a quiet day. The most incidents, three in each area, occurred in Soweto and on the east Rand. The three incidents of stone throwing on the east Rand were minor and caused R380 damage. In Soweto two of the incidents were robberies.

"A few other police divisions, four out of the nineteen countrywide, reported only one minor incident each."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Newspaper Seizure

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 7 September says: "The Natal Supreme Court has demonstrated anew the protection which an independent judiciary can provide against governments who, by fiat, limit the rights of the citizen through excesses of power." The editorial says the Natal Supreme Court decision has caused junior police officers to lose their power to "arbitrarily order the removal from the streets of whole issues of newspapers." "In invalidating sections of the regulations permitting the seizure and closure of newspapers, three judges were pretty forthright in their comments on the powers which the Minister of Law and Order had arrogated to himself."

Open Letter to Tambo

Harald Pakendorf, former editor of *Die Vaderland*, writes an open letter to ANC leader Oliver Tambo in his "Another Voice" column on the same page and says that he and many other South Africans are concerned with the confrontation South Africa is headed for. Pakendorf says that South Africans will resist sanctions with "all our ingenuity and all our might" and South Africans "can hold the line for a very, very long time. It won't be easy and your — and my — black brethren will suffer most. I understand that this may suit your revolutionary aims." Pakendorf points out that the "people starving and becoming desperate" now will go on being hungry and desperate after Tambo takes over, if he does take over. "There is no doubt now that not you and not anybody else can bring the State to its knees. It is simply not possible. We can hang in there for decades, and will. Make no mistake about it. We, too, have learnt something; that is, those of us who are not afraid to face facts. It is that you and yours are also here to stay, a permanent part of the political scene which has to be dealt with." Pakendorf says that white South Africans don't intend becoming a "tolerated minority in a society with values that are strange to us." He suggests that a strategy be devised to "get Messrs Sisulu, Mbeki, Mandela and others out of jail without a subsequent loss of face in Pretoria and without threatening the State. If that can be achieved, we may succeed in getting a discussion going."

RSA Approaching 'Violent Stalemate'

Page 29 features an extract from an article by Lawrence Schlemmer in *Indicator SA*, a quarterly report from the University of Natal. Schlemmer writes that South Africa "can be said to be in a state approaching violent stalemate." He points out that "there is little or no sign of the Government intending to deviate from a central principle of its policy — the preservation of a separate white political power base " and "there is considerable delegation of authority to lower tiers but no evidence of a devolution of powers". He also points out that the reactions of black groups to attempts by the government to involve them in negotiations appear to be influenced by: "Deep sense of estrangement from, and hostility towards, the present Government;" "A suspicion that the Government,as it is at present orientated , will not agree to relinquishing overriding powers in any co-operative system of power-sharing and "an absence of cohesive organisation underpinning much of black leadership in South Africa." Schlemmer believes that "a period lies ahead of sustained coercion and repression of extra-institutional political activity in the townships." "There is an assumption frequently expressed in the private sector, that a series of systematic reforms will deflect events out of the mire of the stalemate," however, "socio-economic reforms will have little effect. Black aspirations are not too clearly focused on major political change for piecemeal reform to be effective." Schlemmer says there are three possibilities of movement: First, "if South Africa's conflict cannot be resolved at the centre it can perhaps be addressed through negotiation at local or regional level;" second, "another hope lies in a responsible facilitating role by realistic European or US politicians, provided that they do not set demands for deadlines;" third, "it is conceivable that the stalemate will incline the Government to widen its own framework for potential negotiations, and some black groupings to think in terms of (genuine) power-sharing and compromise rather than a pure and uncompromising struggle for total power."

SADF Withdrawal Wanted

Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 13 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 7 September on the deliberate "disinformation" of the Bureau for Information. "Why does the Commissioner of Police insist that what his 'security' forces are doing in our townships must not be reported?" Qwelane says that "last July the police denied they were in Duduza, Nigel and shot at people" when in fact several people had been shot dead and youths had been sjambokked and herded into a makeshift camp of barbed wire — despite a statement by SAP headquarters that there was " 'no unrest' " in Duduza. Qwelane says that one cannot wonder why decent law abiding citizens "clamour for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the 'security' " forces from the townships.

SUNDAY STAR on Information Credibility

"A Government that insists on taking over the functions of the information media in 'unrest areas' must ensure that the facts it supplies are as accurate as possible. Without that it loses credibility; rumour proliferates and the public will assume that the authorities have something to hide," says a page 16 editorial. Referring to the trouble in Soweto due to the rent boycotts, the editorial says that "the country was barred from knowing what precisely was going on." "Some of the regulations by which the State seeks to control information about the townships constitute — Natal judges said this week — 'oppressive and gratuitous' interference with the public's right to know." The editorial also says that after the Natal Supreme Court trials the Commissioner of Police imposed "harsh new clamps" on the press. "Are there things the Government prefers to keep out of public view? What can the public believe?" asks the *Sunday Star*.

NAM Summit Focuses on RSA

"The spectre of 'racist', 'criminal' South Africa has hung like a dark cloud over the Non-Aligned Summit [NAM]," says John D'Oliveira on the same page. "Denunciations of the South African Government, of its 'abhorrent' policies and of its 'murderous' repression have featured in almost every speech made at this gathering of leaders representing a claimed two-thirds of the human race." D'Oliveira also says that "fear of South African military attack has been reflected in the elaborate security measures that have been taken to ensure the safety of thousands of leaders, cabinet ministers and top officials from the so-called Third World." "The central theme of the eighth Non-Aligned Summit has been moves to add action to the rhetoric on South Africa, to build up for what is perceived here as the final assault on the hated government in Pretoria."

Nel 'Embarrassment to Government'

John MacLennan writes on the same page that the government's information "supremo, Mr Louis Nel, is fast becoming the man people love to hate." "As the cracks flew thick and fast about a defensive Mr Nel's head in Parliament this week spokesmen for all the major opposition parties agreed: he has become an embarrassment to the Government." MacLennan says Nel's bureau "was responsible for a series of hard-hitting and controversial ads spelling out President Botha's intentions, it has blundered more than once in the potentially explosive job of providing statistics on people killed and injured in the township violence and now — at a time when the country is strapped for cash — it has commissioned a peace pop song."

Court Decision Carries 'Catch-22'

On page 17 of *The Sunday Star* Harvey Tyson says that although the Natal Supreme Court's rejection of some of the widesweeping consorship clauses in the emergency regulations "makes the task of reporting on South Africa's troubles much easier, it carries a Catch-22." "While reporters can be present at a riot, say, there is another unchallenged clause which forbids them to report on any action by Security Forces without the permission of the SAP. Nor is it possible to publish — or even take — any photographs without permission." Therefore the authorities are "still able to censor anything they disagree with concerning their own actions, but that sweeping censorship has been lessened." Tyson says it now "remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court judgements will be honoured or whether the Government will circumvent the judiciary and the spirit of the law by changing the rules."

MPs To Keep Public Informed

David Breier writes on the same page: "The Progressive Federal Party has undertaken to keep the public informed on security force activities despite the curbs on Press reporting." Member of Parliament for Claremont, Jan van Eck, says he sees his role as "using Parliament as a place to expose any security force activities conducted in 'bad faith'." " 'The Government is still sensitive to the role of Parliament,' " says Van Eck. "This enables MPS to enter areas closed to members of the public, including journalists."

Parliament Session Produces 'Hot Air'

David Breier writes in the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* on pages 13 and 14 that "Mr Chris Heunis [Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning] called a special parliamentary christening party to show off his latest brainchild. But when the big moment came, the only evidence of the new baby was the wind. The extended session of Parliament was supposed to give birth to the new National Council, which is intended to include blacks. Instead, the session produced a lot of hot air." Breier says that the legislation from Minister Heunis "was to have been the Government's answer to all the accusations that it had reached the end of the line and had no solutions to the country's problems." However, commentators have said that "no black leaders of any stature are willing to touch the National Council with a bargepole in the current political climate," and "until at least the homeland leaders take part in the National Council, the Bill will be stillborn." Breier says that "as Mr Heunis's schemes crumble before their eyes, the Nats seem to have nothing to work for. And this might be one of the reasons President Botha may call a general election — to give them something to work for, namely keeping their seats in Parliament. Nothing concentrates the political mind like an election. And with the recent increase in their paypackets, the Nats might find a whole new purpose in life."

Tutu's 'About-Face' on Sanctions

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 September says: "In a conciliatory charge" Archbishop Desmond Tutu "spelt out the terms on which he would urge an about-face on sanctions." The editorial says it is true that the archbishop very likely does not have the "power to reverse the momentum for sanctions" but the terms should nevertheless be considered since they are in the country's best interests. The steps to be taken proposed by Tutu are: "Lift the state of emergency, remove the army from the townships, release political prisoners and detainees, unban political organisations and begin negotiating a new constitution for an undivided country." "This would set the country on a path where the Tutus and the Bothas could, at last, find common ground and begin to plan a better future."

STAR on Parliamentary Standstill

A second editorial on the same page says that the extra session of Parliament, which ended prematurely last week after 3 weeks of sporadic sittings, was an "expensive and unavoidable mistake." "The one piece of legislation that might have given the session substance, the National Council Bill, did not even come up for debate at all, caught in the doldrums of uncompleted secret negotiations with faceless blacks leaders." The editorial says that "if an impending general election has caused an already sluggish reform machine to grind almost to a halt, then the election should be held this year, and the sooner the better. If the Government is nervous of white resistance to reform, it should get the backlash effects behind it. They matter far less than the need to end unrest and mounting international sanctions by giving blacks real political rights in a context fair to all races."

White Politics in 'Turmoil'

Political correspondent David Braun writes on the same page: "The marathon 1986 session of Parliamentar ended in much the same way as it started: with white politics in turmoil." "Many observers believe that the Government's inablity to show progress on constitutional negotiations is owing to the more conservative posture it has been taking in recent months on the issues of ethnicity and own affairs. This, in turn, is explained by a supposed preparation for a general election and, therefore, a pandering to the right." Braun says that "election fever and anger at not having promised reform legislation to deal with it in the extended session have left the parliamentary parties frustrated and confused." "While politics seem to be all at sea."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 September comments on the type of sanctions which the United States, the EC, and Japan might impose and says "self-interest and skullduggery are also involved in the moves for sanctions." "Knock South Africa and trade better is the motto of these devious sanctioneers." Another aspect of sanctions which the paper finds "galling" is the "assumption that sanctions can be 'limited'." "All sanctions harm South African workers, most of whom are black, especially in the sectors in which sanctions are applied." The editorial says that it "would be better if sanctions were 'limited' to a person like Archbishop Tutu, smugly well-fed and well-housed and always traipsing around the world calling for sanctions, than the poor Blacks who have neither money nor the same security of work be punished because of the sanctions madness inspired by Archibishop Tutu and people like him. No sanctions are good. No sanctions are limited.. And no sanctions will help bring about change. All sanctions will do is make many more blacks suffer."

CITIZEN on Terrorism

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 September says the world remains divided over the definition of the word terrorism, "for what is regarded as terrrorism by some is regarded by others as a valid way of trying to achieve 'liberation'." The editorial points out that the "ANC makes its presence felt in Harare, lobbying heads of State on behalf of its cause, while in South Africa its terrorists hand in a limpet mine at the parcels counter of a busy store and injure 21 people." The ANC also has discussions with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi "who offers it arms and training facilities in Libya" for terror. "The ANC uses terror, but unlike Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, it is not condemned and outlawed by the US for doing so. We believe we have the right to ask the US: If the ANC links up with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, are you prepared to outlaw it too? If you do not do so, you will stand condemned as hypocrites." The editorial says Al-Qadhdhafi, the ANC, the PLO, the Irish Republican Army, and the Red Brigades among others, use terror for political or religious purposes yet, "countries are prepared to differentiate between one terrorist group and another when there is no difference. All terrorism should be condemned and fought and the organisations and countries responsible should be outlawed. Terrorism is a scourge that must be eliminated — of the earth, and there will be no peace, no human decency, and no security."

No Judicial Inquiry Into Soweto Deaths

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 September says that there will be no judicial inquiry into the Soweto shootings because "the government will not allow one. There will thus be no public questioning of police, township dwellers and other eye-witnesses. There will be no objective judicial assessment based on these varied and possibly conflicting accounts of what happened , why it happened and some or all of the deaths could have been avoided." The "official version is unchallengeable." "According to Suzman [Progressive Federal

Party MP for Houghton] in parliament, Soweto residents are asking why the police are killing their people. Le Grange [Minister of Law and Order] and his colleagues seem to believe it is all a communist revolutionary plot. They seem afraid that a judicial commission might find, as at Sharpeville, Soweto 1976 and Langa last year, that it is less than the whole truth."

Government Reduces Law to 'Absurdity'

Joel Mervis writes on the same page that "in a joint, unanimous decision, Judges Leo, Kumleben and Nienaber of the Natal Provincial division have declared certain government regulations affecting the press to be void and invalid." In the court's view "the government has acted with a reckless defiance of the law and an irresponsible contempt for the basic rights of free speech, Press Freedom, and the citizen's basic right to know what is happening in his own country." Mervis believes that "part of the government's folly is that, in trying to spread the net too wide, it overreaches itself and reduces the law to an absurdity." "What will it do now about these Press regulations that have been declared invalid?" asks Mervis. "It does not seem possible that a government, which is prepared to go to such lengths to gag and punish the Press will allow itself to be frustrated by a mere court decision."

SOWETAN on Archbishop Tutu

"It is nothing short of scandalous for a Christian country such as this to stir up so much controversy over one of the highest amd most respected officers of the Church, Archbishop Desmond Tutu," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 September. "The Church is drawn into controversial matters that do not reflect well on the Government and its all-out campaign to discredit Archbishop Tutu." The editorial says Tutu has "the type of international clout that few people, black or white, can boast of." It also says that he is a courageous and outspoken critic of the government's apartheid policies. "It is almost like a gift from heaven that we have the type of black man who has so much clout and has seemingly reached the pinnacle of success in his particular discipline. Such blacks are rare and it is thus no surprise that we consider him our spiritual and even political leader."

CAPE TIMES on Soweto Shootings

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 5 September comments on the Soweto shootings, the fact that no enquiry is going to be made, and also on the restrictions on the funerals of the victims in the Soweto shooting. The editorial says that the government has now reinstated curbs on press reporting and says this was "devised to protect the police from public scrutiny and to cut off South Africans from reliable information." "Whatever happens, the Nationalist government still seems imbued with the philosophy of the frontiersman whose instinct has always been to shoot first and ask questions later. There is a touching faith in Pretoria in the efficacy of force. Once law and order has been restored, the refrain goes, there will be time enough to negotiate. And so the violence and counter-violence goes on and will continue, presumably, until both sides realize they are getting nowhere. Until such insights at last strike home on both sides it will be a rough ride."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas

A second editorial on the same page says that it seems unlikely that the Group Areas Act will disappear from the statute books. It is a law which has "done more harm to race relations than any other, with the possible exception of influx control." The editorial points out that since May various ministers have warned against the sale of property in white group areas to black, colored, and Indian purchasers. The President's Council must still report on its investigation into the Group Areas Act, but "the government's verkrampte [ultrareactionary] get-tough attitude hardly augurs well for the acceptance of any President's Council recommendations which go beyond the latest Nationalist guidelines."

Power Resides in Parliament

On the same page Stanley Uys writes in his "London Dateline" column that white South African politics has been "getting more than its usual share of publicity in the foreign media, partly because the reconvened session of Parliament has ground to a halt for lack of reform legislation and partly because of the PFP's vigorous performance in the no-confidence debate." The news that Parliament is not functioning properly "seems to confirm that Parliament indeed is irrelevant." However, Uys says that to "suggest that parliamentarians have become irrelevant is naive. Parliament commands the power and the guns and there is nothing irrelevant about power and guns." Uys believes that if there is going to be a negotiated settlement in South Africa, it will have to come from Parliament. "It is the parliamentarians themselves, and in particular the 'new Nats' in the NP caucus who will be the critical actors. The alternatives to negotiation is for whites and blacks to slug it out in a fury of mutually assured destruction." Uys also says that "there is an enduring myth that if the PFP were to walk out of Parliament into the no-man's land which exists between Parliament and the black revolution they would be able, somehow, to create a new South Africa there. It is time this myth was buried finally. A negotiated settlement between whites and blacks will come from Parliament, or it will not come at all, says Uys.

'New Initiative' To Circumvent UN Plan

On page 11 Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 5 September that the " 'new initiative' " increasingly spoken of in Namibia and in South Africa "would seem an obvious attempt to circumvent the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan." Lister says that the " 'new initiative' basically forwards the argument that groups inside the territory should themselves deliberate and negotiate with South Africa for independnence in Namibia. The excuse for the 'new initiative' is that while the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was still a precondition to the implementation of Resolution 435, Namibians could not wait indefinitely for independence." Lister believes that the " 'new initiative' sounds like similar 'new initiatives' of the past, all of which wound up in unelected governments of select ethnic groupings , and none of which ever succeeeded in getting the support of the people of Namibia." This initiative is an attempt on the part of the government to "rig a settlement in Namibia which is favourably disposed towards them." "If the interim government want to gain credibility, they should associate themselves with the demands of most political groupings in this country, namely, the implementation of Resolution 435 now," says Lister.

NAMIBIAN on Anniversary

The page 12 editorial in *The Namibian* says: "On August 30, 1985, in the first edition of *The Namibian*, we stated in our editorial that '*The Namibian* is an independent newspaper committed to independence for Namibia. The newspaper will follow an independent editorial policy and will strive to achieve a greater flow of information and open debate.' " *The Namibian* says that it will still adhere to this approach and is "committed not only to an independent media in the country, but also to independence for Namibia which should come about through free and fair elections."

RAPPORT on Political 'Vacuum'

A page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans says that the fact that the parliamentary session was mostly a "non-happening" underscores the "political vacuum at the forefront of constitutional reform." It also says that it would be "naive to accept that reform in the midst of such unbridled opposition can continue as if nothing is happening." "Talk of an election is still in the air and it is not impossible that the government will ask for an even stronger mandate. If it goes as far as that the government will indeed have to ask for a mandate — and hopefully the voters will give it to the government — not only against all that which they loathe, but also for political solutions which cannot remain in a vacuum indefinitely."

RAPPORT on Gold Price

A second editorial on the same page says that the rise in the gold price does not mean that South Africa's economic problems are solved. It points out the following: the price of gold is unpredictable, it takes time before the benefits of such a price rise affects the consumer favorably, and finally points out that fear that South Africa is going to hold back supplies is one of the reasons for the rise in the price of gold and platinum. "That is no healthy foundation for a gold or platinum windfall," says the editorial.

Alliances Across Color Line Proposed

On the same page Dr Johan van Zyl of the Federated Chamber of Industries says that the "noticeable progress with people relationships and the absence of tension and mistrust between white and black" is what impresses one first in Namibia. Secondly, "the great self-confidence with which the Afrikaans politicians promote the Afrikaner character in the multiracial DTA, which effectively rules the country." Van Zyl says that there is "no question of submissiveness to the black majority." The people in Namibia "initiated political processes, actually people processes, across the color line" and that is something which South Africa accepts slowly. If South Africans want to stand together with blacks against the "revolutionary violence of communism" political alliances must be built across the color line.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israeli-Egyptian Summit

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Alexandria 11 September and began talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Jerusalem radio reported. In a statement broadcast by IDF radio prior to his departure, Peres stressed that Israel is determined to promote relations with Egypt, make a sincere effort to broaden the circle of peace, and solve the Palestinian problem. He expressed hope that the meeting with Mubarak will end 4 years of "cold peace" and that Egyptian-Israeli summit meetings will henceforth be a regular occurrence. The prime minister told the Inner Cabinet that he has no intention of departing from the basic guidelines of the National Unity Government and that he will reject any demand that Israel recognize Palestinian self-determination, the radio noted.

The Egyptian information minister announced earlier that the Egyptian Cabinet had unanimously approved the draft arbitral compromise agreement on Tabah, which was then signed by the Egyptian and Israeli delegations, Cairo radio reported. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said the agreement was finalized after the two sides reached agreement on the selection of arbiters and on the Tabah border demarcation issue, and he praised U.S. efforts to bring the two sides closer together, according to MENA. He expressed hope that the agreement will open a "new page" in bilateral relations and that the Mubarak-Peres summit will give impetus to efforts to find a comprehensive and lasting peace. The foreign minister also told the Israeli paper *Yedi'ot Aharonot that Egypt plans to devote all the discussions* to the peace process and that it expects Peres to "respond in kind."

Security forces in Alexandria arrested two Arabs travelling on false Jordanian passports, MENA disclosed, noting that they are being questioned to determine their true identity and their motives for entering the city at this particular time.

Libya-Sudan

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held talks with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and with the Sudanese State Council headed by Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, SUNA reported. A State Council member stated after the 2-hour meeting that Al-Qadhdhafi will "open the door" to negotiations with Ethiopia, indicating that this will be linked with current efforts to stop the fighting in southern Sudan.

Al-Qadhdhafi announced earlier at a rally in Omdurman that he intends to have "direct contact" with Ethiopian leader Haile Mariam Mengistu and with SPLA leader John Garang, JANA reported, and he stressed the need to avoid confict between Sudan and Ethiopia and to establish an alliance of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Col al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed his criticisms of Garang for continuing hostilities in southern Sudan, though he emphasized that the SPLA leader is a revolutionary who "can never be a reactionary or an agent of imperialism." The reason for Garang's continuation of the war could lie "beyond" his movement, the Libyan leader said. As for the question of Islamic law, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed the view that Sudan has no need for "amputation of legs and hands or for whipping and the like." He also promised to do his utmost to promote economic revival in Sudan and asserted that his call for Libyan-Sudanese unity is not an "emotional" appeal but is a necessity for the survival of Arab identity in the face of the U.S.-Israeli "anti-Arab nation plan."

In Tripoli, JANA carried a commentary on U.S. "terrorism" by its chief editor, who welcomed U.S. official acknowledgements that Libyan involvement in the Karachi airport hijack cannot be proved. This is a "shift by America from previous positions and a return to its senses recognizing the logic of peace," the editor said, and it "shows that the American Administration has actually begun to see the light of truth based upon its commitment to morality and political principles."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft raided the Tabriz oil refineries 10 September in order to "further destroy this vital facility," the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi planes also attacked an Iranian military camp at Mahabad, the communique said. An Iranian communique reported by IRNA stated that 28 Iranian civilians were killed and 26 others were wounded in Iraqi raids near Mahabad. IRNA also said 20 civilians were injured in the Iraqi raid on Tabriz but claimed that one Iraqi plane was shot down by Iranian antiaircraft fire. However, an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA denied that Iraq lost any planes in the Tabriz raid.

In the Gulf, Iraqi aircraft hit a large oil tanker off the Iranian coast, according to an announcement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

The Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* reported 11 September that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will visit Moscow shortly to explain Iraq's view of the military situation and outline its needs to face "coming military developments, QNA reported.

Lebanon

The Islamic Jihad organization issued a statement denying responsibility for kidnapping U.S. citizen Frank Reed and calling on the group which kidnapped him to come forward and assume responsibility for its actions, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The statement was accompanied by a photograph of David Jacobsen, one of the Americans held by Islamic Jihad.

Jerusalem radio reported "serious clashes" between Shi'ite groups and the Army of southern Lebanon (ASL) in the Yatar area 11 September. Beirut radio said that "resistance forces" captured an ASL position.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd has called on Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, and the GCC states to attend a limited Arab summit meeting in Riyadh within 2 months to discuss Arab developments, the Jordanian paper *Akhbar al-Usbu'* reported.

In another development, a Saudi official source cited by SPA denied AFP and REUTER reports that the Kingdom is exceeding its OPEC oil production quota of 4.353 million b/pd.

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid held political talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro, who began a working visit to Algeria 10 September, Algiers radio reported.

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'Arafat Asks Sudan To Host Arab Summit

EA092007 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Council of State Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani says PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has asked him for Sudan's agreement to convene the next Arab summit in Khartoum. Al-Mirghani said: We have expressed agreement in principle, provided that the sisterly kingdom of Saudi Arabia is consulted, since Saudi Arabia is where the next summit conference is due to be held. Al-Mirghani said if Saudi Arabia agrees, Sudan can only accede to the Arab request.

King Fahd Calls for Summit in Riyadh

JN110926 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 39

[Text] Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is exerting intensive efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, iron out differences, and achieve Arab solidarity. Arab diplomatic sources have said King Fahd sent messages in this regard to the Arab leaders and called for a limited summit in Riyadh to be attended by Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, the GCC states, and Libya to discuss the Arab situation. The sources added that he obtained the approval of the leaders of these states to hold this summit within 2 months.

These sources also said the Saudi monarch contacted U.S. President Ronald Reagan over the tension between Libya and the United States and urged him to refrain from making any decision to attack Libya. The king also discussed this subject with the U.S. envoy who recently visited Saudi Arabia.

Jordan-PLO Summit To Be Held In Amman 'This Month'

JN101957 Kuwait AL-RA'Y Al-'am in Arabic 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — AL-RA'Y AL-'AM — Jordan has informed Egypt of its readiness to revive the Amman agreement and resume political coordination with the PLO provided the PLO agrees on Jordan's future moves toward a peaceful solution. In return, Jordan will pledge not to make a unilateral move to solve the issue. Egyptian presidential sources have told AL-RA'Y AL-'AM that these points were reached as a result of the recent Egyptian mediation between Jordan and the PLO and that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's announcement in Harare of his recognition of Resolution 242 as well as all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question also came as a result of Egyptian-Palestinian negotiations.

These sources also said that a Jordanian-Palestinian summit between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat will be held in Amman before the end of this month. President Husni Mubarak is expected to join the meeting at which the revival of the Amman agreement will be announced after some changes have been made to it allowing the Jordanian and Palestinian sides to move in accordance with their views in order to advance the settlement efforts. Each party should inform the other of its contacts and refrain from announcing any unilateral decisions or from canceling or freezing the Amman agreement in the future without Arab arbitration.

Khalaf Says Qaddumi to Visit Tripoli 'Soon'

JN110829 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Doha, 11 Sep (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has asserted that there are no political or organizational obstacles impeding the convening of a new PNC session.

In a telephone interview with the Qatari newspaper *Al-Rayah*, which published the details in today's issue, Abu Iyad said the second half of this month will witness the last stage of national dialogue at meetings to be held by the five organizations in Algiers. The independent members in the PLO Executive Committee and perhaps previous committee members will be invited to participate in this dialogue and expand its nationalist, unionist framework.

Abu Iyad expected a new detente in Arab-Palestinian relations to place, particularly in relations with Libya. He disclosed that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, will visit Tripoli soon.

AL-ITTIHAD: 'Thaw' in Relations Expected

JN101620 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Tunis, Amman — Palestinian officials in Tunis told *Al-Ittihad* the PNC will convene in October, most likely in Algiers.

The sources predicted a thaw in relations between the PLO and Fatah Movement on the one hand and Syria and Libya on the other. The Soviets were said by the sources to have advised Palestinian leaders to achieve national unity by year's end, before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

They said Arab pressure is being applied on Fatah to go back on its decision to scrap the Amman agreement in order to preserve the moderate line of the PLO and to keep the organization from becoming hostage to the Syrian-Soviet camp.

Palestinian officials in Tunis declared that there has been some relaxation in relations between Fatah and the PLO on the one hand and Syria and Libya on the other. They cited meetings during the nonaligned summit in Harare between PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, on one side and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the other. They said the three signatories of the Prague statement intend to visit Algiers and Khartoum to secure an Arab consensus behind the PLO moves in the coming stage in the hope that this will lead to an international peace conference to be attended by all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute, including the PLO. The sources said that the United States is now putting heavy pressure on Jordan and Egypt to abandon the international conference formula and consequently exclude the USSR from any peace arrangement in the Middle East. According to the sources, the United States is pressing for the PLO to be represented in any settlement by personalities not affiliated with the PLO. Any such settlement, they pointed out, would be an implementation of the second stage of the Camp David accords. They said the PLO is now working to forestall the United States by forging Palestinian unity as the Soviets have advised. The USSR is said to have impressed on the Palestinian leadership the need to act quickly in time for the November summit, which is to take up regional issues, unlike the summit in Geneva, which confined itself to questions of security and disarmament. They said the next step in Palestinian moves on unity will be contacts among representatives of the three factions which signed the Prague agreement and those of other Palestinian groups, particularly the PFLP. [passage omitted].

In Amman, Palestinian sources close to Fatah's Central Committee told *Al-Ittihad* that Arab pressure is being applied on it to reverse its cancellation of the Amman agreement. They said unnamed Arab parties are urging the PLO not to rush into enforcing the unity measures. The sources said the Arab parties that are engaged in efforts to improve Jordanian- Palestinian relations and to get the two sides to resume their coordination on the basis of the Amman agreement are advising the PLO leadership not to open the way again for left-leaning Palestinian factions and forces to regain their position and influence within the organization. These Arab quarters argue that if this were to happen, it would restrict 'Arafat's room for maneuver, change the PLO's moderate line, and pawn it in the Syrian-Soviet camp, as they put it. [passage omitted]

PFLP-GC Denounces 'Arafat Proposals in Harare

JN091611 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — The PFLP-GC has strongly denounced the new proposals in Yasir 'Arafat's recent speech at the nonaligned summit conference in Harare. In a statement distributed here today, an official front spokesman said 'Arafat's speech and his acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242 are not surprising because they are in line with 'Arafat's treasonous policy aimed at harming our cause and submitting to the U.S. imperialist and reactionary settlement in the region.

The spokesman also viewed 'Arafat's treasonous new step as dangerous to the Palestine question and the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian masses and a new stigma in his black record as well as a blatant violation of the Palestinian people's historic rights, struggle, and sacrifices. At the end of his statement, the spokesman urged the Palestinian forces and groups to close ranks and struggle to topple the deviationist and treasonous policy in the Palestinian arena and restore the PLO's national line against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

PLO Officials Meet Israeli Rakah Party Leaders

JN101338 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that a few days ago talks were held in Prague between representatives of the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party on the one hand, and Palestinian figures from the occupied territories including Tawfiq Tubi, leader of the Israeli Rakah Party, on the other.

Informed sources told *Al-Ittihad* that the talks were held to consolidate the results of the Moscow meetings between Fatah and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance to win the support of Rakah and patriotic personalities in the occupied land in the interest of closing Palestinian ranks inside the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

PLO, Vanuatu Agree To Establish Diplomatic Ties

JN061712 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The PLO and the Republic of Vanuatu, which is located in the Pacific, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. WAFA reported that this agreement was confirmed during a meeting in Harare yesterday between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the prime minister of Vanuatu. During this meeting they discussed all the issues that threaten global peace, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue, and bilateral relations.

Tabah Accord Paves Way for Mubarak-Peres Summit

Draft Agreement Completed

NC102125 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2107 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, has stated that the work on the arbitral compromis regarding Tabah has now been completed.

He said that an agreement has been reached on all subjects, including point 91.

In a statement after a working session this evening in which the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks took part, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi said that the arbitral compromis agreement and its appendix have been submitted to the Council of Ministers, which is discussing it right now. The agreement will be signed as soon as the council approves it.

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi said that two neutral arbiters have been selected and these will in turn select the third arbiter.

He noted that the names of the arbiters will be announced later because they have not yet been contacted.

He stated that the arbitral compromis agreement will go into effect only after the president has endorsed it.

Cabinet Approves Agreement

NC102217 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2215 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — The Council of Ministers has approved the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who made the announcement after the council meeting tonight, said that the summit between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will be held tomorrow.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that he has given instructions to the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks to sign the arbitral compromis agreement on Tabah.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid began his statement by saying that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations finalized the draft of the arbitral compromis after they had reached agreement on the two points over which they had differed. The first point related to the selection of the three neutral arbiters and the second concerned the demarcation of the border of the Tabah area. The latter is contained in the appendix to the arbitral compromis.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that the members of the two delegations had spent the past 2 days in constructive discussions in an effort to resolve this disagreement.

He declared that the two delegations had shown a good spirit during the discussions, which were serious. They spent long hours in intensive and fruitful work until they were able to reach agreement. Their efforts deserve much appreciation.

He then referred to the sincere efforts of the U.S. delegation led by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, to bring Egyptian and Israeli views closer together.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that today's achievement is the result of strenuous discussions between Egypt and Israel that have been going on for 1 and 1/2 years. Now a way has been reached of resolving the dispute over Tabah by arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaty.

"Throughout the discussions, we were eager to ensure that the arbitral compromis would be formulated clearly and precisely, leaving no room for doubt or ambiguity and creating suitable conditions for the arbitration process to go ahead unimpeded, within a specific and reasonable timeframe. This is what we hope to achieve, God willing."

He said that the arbitral compromis defines the nature of the dispute and its dimensions. It also defines the sources to which the court may refer in issuing its decision, the position of each side, the measures, the dates, the composition and powers of the court, and the way the decision is to handed down. Dr 'Abd al-Majid declared: We hope that what we have achieved today will open a new page in the history of negotiations and in the prospects for dialogue between the two countries in order to continue with the peace process.

He added: We also hope that the prospective summit between President Husni Mubarak and Shim'on Peres will lead to positive results that will help give impetus to all the efforts to find comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East within a framework that will ensure a just solution for the Palestinian problem and achieve stability and security for all the states and peoples in the region.

Responding to journalists' questions, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that a period of 1 and 1/2 years has been set for the arbitration process that includes litigation, procedures, and exchanges of notes. The decision will then be issued. This process is expected to begin within 1 month in Geneva.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that agreement was reached on the names of the arbiters. They are Dr Hamid Sultan, an international law professor, for the Egyptians, and Mrs Ruthfidov, also an international law professor, for the Israelis. The three other arbiters must be contacted before their names are announced.

Lufti Returns From France, UK

NC101916 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1910 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi returned to Cairo from London this evening following an 8-day tour of France and Britain.

Murphy Leaves Cairo for U.S.

NC111128 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1116 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text]Cairo, 11 Sep(MENA)— Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, left Cairo for home at noon today after taking part in the Tabah talks.

Peres Greeted by Lutfi on Arrival

NC111234 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1225 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Alexandria this afternoon. He was met at Janaklis Airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, who accompanied him to the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria, where a reception ceremony was held.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi and the Israeli prime minister held a brief round of talks at Ra's al-Tin Palace. Their discussions dealt with certain issues concerning the Middle East problem and the latest international developments.

Egypt was represented at the talks by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources; 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for administrative development; Zaki Badr, minister of interior; Dr al-Sayyid 'Ali al-Sayyid, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council; Fu'ad Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation; and the governor of Alexandria.

The Israeli team included Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset's Defense and Security Committee; 'Ezer Weizman, minister of the prime minister's office; and Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo. The members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks were also present.

Responding to questions from Egyptian and foreign journalists after his arrival, the Israeli prime minister said he hoped his visit would help impart momentum to the regional peace process.

Peres Brings 'New Ideas'

NC111525 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said on his arrival in Alexandria that the objective of his visit to Egypt is to give impetus to the peace process in the Middle East. He added that he is bring new ideas that serve this purpose.

Replying to a question by the Cairo radio Hebrew program, Peres said that the ideas he is bringing were formulated [balwaratuha] by the Israeli Cabinet. He will discuss them with President Husni Mubarak during their talks in Alexandria.

Mubarak Receives Peres for Talks

NC111448 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1444 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text]Alexandria, 11 Sep(MENA)— President Husni Mubarak received Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria this afternoon and held a private session of talks with him.

Lutfi Hosts Luncheon

NC111257 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1253 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi hosted a luncheon in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this afternoon attended by members of both the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

Lutfi, Peres Speak at Luncheon

NC111533 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1520 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — In a speech at the luncheon banquet which he gave today for Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the delegation accompanying him, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said that the signing of the arbitral compromis has removed one of the obstacles on the road to peace. Efforts must be made to bring about a comprehensive peace in the region, he stated.

Dr Lutfi also stressed that the Palestinian issue is the core of the conflict in the Middle East. It is necessary to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five [permanent] members of the UN Security Council and all parties concerned. He added that the Palestinain issue is linked to Egypt's national and pan-Arab security.

In his speech at the banquet, Peres said that Egypt and Israel want a comprehensive peace in the region and that the aim of today's meeting is to bolster bilateral relations. He added that Israel has no ambition to control the Palestinians.

Mubarak Said Worried About Attacks

JN110921 Doha QNA in Arabic
0745 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text]Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep(QNA)— Press reports here said today that intensified contacts are being held at the highest levels between Cairo and Tel Aviv to obtain a pledge from the Israeli Government not to launch wide scale military operations against any Arab country either during or after Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Cairo.

The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* issued here today cited informed Egyptian sources as saying that President Mubarak fears a repetition of what had occurred when Israel launched an aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor following the meeting between former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat and Menachem Begin in 1981.

The sources added that the Egyptian president will give utmost priority to the Palestine question during his talks with the Israeli prime minister today. Mubarak hopes to obtain an Israeli Government approval on holding an international conference to be attended by the Palestinian side whether through a joint delegation comprising Jordanian and PLO representatives in case the PLO accepts Resolution 242 or through a delegation the nomination of whose members will be shared by the PLO provided that it does not include leading PLO members.

The Egyptian sources said that President Mubarak will focus during the talks on the need for Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination according to the working paper prepared by the Egyptian side. The sources added that the subject of Palestinian self-rule, which was mentioned in the Camp David accords, will not be discussed at te meeting because it is not accepted by all Arab parties.

Al-Majid Interviewed on Issues

TA110851 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 10

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Smadar Peri, in Cairo on 10 September]

[Text] "The very fact that President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres are meeting is in itself important. This is not meant to be a 'photo session,' but 'real business.' We plan to devote all the discussions to the promotion of the peace process, and expect Prime Minister Peres to respond in kind. The formula Egypt will offer is: The solution to the Palestinian problem will be found within the framework of an international conference."

The above was stated by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-majid, Egyptian Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, in an exclusive interview with *Yedi'ot Aharonot*'s correspondent in Cairo yesterday, when it was already nearly certain that the Peres-Mubarak summit would indeed take place.

"We have always said that we are determined to hold the meeting between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres. We regard this meeting as an important event that should be planned carefully. Recently we have held deliberations and contacts in anticipation of the meeting. The idea was to find out how we can work toward the peace process and the political process, and we intend to use this to solve the Palestinian problem," the Egyptian foreign minister added.

[Peri] Now that the summit is about to take place, what kind of "political briefcase" would you like Prime Minister Peres to take with him from Jerusalem to Alexandria?

[Al-Majid] I would prefer to let the two, President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres, hold their own discussions on the matter. We are familiar with Israel's position, and you know ours, so we are trying to launch a move that will lead to negotiations to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

[Peri] What Egyptian proposal will be offered to Prime Minister Peres as a way to obtain the solution?

[Al-Majid] We are in favor of an international conference with the participation of all parties involved with problem. In the preparatory stages for the meeting, the deliberations will focus on the question of Palestinian representation. Egypt is determined to solve the Palestinian problem. The Palestinians have the right to enjoy self-determination, and it is about time Israel and Egypt addressed the issue.

[Peri] If this is so, then would Yasir 'Arafat — or any Palestinian, for that matter — come up and declare that he recognized UN Security Council Resolution 242 and Israel? No doubt this would pave the way to negotiations.

[Al-Majid] Why 'Arafat is not doing this? This you should ask him. Egypt would like 'Arafat to recognize 242, and we have furthermore been encouraging him to do so. At the same time, everyone has the right to self-determination. The Palestinians, too, deserve to be recognized as a nation. Resolution 242 indeed defines the right to exist, and we support it, but it does not refer to the Palestinians, so it would be fair to state that side by side with a declaration of recognition of 242, everyone, including Israel and the United States, should recognize the Palestinians.

[Peri] Israel has been entertaining high hopes for the summit. In the sphere of normalization, what will be the first project that will symbolize the turning of a new page in relations?

[Al-Majid] Let us allow the people both in your country and in ours who are authorized to deal with the matter to discuss it, immediately after the signing of the arbitral compromis.

[Peri] Could you tell us who will be the new ambassador who will be dispatched to Israel?

[Al-Majid] Everything will become clear after the signing.

[Peri] If this is really not a photo-session summit, as you claim, what is the chief message of the Peres-Mubarak meeting?

[Al-Majid] I am a great believer in peace, and I believe it exists, although some forces are acting against it. This is an event that is important for us, Israel, and the United States. The meeting itself is important, and the message that it will bring will be conveyed also to all our neighbors in the region. What is most important is that a dialgoue will begin. I wish to remind you, in this context, that Egypt had encouraged Prime Minister Peres to visit Morocco. Nonetheless, I also wish to point out: If the meeting is not held now but is postponed for technical details, this will not be the end of the world. The summit will take place eventually, and I am convinced that it will lead to a new interest in the peace process.

Commentary Says Egypt To Benefit

NC072018 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Mamduh Isma'il commentary: The Palestinian Issue is the Basis of Every Egyptian Activity]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Four years ago, Egypt had three reasons for refusing to negotiate with Israel. The first was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. The second was Israel's intransigence on the Tabah question. The third reason was the inhuman conditions suffered by inhabitants living under Israeli occupation in the occupied territories.

Israel has now withdrawn from the Lebanese territories except for a border strip in the South. It has taken positive steps toward solving the Tabah issue, particularly after becoming convinced that Egypt will not relinquish an inch of its soil under any circumstances. Israel has also begun to improve the living conditions for those living in the occupied territories.

Egypt's actions are reasonable and realistic. It seizes every available opportunity for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. Israel has taken definite steps to create a peaceful environment in the region. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has agreed at the United Nations and in his meeting with Moroccan King Hassan II in Ifrane to the holding of the international conference for establishing peace in the region. Considering these facts, President Mubarak's meeting with Peres, if it is held now, will be a calculated gain for Egyptian policy.

Regardless of how much talk there is about this meeting which the Israelis are eagerly awaiting this meeting, it could definitely be, under the aforementioned developments, the true prelude toward solving the Palestinian issue and retrieving the occupied Arab territories. This is the past, present, and future goal of Egypt's diplomacy. We do not believe that Egypt objects to any other means sought by either an Arab or non-Arab party. The aim is the same even if the means differ.

Talks Termed Significant

NC111515 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary. Tabah and the Exhaustive Dialogue to Regain a Right]

[Text] Egyptian, Arab, and world opinion have closely and daily followed the continuing and difficult dialogue between Egypt and Israel concerning the Tabah border strip. The first thing that attracts attention is that the Egyptian people have followed this dialogue calmly and with boundless confidence in their leaders' policy. This influenced the Egyptian negotiator, who sat at the negotiating table without glancing at his watch every 5 minutes. Thus, these negotiations between Egypt and Israel were a real battle pitting Israel's prevarication and Egypt's firmness and belief in the right to its soil.

We can say that the Egyptian negotiator scored a clear victory because the negotiations entailed hard bargaining up to the last minute. According to sources close to the talks, the change in the Israeli stand came about drop by drop. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that throughout the negotiations Egypt sought to have a clear and well-defined formulation of the arbitral compromis, so as to preclude ambiguity or vagueness and to lay out the appropriate conditions for the arbitration process within a definite and reasonable period and without impediments.

Undoubtedly, the significance of this far exceeds mere negotiations over the Tabah border strip. The significance is that the Egyptian party does not deal with Israel on the basis of sensibilities but on the basis of the good relations that should bind neighboring countries together. Thus intransigence or deviation did not come into the negotiations.

The second thing that should be pointed out is that defense of one's right does not conflict at all with the principle of positive negotiation. Negotiations mostly reflect the solid stand of the one whose right is undisputed and of his ability to face the opposing stand, which, at the same time, gains him the respect of world opinion.

We can also say that to avoid dialogue denotes in many cases a lack of true desire to settle a crisis or regain a right. Cairo could have chosen one-upmanship in the negotiations over Tabah and could have mobilized all its media to shout loudly about Tabah. But Cairo preferred to walk a civilized path and gave the negotiations every chance for more than a year and a half. The end was an agreement reached after exhaustive negotiation completely in line with Egyptian demands for accurate positioning of the border markers on the map to be submitted to the arbitration committee.

Thus today's meeting between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is a serious step by the two countries toward mutual understanding. It is the first summit in 5 years and was the outcome of arduous dialogue over difficult issues during which the Israeli negotiator realized that his Egyptian counterpart was truly interested in minute details and accurate phrasing, word by word — and we would not exaggerate if we said letter by letter — and that the Egyptian negotiator did not leave anything to chance or good intentions. The summiteers will discuss important aspects of bilateral relations and outline many matters that require review. They will also discuss the Palestinian issue as the core of the conflict in the Middle East. We do not want to belabor the point because the Egyptian view is known to all. What we want to stress is the fact that the Middle East badly needs peace and that peace cannot be established except with the sincere support of all parties. We would also like to note here that the effects of bitter wars do not disappear as soon as a peace treaty is signed; they can vanish if each party shows a true desire to eliminate these bad effects. The umbrella of peace will cover all the peoples in the region if intentions are sincere.

AL-AHRAM: Arabs With Forged Passports Arrested

NC110713 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0655 GGMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — Security forces at the port of Alexandria have arrested two Arab passengers who arrived carrying Jordanian passports, which turned out to be false.

The newspaper *Al-Ahram* reports today that the two passengers are being questioned to determine their true identity and nationality, as well as their motive in attempting to enter the city with forged passports at this particular time.

Trial Set for Officers Accused of Prisoner Torture

NC111302 Cairo MENA in English
1258 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept 11 (MENA) — Forty-one police officers of different ranks, and four warrant officers were referred to the criminal court to be put on trial on charges of torturing a number of members of the Jihad (Holy War) Organisation, who were detained in the case called after the organisation's name.

Counsellor Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jindi, public prosecutor who issued the decision, called for applying the penal code provisions which stipulate punishment by imprisonment between three and ten years.

AL-BAYAN Reports Imminent Saddam USSR Visit

JN110948 Doha QNA in Arabic
0855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Dubayy, 11 Sep (QNA) — Press reports published here today say Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union within the next 2 days.

The newspaper *Al-Bayan* cites an informed Arab source in Paris as saying that the purpose ofthe Iraqi president's visit to Moscow at this particular time is to explain the military situation on the front with Iran from the Iraqi viewpoint and Iraq's needs to face the coming military developments. He will also exchange views with the Soviet leaders on the Middle East crisis as the date of the summit between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan is approaching. The source indicated that the Middle East question will be second on the agenda of the U.S.-Soviet summit.

Khayrallah Warns Iran Against Shelling Cities

JN091206 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1110 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi Armed Forces deputy commander in chief has stated that Iraq's patience with the ignorant Iranian regime's crimes of shelling residential areas will not last long and that retaliation will be ruthless. In a statement to INA today, the Armed Forces deputy commander in chief added: We appeal to the Iranian people to exercise pressure on their criminal rulers who insist on resuming the war of the cities through their continued insistence on striking purely residential areas, unrestrained by conscience.

The deputy commander in chief said that Iraq has sent two official memorandums to the United Nations to have it assume its role in drawing Iran's attention to the question of striking at civilian citizens. He added: Iraq hopes that its warnings will be taken into consideration, and particularly the fact that it will be exonerated from any international responsibility if it finds it necessary to take deterring measures to protect its citizens.

Concluding his statement, the deputy commander in chief warned the Iranian rulers that their continued intentional shelling of residential areas will force Iraq to reply in kind. He added: In such a case, we have the power to completely erase Iranian cities. We hope that the Iranian people, the opposition in Iran, and all peace-loving parties would take note of this. He who warns is excused.

'Aziz Informs UN

JN101853 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1720 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has received a letter from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, informing him of the deplorable crimes of the Iranian regime against Iraqi civilians. In this letter, addressed to the UN Security Council, 'Aziz referred to the Iranian forces' shelling of Basra with long-range artillery on 8 September which killed 17 civilians, including 5 children and 5 women, injured 40 other civilians, including 16 children and 11 women, and destroyed and burned a number of houses, shops, and civilian vehicles.

In his letter, delivered by Iraq's acting permanent representative, 'Aziz noted officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross visited affected areas of Basra yesterday and witnessed savage shelling of residential areas there. 'Aziz recalled Iraq's repeated memoranda to the Security Council and the UN secretary general, back to 8 March this year, on Iran's intention to begin the war of the cities as a cover for its large-scale offensive against Iraq. He said such intentions were corroborated by official Iranian statements which were considered documents at the Security Council.

'Aziz pointed out that despite the Iranian regime's continuous policy of aggression in a flagrant, unprecedented manner, neither the United Nations nor its affiliated bodies have been observed to play their roles as stipulated in the UN Charter with the aim of ending this war of aggression which Iran is launching against a UN member, stopping the bloodshed and the human tragedies, and sparing the region and the world the threats of this war. 'Aziz said Iraq cannot hide its feeling and that of the international community that the United Nations has completely ceased to play its appropriate role as a result of the policy of appeasement which some states adopt vis-a-vis the Iranian regime — a policy which has led to the flouting of international law and charters despite the war's dire consequences for the peace, security, and stability of the region's peoples.

'Aziz called on the UN General Assembly and Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities toward Iran's violations in a firmer way; otherwise Iraq will find itself compelled to punish the Iranian regime in the way it deems proper if it continues to shell selected residential areas in Iraq. Concluding his letter, 'Aziz said the United Nations should abandon its unjustified policy of balanced responsiveness [siyasat al-istijabah al-mutawazinah] and replace it with condemnation of the Iranian regime's crimes and the application of international law in accordance with logic and civilized behavior.

Saddam Receives Message From Pakistani Leader

JN101133 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0940 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on bilateral relations. RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received the letter from Pakistani Planning and Development Minister Mahbubul Haq when he received him here today.

Ramadan, Others Meet Minister

JN101444 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1358 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Mahbubul

Haq, Pakistani minister of planning and development, here today. They reviewed bilateral relations and prospects for their development in various fields. Iraqi Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj also met with the Pakistani minister and his delegation and discussed with him the possibility of joint coordination and cooperation in preparing national plans. They also reviewed ways of benefiting from the experience of the two countries with the aim of expanding cooperation between them.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform 'Aziz Salih al-Numan also met with Minister Mahbubul Haq and discussed the scope of cooperation in agriculture and the two countries' experience in this field.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2357

JN101642 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Communique No 2357 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the copassionate. With firm, absolute confidence in close, final victory, our Armed Forces are continuing their combat operations in the various sectors. They are ready at all positions and at all times to destroy enemy remnants and inflict utter defeat on them with God's help. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Continuing our firm, legitimate policy of destroying the enemy's war machine and its installations which are part of the war effort that the Khomeyniite clique is employing to commit aggression against our country and prolong the war, our Air Force planes today carried out a number of raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations. With God's help and the zeal of the heroic pilots, our planes achieved the following:

A. At 1500 [1100 GMT] today, our planes again hit the extremely important Tabriz oil refineries, which the enemy is using to feed its war machine, so as to further destroy this vital facility.
B. At 1214 [0814 GMT] today, a number of our planes launched a destructive raid against the Mahabad military camp, destroying depots for enemy weapons and ammunition and a great number of enemy vehicles and equipment on the ground. Massive casualties were inflicted on enemy personnel in the camp.
Having carried out these heroic missions, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and triumphant, God be praised. God is the best of supporters.
2. Opening fire from their artillery and other weapons against enemy positions opposite our forces in the northern operational sector, the V Army Corps men inflicted massive losses on Khomeyniite men, equipment, and supplies. They also destroyed 2 tubular launchers, killed 13 knaves, and destroyed 3 ammunition dumps and 12 infantry positions.
3. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan sighted an enemy group and opened fire on it, killing or wounding a number of men. The remainder fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, one 81-mm mortar was destroyed and three enemy men were killed. Two ammunition dumps and one personnel shelter were destroyed, killing or wounding those inside. One Kalashnikov rifle, one light-caliber launcher, and a quantity of ammunition were seized.
4. The VII Army Corps men scored destructive hits on enemy positions opposite them, killing a number of enemy soldiers, destroying and burning one shovel and one vehicle, and destroying one observation post and two ammunition dumps.
5. Two enemy men were killed and two ammunition dumps and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.
6. An enemy excavator was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.
7. The cowardly, spiteful Iranian ruling clique shelled residential areas in Basra this afternoon with long-range artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 September 1986.

Tabriz Plane Loss Denied

JN101959 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1939 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — An authoritative military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was shot down during the raid against the Tabriz oil refineries today. The spokesman described this claim as a sheer lie and a desperate attempt to hide the massive losses the Iraqi forces are inflicting on Iranians. The spokesman asserted that all the Iraqi planes returned safely to base today. The spokesman challenged the Iranian side to present any evidence to prove its claim.

'Large' Oil Tanker Hit

JN101920 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To further destroy the resources of the suspect tyrants and their economic resources they employ for their evil and aggressive aims against our country, our daring Air Force planes launched a successful raid against a large oil tanker off the Iranian coast at 1835 [1435 GMT] today, dealing it an effective, accurate hit. Our heroic pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, proud and triumphant in God's care.
[Dated] 10 September 1986.

Prince Hasan Meets Arab League's Klibi

JN100842 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Amman, (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, visited the Prime Ministry yesterday and met for some time with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

His highness also met Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at the Prime Ministry yesterday. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i attended the meeting. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the current developments in the Arab arena and ways to bolster Arab solidarity.

Klibi arrived in Amman the day before yesterday to attend the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council meetings which began here yesterday.

Klibi Makes Statement, Departs

JN101243 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has described his meeting with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i as positive and constructive. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent on departing Amman today after attending the meetings of the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, which concluded in Amman yesterday evening, Klibi said: This meeting provided us the opportunity to review the current difficulties and problems facing joint Arab action, and to discuss various ways to tackle them.

Klibi expressed his appreciation for Jordan's efforts under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn for the sake of consolidating joint Arab action. He praised Jordan's continuous support for the Arab League's various actions and hoped that the Arab ministers of finance, economy, and agriculture will implement the resolutions of the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, which he described as a historic session serving the interest and welfare of the Arab homeland.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Tunisian, Kuwaiti Ministers

JN101225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in received his office this afternoon Ismail Khelil, Tunisian minister of finance and planning [title as heard]. During the meeting they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote and bolster them in various fields.

The prime minister also received Kuwaiti Finance Minister Jasim al-Khurafi. They reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote and bolster them in various fields.

Al-Talhuni Leaves for Euro-Arab Dialogue Meetings

JN100844 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Sep 86 p 20

[Excerpt] Amman — Senate member Bahjat al-Talhuni has left Amman for Vienna at the head of a parliamentary delegation to take part in the Euro-Arab parliamentary dialogue conference due to be held in Vienna on 12 September. [passage omitted]

Islamic Jihad Denies Kidnapping American

NC110956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] In a written statement received by an international news agency in Beirut, Islamic Jihad has denied responsibility for the abduction of U.S. citizen Frank Reed.

In its declaration, which was accompanied by a color photo of David Jacobsen, one of the American hostages, the group states: Although we did not kidnap the American Frederick [as neard] Reed, we support all forces working to cut off the hands of international arrogance and its spies in the region. We call on the group truly responsible for the kidnapping to come forward and assume responsibility for its actions.

The organization reiterated that all its statements would be accompanied by a photo of one of the hostages in its custody.

VOL: Hostage Moved to Al-Biqa' Barracks

NC111333 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] According to our information, Frank Reed, the American citizen kidnapped in West Beirut, was transferred to the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in the Al-Biqa' yesterday. Our reports state that a pickup truck belonging to Hizballah was used in the operation. The vehicle has a white license plate numbered 14/1873.

Amal Arrests PLF Group Escaping Israeli Navy

NC101600 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Sept 10 (AFP) — A commando from the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) sailing an inflatable dinghy was arrested at dawn on Wednesday by Amal Shiite militia near Tyre, after escaping their Israeli naval pursuers, military sources said here Wednesday.

A PLF communique here said that the commando had been intercepted by an Israeli patrol while on a mission "in Palestine".

"After a two-hour exchange of fire, our six-man commando, one of whom was wounded, withdrew," the communique said.

In Israel, a military spokesman said an Israeli patrol vessel had opened fire at dawn on a dinghy laden with armed men off the coast of Southern Lebanon.

The men had succeeded in reaching the shore and at least one of them had been wounded, the spokesman said.

Lebanese police said Wednesday that an attempted pre-dawn landing by Israeli naval forces near an Amal Shiite militia position at Abu al-Aswad, 15 kilometres (9 miles) north of Tyre, was thwarted after a heavy exchange on both sides. Later Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), appealed for the "immediate release" of the PLF commando.

WAM Cites Report on 'Plan' To Assassinate Birri

JN101438 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1354 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Sep (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has said that Nabih Birri, leader of the Lebanese Amal movement, recently received a report from an Arab intelligence service on a plan to assassinate him and Bahiyah al-Hariri, sister of the Saudi businessman of Lebanese origin, Rafiq al-Hariri. A Lebanese leader told the paper that Birri and Mrs Al-Hariri have adopted tight security measures. The paper said the plan aims to fomenting sedition in West Beirut, where Minister Birri's headquarters are located, and in Sidon, where Mrs Al-Hariri lives.

Birri Requests UN To Implement Resolution 425

NC070819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his conviction that the United Nations and UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding, who has arrived in Lebanon, should study ways to ensure southern Lebanon's protection against Israeli acts of aggression.

In a statement yesterday, Minister Birri said that the United Nations should not discuss measures to improve UNIFIL'S security in Lebanon; it should instead focus discussion on the implementation of Resolution 425, which is the only thing that can protect the UN forces. This resolution arranged for the formation of a UN interim force in Lebanon in 1978. It also provides for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and for the deployment of Lebanese and UNIFIL forces along the border.

Minister Birri reiterated his adherence to this resolution. He emphasized that any future attack on UNIFIL will be regarded as an attack on the Amal Movement. Birri held Israel both directly and indirectly responsible for all the recent attacks on UNIFIL in light of the fact that it has refused to approve the implementation of Resolution 425.

The UNIFIL forces in Lebanon, particularly the French contingent, have been the target of numerous attacks since the beginning of last month. The last and most violent one resulted in the deaths of three French soldiers. The three men were killed by a remote controlled bomb while they were jogging in Jwayya, approximately 10 km east of Tyre.

Minister Birri believes that Israeli officials support these attacks against UNIFIL on the basis of statements they have made which refer to the futility of UNIFIL. In this regard, he also notes the Israeli military actions against residents of towns situated in UNIFIL-controlled areas of southern Lebanon.

Goulding arrived in Lebanon yesterday. His visit to Middle East falls within the framework of a task undertaken at the request of

UN Secretary General Javier de Cuellar following the UN Security Council emergency session called by France 2 days ago, when it was decided that special measures would be taken to enhance UNIFIL'S security.

Al-Jumayyil on Allegiances, Sovereignty

NC101833 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has asserted that Lebanon rejects any foreign armed presence on its territory. He emphasized that allegiance to Lebanon must be absolute, that there should be no dual allegiance, and that the state's sovereignty has to be established on all Lebanese territory within inviolable borders.

President al-Jumayyil declared that Lebanon could not possibly accept an armed presence on its territory other than that of the Lebanese Army, the Internal Security Forces, and UNIFIL, providing the latter was there at Lebanon's request. He said: Throughout our long history, our country has suffered aggression and injustice but the country prevailed, while the aggressors and the oppressors went away and the Lebanese people triumphed.

President al-Jumayyil said the current phase is a decisive one, and it can be transcended once the necessary factors are secured, especially if the Lebanese people remain steadfast no matter what.

In an interview with the Australian newspaper *Telegraph*, President al-Jumayyil stressed that priority should be given to the nation and that allegiance to Lebanon should be absolute. He said that the Lebanese will not accept dual allegiance or partners in their homeland.

The president added that the security of the homeland and the safety of the citizens can be achieved only through a strong, independent, and sovereign state that protects public liberties and works for the withdrawal of all foreign armies from its territory.

President al-Jumayyil then cited the following principles:

Lebanon is the one and only homeland, its borders are inviolable, and it has absolute sovereignty over all its territory. Lebanon's system of government is presidential, democratic, and parliamentary, a system in which all its people and all its spiritual communities participate. The stability of this system of government is guaranteed by justice, equality, and equal opportunities. Armed conflict and all forms of infighting must be ended, the state's authority must be exercised over every inch of the country, the system of free economy must be adhered to, and an expanded, decentralized administration must be achieved.

President al-Jumayyil said the Chamber of Deputies is the source of powers; it is the legislator and the controller. He added that Lebanon's democratic system is the odd man out among the existing political systems in the Middle East. This is why it has become a target. He concluded by declaring that the countdown has begun and that those who have involved themselves in our crisis and waged wars over our land now feel that the fire that extended to our country will one day extend to theirs.

Soviet Trade Delegation Seeks Increased Trade

JN091838 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1716 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — Syrian and Soviet officials met here today to discuss boosting commercial and industrial exchanges and increasing the volume of Syrian exports to the Soviet Union.

A Soviet delegation visiting Syria led by (Kosolov), deputy minister of internal trade [title as received] reviewed economic and trade relations with a Syrian delegation led by Muhammad Shafiq, head of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce, to increase textile exports to the Soviet Union.

The head of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce told the Soviet delegation that Syrian industrialists are eager to participate in an exhibition of Syrian products scheduled to open in Moscow in November.

The head of the Soviet team expressed his country's readiness to expand and develop bilateral commercial and industrial relations and voiced his understanding of the position of Syrian exporters and the need to develop these relations.

CSSR Deputy Premier Arrives, Makes Statement

JN081432 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1357 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 8 Sep (SANA) — CSSR Deputy Premier Peter Colotka arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to Syria lasting several days. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dusan Ulcak, CSSR ambassador in Damascus; and the CSSR embassy staff.

In a statement upon arrival, Colotka pointed out that during this visit he will hold talks with Syrian officials on bolstering and consolidating bilateral relations and on cooperation in various fields. Colotka praised Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting Zionist and imperialist schemes to impose hegemony on the region. He affirmed CSSR support and backing for Syria in its struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Received by Al-Kasm

JN091554 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1350 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received CSSR Deputy Premier Peter Colotka and his delegation here today. They assessed the developed relations between Syria and the CSSR in all economic, industrial, trade, and technical fields and discussed the spheres of bilateral cooperation.

The CSSR official voiced his country's firm support for Syria's struggle against all imperialist and Zionist schemes. For his part, Dr al-Kasm expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks the guest minister has been holding with officials in Damascus, referring to their importance in promoting bilateral cooperation.

Received by Talas

JN091617 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1352 GMT 9 Dep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, defense minister, and deputy prime minister, received CSSR Deputy Premier Peter Colotka and Foreign Trade Minister (Veretzel) here today. They discussed the promotion of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

Al-Kasm Inaugurates Dayr al-Zawr Oil Facility

JN101657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Dayr al-Zawr — Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad and amid a popular and official celebration, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm today inaugurated regular oil pumping operations from the Al-Taym oil well near the city of Dayr al-Zawr by cutting a silk ribbon and unveiling a memorial plaque commemorating the start of regular production from this oil well.

A popular celebration at the site of the operation was held. It was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Dr Salim Yasin, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, Minister of Transportation Yusuf Ahmad, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Minister of Electricity Kamil al-Baba, Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, Minister of Industry 'Ali al-Tarabulsi, Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Sabah Baqjaji, Ministers of State Muhammad Jum'ah and Ghazi Mustafa; and secretaries of the Ba'th Party branches in Dayr al-Zawr, Al-Raqqah, and Al-Hasakah.

Dr Nadir Nabulsi, assistant oil minister and chairman of the board of directors of the Euphrates Company for Oil, delivered a speech in which he hailed Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad under whose leadership and sponsorship this discovery was made. In his speech, Nabulsi talked about the importance of this on the economic level in the country. He affirmed that the discovery of oil in the Al-Taym well has paved the way for other discoveries in Dayr-al-Zawr Province. This called for intensifying efforts to promote all forms of exploration in accordance with the most advanced scientific methods in this field.

Dayr al-Zawr Governor Nadim 'Akkash also delivered a speech in which he referred to the great achievements under President Hafiz al-Asad on all levels and in all fields. He said: This achievement is one of our great Ba'th achievements and expresses leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad's concern for his people and nation. It is the flow of a vital and important vein which supports our economy and development plans and consolidates our country's steadfast stands and efforts to achieve strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. [passage omitted]

Peres-Mubarak Summit To Proceed Following Agreement

Agreement on Arbitral Compromis

TA102215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations have reached an agreement on the arbitral compromis. The Egyptian Government is scheduled to meet shortly and approve it. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that the signing ceremony on the arbitral compromis will take place in the Mena House Hotel around midnight.

Unless there are last-minute obstacles, the Israeli Inner Cabinet will convene tomorrow morning to hear about the agreement and the expected meeting of the prime minister with the Egyptian president. Aferward Mr Peres will fly to Cairo. This evening it has been learned that Mr Peres invited Herut Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor to join his entourage. MK Abba Eban and Minister 'Ezer Weizman will also join the prime minister. The meeting with President Mubarak will be the first meeting of an Egyptian president with an Israeli prime minister since the funeral of President al-Sadat approximately 5 years ago.

Peres Announcement on Summit

TA110757 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0750 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres announced in this morning's Inner Cabinet meeting that during the Alexandria summit he will act according to the basic guidelines of the national unity government and that he does not have any intention of deviating from these basic guidelines. Peres said he will reject any demand that Israel recognize the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

After the meeting Minister David Levi told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that if the positions agreed upon in the Cabinet are maintained in Alexandria — and there is no reason to believe they will not be — then the prime minister should be wished success.

After the meeting Minister Navon said that the discussion was held in a matter-of-fact atmosphere, on the basis of agreement, and that no bitterness was felt on the part of the Likud's ministers.

The prime minister is to leave for Alexandria in a short while.

Peres Predeparture Statement

TA110950 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0843 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for Egypt for a summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak — live]

[Text] Mr Knesset Speaker, my fellow Cabinet members, dear guests. This morning we are leaving for Egypt, our most important and largest neighbor, with which we have had a peace agreement for 7 years. The preparations for this meeting encountered quite a few difficulties, but still the difficultires in peace negotiations are far better than the dangers of returning to a policy of conflict. I am convinced I speak for all my fellow Cabinet members in saying that the subject of peace is a central issue on our national agenda. We will not allow the peace process to die or fade away. We will imbue it with new life for the benefit of all the residents of the region, Jews and Arabs, Muslims and CHristians.

I hope we are hereby putting an end to 4 years of cold peace between the two countries by returning the Egyptian ambassador to Israel and resuming bilateral relations between our countries. I trust that meetings between the leaders of the two countries will from now on become a common feature.

The Government of Israel is determined to foster bilateral relations, to make a sincere effort to broaden the circle of peace in our region, and to solve the Palestinian problem. An active peace between Israel and Egypt will constitute a substantial contribution toward that end.

Proposals on Egyptian Involvement in Gaza

TA110826 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[Report from Cairo by Refa'el Mann and Shefi Gabay]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who is leaving for the Alexandria summit this morning, is carrying proposals for stepped-up Egyptian involvement in Gaza Strip affairs.

This has to do, in the initial stage, with proposals for cooperation between Egypt and the Gaza Strip in such areas as water and energy. It has been learned that the prime minister will want to examine Mubarak's readiness to lend his hand to joint projects involving his government and the residents of Gaza.

The proposals in this area, which have been drawn up over the last few weeks, emphasize that these projects will benefit both Israel and Egypt. The proposals are to ease the burden currently placed on Israel in seeing to the needs of the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip, and will allow Egypt to increase its involvement in the region. [passage omitted]

Political sources reported last night that in the summit, Peres will reject the Egyptian call for granting self-determination to the Palestinians. He will explain that any such declaration will only strengthen the PLO and weaken Jordan's King Husayn. Peres believes that this could be detrimental to the peace process, as we have already seen that Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat would not be able to cooperate in the peace process because their goals are different.

Jerusalem expects the Egyptian demand for agreement on self-determination to be raised at the summit, but according to Israeli sources, Egypt realizes even before the meeting that this demand is unacceptable to Israel.

As for the next stages of the peace process and the resolution of the Palestinian problem, people in the Prime Minister's Office admit that the difficulties in concluding the negotiations over the arbitral compromis have precluded a thorough debate on this issue, which Richard Murphy had in mind for the last few days. However, even in the absence of groundwork, no doubt the subject will feature prominently in the summit.

Political sources have reported that an attempt will be made to reach an understanding and formulate an agreement on the subjects on which Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and the United States agree, along with an attempt to set up a mechanism for pursuing discussion of the disputed points, such as a preparatory committee or proximity talks.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said last night that the significance of the talks must not be judged against the background of the last few days' discord, but as part of the efforts that Shim'on Peres has been making for the past 2 years to prevent further deterioration in Israeli-Egyptian relations. [passage omitted]

Shamir on Arbitral Compromis, Summit

TA110955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Razi Barqay at Ben-Gurion Airport, at the end of the farewell ceremony for Prime Minister Peres — live]

[Text] [Barqay] Mr Shamir, good morning. Has an agreement been reached during the Inner Cabinet meeting between you and the Labor Party regarding the agenda and the order of priorities of the issues that will be discussed with President Mubarak?

[Shamir] You know it is not customary to give a report on what takes place in Inner Cabinet meetings.

[Barqay] Still, without entering details, is the prime minister leaving with the feeling that he is backed by the consensus of the Israeli Government?

[Shamir] A concensus exists to the extent that he adheres to those documents that are acceptable to all parts of the government.

[Barqay] In his farewell remarks the prime minister spoke of a solution to the Palestinian problem. Is this acceptable to you?

[Shamir] In our opinion, according to what is said in the basic guidelines, the solution to the Palestinian problem should be found in the framework of the Camp David agreements.

[Barqay] Mr Shamir, from your point of view, if it were you who was leaving for Egypt today, what precedes what — normalization with Egypt or a continuation of the peace process?

[Shamir] I believe one should first discuss bilateral Israeli-Egyptian relations, for the sake of peace as well, since Egypt should serve as an example to the rest of the Arab countries in the region.

[Barqay] Sir, the document signed on Tabah, its final formulation — is it acceptable to you, or has Israel made unnecessary concessions for it, in your opinion?

[Shamir] The arbitral compromis that was signed is the same document approved by the Inner Cabinet.

[Barqay] You are satisfied, in other words.

[Shamir] Under the present circumstances, yes.

Shamir Declines Offer To Join Peres

TA110740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Benny Morris and Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres several weeks ago invited Foreign Minister Shamir to join him at the Alexandria summit. But Shamir turned him down.

A spokesman for Shamir explained yesterday that Shamir had not wanted to go "with" someone, as a "number two". If and when he goes, "he will go as a leader." [passage omitted]

'Suspicion' Tamir Misspoke to Egyptians

TA070700 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Sep 86 pp 1,2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Last week a fierce dispute broke out in the Prime Minister's Office over the suspicion that Director General Avraham Tamir went too far in the formulations he gave Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for a solution to the Palestinian problem. In a discussion held in the Sarenu forum ["Our Ministers" — Labor Party discussions forum] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin wanted to know whether Tamir, in his meeting with Mubarak in Alexandria 2 weeks ago, had really guaranteed in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' name to put on the agenda of the preparatory committee the question of self-determination for the Palestinians within the framework of a confederation between Jordan and the territories.

This was brought to Peres' attention a short time after Tamir's return from Egypt and clarifications were held with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni, who also participated in that meeting in Alexandria. Basyuni was asked to inform Mubarak that Israel continues to oppose any formulation that contains self-determination and he has left for Cairo with a message to this effect to the president.

Following this, difficulties arose in the preparations for the Peres-Mubarak summit, because the Egyptian presibent had already informed King Husayn that this formula would be included on the preparatory committee's agenda. Another message Peres has passed on to Mubarak via Basyuni explains firmly that the prime minister is against making the holding of the summit dependent on any promises whatsoever because he regards the summit as a turning point in furthering peace in the Middle East, not just an Israeli achievement.

In reaction to this, Basyuni, in the name of President Mubarak, announced that the meeting would take place when scheduled if the Tabah arbitral compriomis is completed by then. In messages exchanged between Peres and Mubarak, the latter claimed the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks had misled his staff on the issue of the border demarcation. Peres replied that it was the members of the Egyptian delegation who had misled the president. Following this, as well as in connection with Tamir's meeting with Mubarak, a noisy quarrel broke out between the director general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Egyptian charge d'affaires, and it was only at the end of last week that the rifts between them were smoothed over. Minister 'Ezer Weizman has always expressed his full confidence in Tamir and informed the prime minister that he will draw personal conclusions if the director general's status is harmed. Weizman fully backs Tamir's story that he never presented the formulation of self-determination in the prime minister's name. Weizman says the idea was raised by Mubarak and he himself had said there was nothing to stop this formulation being put on the preparatory committee's agenda.

The misunderstandings brought to light in the preparatory talks for the summit have led to the decision to give up the formulation of a joint communique prior to the convening of the summit. Instead, President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres will try to work out the main points of such a communique and its text will be passed on to the working teams that are to meet at the same time as the two leaders.

Herut Issues Announcement on Summit

TA111026 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Herut Movement has issued an announcement in which it congratulates the prime minister on his departure for the meeting with the Egyptian president. At the same time, the Herut Movement expresses the hope that the price paid so far for the holding of this summit will not increase during the summit itself.

Papers Assess Summit

TA110817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] The key issue with which the editorials deal this morning is the Alexandria summit. Although the editorials were written before it was learned that the meeting would indeed take place, their writers estimated that the two leaders would indeed meet and level quite a bit of criticism at the way matters finally developed toward a summit.

Ha'aretz writes that the holding of a summit in itself will be marked as a milestone on the way toward promoting normalization. However, in order to fill the peace treaty with content the Egyptian Government will have to remove the obstacles in the spheres of contact between his countrymen and the Israelis. The paper adds that the road will now be clear for renewed efforts to free the peace process from its deadlock. It is against this background that both Israel and Egypt will advance toward a new stage in which their relations will be less burdened with disagreements than was the case in recent years.

Under the headline of "Low-Key Summit" *Hatzofe* says this summit has been forced into being and contains many elements of lack of respect. Nevertheless, the paper says, one should wish the summit success and hope it will be useful and advance normalization of relations with Egypt as well as examine ways to promote peace in the region.

Davar too expressed discontent over the vicissitudes in the preparations for the summit, but says this will be one of those occasions of which one can say that their importance lies in their very existence. It is doubtful that a breakthrough will be achieved in Alexandria, but one may assume this will be a new beginning for normalization of bilateral relations, a matter which should not be underrated. *Davar* hopes that the cold peace chapter will be over and that the summit will also mark the beginning of a dialogue designed to clarify ways of expanding the political process.

The Jerusalem Post says this will not be the meeting to yield a breakthrough on the peace front, especially the Palestinian question. One should not expect a real breakthrough since the summit was not properly prepared and 1-day summits produce only what is fed into them. Nevertheless, *The Jerusalem Post* hopes that however one judges it, the summit will be a success.

Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting Reportedly Sought

TA101008 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 86 p 9

[Report by 'Ofra Yeshu'a-lyth from Washngton]

[Text] Israel is trying to organize a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who will be in New York at the end of next week.

It appears, however, that the Soviet foreign minister's timetable is making the convening of such a meeting difficult. Shim'on Peres will arrive in New York on 18 September, following his visit to Canada, while the Soviet foreign minister's most important meeting — with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz — has been scheduled for 19 and 20 September in Washington.

Moreover, the Soviet Embassy spokesman in Washington said it has not yet been decided whether the foreign minister will be in New York before he arrives in Washington for the U.S.-Soviet talks.

Israeli sources yesterday refused to confirm or deny the report that Israeli Ambassador in Washington Me'ir-Rosenne held a meeting yesterday with his Soviet counterpart.

In this meeting the two were supposed to have discussed the possibility of organizing an Israeli-Soviet meeting in which the prime minister would participate.

Netanyahu: Contacts Continuing

TA110644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Israel's UN Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu has disclosed that the contacts with the Soviet Union have continued since the Helsinki meeting. He said this in a talk with our correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer. Ambassador Netanyahu says the USSR persists in the direction of a dialogue with Israel, while attempting not to pay the price demanded by Israel. In his opinion, there is no reason for Israel to efface itself in front of the Soviets and to give up on its demand that Jews leave the Soviet Union. Ambassador Netanyahu added that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who will arrive in New York for UN General Assembly discussions, will meet there with foreign ministers of several East European countries.

Syrian Chemical Weapons To Be Discussed at UN

TA110733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] During the deliberations of the UN General Assembly session, which will open next week, Israel's UN delegation will raise the issue of Syria's preparations to use chemical weapons. Our correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer reports Israel's representatives will present to the assembly data about the production of chemical weapons by the Syrians.

Spanish Foreign Minister Backs PLO Self-Determination

LD101402 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Special correspondent Juan Antonio Sacaluga dispatch from Jerusalem]

[Text] The present good relations between Spain and Israel and the mutual wish to deepen and develop these relations could not hide the many differences between the two countries on the present problems in the Middle East. Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, who met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday, did not hesitate to defend the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people during the dinner hosted by his counterpart and soon-to-be prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir. Our special correspondent, Juan Antonio Sacaluga, reports from Jerusalem:

[Sacaluga] There are strong differences of opinion between Spain and Israel on the situation in the Middle East. There is the shared wish to improve mutual relations and cooperation in every field. This is, in a few words, the summary of the first day of the visit by Fernandez Ordonez to Israel. In the speeches at the end of last night's dinner the different positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict were revealed very clearly. At yesterday's afternoon working meeting between the two ministers and their delegations and during the meeting between Fernandez Ordonez and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, greater emphasis was put on bilateral relations and the beginning of means of cooperation.

During the toasts Fernandez Ordonez read a conciliatory speech in English. He recalled Spain's commitment to the defense of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people, and in particular the right to self-determination, but he did not openly mention the PLO. His counterpart, Shamir, the leader of the Israeli Right and prime minister-to-be if the present political pact is maintained, at the dinner used his usual harsh and aggressive tone as suited to his condition of leader of the [word indistinct]. Shamir said that peace in the area would require a total disqualification of the PLO which he accused of advocating and practicing terrorism. He did not attribute the recent attack against a synagogue in Istanbul to any country or concrete group, but he described as (?indispensable) a reply to terrorism:

[Begin Shamir recording in English with superimposed Spanish translation] The barbarism carried out in Istanbul does not leave the civilized world with any other alternative but the adoption of all the possible measures to eradicate this horrible plague of our time. [end recording]

[Sacaluga] During the dinner and in his welcoming speech to Fernandez Ordonez, Shamir did not mention the discrepancies with Spain. He asked our country to support the most realistic and moderate tendencies of the Arab world, rather than the radical ones.

In the morning at Tel Aviv Airport Fernandez Ordonez made a call for sacrifice to achieve peace:

[Begin Ordonez recording] True peace requires sacrifices from everybody. But the greatest sacrifice is what happens when there is no peace. Spain is convinced that a just peace for everyone is possible. We hope that this is not an illusion and that from this point of view Israel can be — as it has (?been) very well — the country of hope. [end recording]

[Sacaluga] Fernandez Ordonez spoke in favor of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and of the contribution that an international conference might bring. The Israeli Right rejects — let me remind you — an international forum and says that negotiations have to be carried out through direct talks with the Arabs. The Labor Party accepts the framework of the conference but with reservations and conditions.

Both on his arrival and in his speech the foreign minister stressed the moral duty of Europe and Spain to say that an international conference is thought to be necessary, in a clear attempt to encourage a more specific position by the EEC. Shamir, the Israeli minister, reproached the international community and the United Nations for what he described as unfulfillment of promises to Israel and even complicity with its enemies.

In the bilateral field, yesterday's negotiations led to the commitment to form a mixed commission to study the possible fields to increase cooperation with concrete agreements. The first of these agreements to be signed would be, according to Israeli sources, of a cultural nature. On Israeli exports to the EEC, Spain does not want the definition of the new EEC policy with the Mediterranean countries to be carried out before the solution of several disputes between Madrid and Brussels, especially with reference to the Canary Islands. In the fields of cooperation, Israeli sources told RNE [Radio Nacional de Espana] that there is an interest in technology, the exchange of experiences and research in nuclear energy, tourism, agricultural development, and so on. On this subject the speeches of the two ministers stressed references to the deep historical and cultural ties between Spain and the Jewish community.

Minister Fernandez Ordonez visited the museum of [name indistinct]. He laid a wreath to the Jewish victims of Nazism and wrote in the book of guests the following: "Never to be complicit with the horrors of history with silence or nonaction."

Today Minister Fernandez Ordonez will pay a private visit to the old city of Jerusalem, will be received by Israeli President Chaim Herzog, will hold a meeting with the deputy prime minister and minister of education, Yitzhaq Navon, and will then have lunch with Israeli political leaders. In the afternoon he will receive [word indistinct] moderate Palestinians at the Spanish Consulate General in Jerusalem.

Meets Palestinian Representatives

LD102311 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez is meeting this afternoon in Jerusalem with a group of moderate Palestinian representatives at the offices of the Spanish Consulate. The foreign minister has asked the Israeli authorities — during the meetings they have held since he arrived in Israel yesterday — to take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people. It is known that Spain does not maintain the same position as Israel with regard to the Palestinian issue, and Fernandez Ordonez has said so.

The foreign minister said during his meeting with Yitzhak Shamir that Spain supports the right to a peaceful existence of all the states of the region, which logically includes Israel, and that it defends the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, particularly that of self-determination. [passage omitted]

3 'Terrorists' Wounded in Dinghy Incident

TA101618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] From an investigation conducted by the Navy, it transpires that the three terrorists who were seen on the dinghy off Sidon early this morning were all wounded by the fire directed by the Navy's *Dabur*. The firefight, during which the dinghy sank, lasted 1 and 1/2 minutes. A senior Navy officer told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Navy vessels regard all vessels spotted in the territory they patrol as potential terrorist vessels. This ensures that alert is maintained.

IDF Commander Comments on Katyusha Attacks

TA101756 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Interview with the commander of the Northern Command, Major General Yosef Peled, by military correspondent Gay Zohar on 10 September — recorded]]

[Text] [Peled] There is no escalation in the area. Shooting at Israeli territory did not begin just this week, it has been going on for months now, so there is no need to be under any pressure or to think that a new situation has been created.

[Zohar] The question is: Do we know who is behind the recent attacks? Are they Palestinians or Shi'ite organizations?

[Peled] This is something I do not quite understand. Why is everybody trying to find out exactly who is behind the attacks? When I am asked who is behind the attacks, I say that all those organizations whose common denominator is the desire to hit the State of Israel are behind it. We try to find out exactly who fired in each case, and we try to deal with everyone who fires Katyushas into Israeli territory. The bottom line is that the attacks are committed by different organizations from time to time, and as I said, they have one common denominator: to hit as hard as they can at the State of Israel.

[Zohar] When talking about the security zone and the new security policy on the northern border, it has been said that maximal peace for the Galilee cannot be guaranteed, and the reference was mainly to Katyushas. Today, more than a year since the new policy was introduced, it seems we have succeeded in overcoming most of the problems — there are almost no infiltrations and even the attempts to infiltrate are decreasing — but the Katyusha problem still exists. Can this problem not be solved, too?

[Peled] First, you are stating a fact, not asking a question. The public finds out about every attack that we did not succeed in preventing. The public does not find out about all those incidents, and there have been many of them, in which we prevent shooting, in various ways which there is no point in even mentioning over the radio. What is brought to the public's attention are those shootings into our area that succeed. [Zohar] To conclude, can we definitely understand that the IDF will continue with the same policy, the same moves it has taken to date?

[Peled] The IDF will continue with the same policy, which states that we will use various working methods, each time at a place and time suitable to the event. Last Thursday-Friday night we struck at a village in which we know there is collaboration. We also will find other ways — I do not think there is any need to go into detail — from time to time, and in one way or another we will hit at whomever is behind the shooting into Israeli territory.

ASL Soldiers Killed, Wounded in 'Terrorist' Attack

TA111246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] At dawn dozens of terrorists, apparently members of Hizballah, attacked an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] position in southern Lebanon near Bint Jubayl. Heavy fighting developed in the course of which two of the position's troops were killed and three wounded. Three terrorists were killed and four wounded. They did not succeed in conquering the position, but while they were retreating they carried off an ASL armored personnel carrier, on which they loaded their dead and wounded. During the incident five UNIFIL soldiers from the Nepalese unit were also wounded, two of them seriously. The IDF was not involved in the incident at any time.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that, in reaction to the incident, ASL forces attacked six villages in the Bint Jubayl region with artillery fire around noon. The sector is now calm. Our correspondent has learned that one of the terrorists killed in the incident was considered to be one of the leaders of Hizballah in southern Lebanon. He was a resident of Dayr Wanun al-Nahar.

2 'Terrorists' Receive Prison Sentences

TA101523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Lod military court has handed out heavy sentences to two terrorists who admitted to planting bombs. Nazi Yusuf Salah al- Din, 28, from the village of Hizma, received 16 years imprisonment. 'Ali Mas'ud al-Khatib, from the same village, received 11 years imprisonment.

The two admitted to planting bombs at the French Hill junction in Jerusalem and at the entrance to Ben-gurion Airport. There were no injuries in either incident.

Senior Shin Bet Official Incriminates Shamir

TA051153 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] A senior member of the Shin Bet, who was one of those pardoned by the president, said in his testimony before the interrogation team that he had participated in the meeting with Yitzhaq Shamir during which the No 300 bus affair was raised, and that he has no doubts that Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom acted with the prime minister's permission.

The testimony of the Shin Bet official, who is continuing to fill a senior position in the organization, strengthens the versions of the Shin Bet chief and his former deputy, Re'uven Hazaq, given to the police investigators.

The Shin Bet man said in his testimony that he had participated in the meeting in an official capacity with Shamir, who was then prime minister, and that according to what was said in that meeting, he has no doubt that Yitzhaq Shamir knew about the elimination of the terrorists and about the false testimony that Shin Bet men had given to the Zore'a and Blatman commissions. According to him, Shamir acted in line with the Shin Bet chief who believed that everything should be done so as not to entangle his men in the affair.

The police interrogators were surprised by the fact that the three senior Shin Bet officials gave an identical version of Shamir's involvement in the affair. The police investigators are convinced that Avraham Shalom and Re'uven Hazaq did not coordinate their testimonies in advance because of the tense relations between them.

The team investigating the affair is now analyzing the findings in order to formulate the recommendations to be submitted to the attorney general.

Shamir's associates yesterday denounced "political elements who are meddling in the affair." They strongly attacked what they call "the renewed campaign against Yitzhaq Shamir," and linked this with the imminent rotation. According to them, a large part of the report are aimed at personally harming Shamir. Members of the vice prime minister's staff are refusing to address reports that the Shin Bet officials incriminated Shamir in their testimonies. In addition, they are refusing to confirm or deny whether Shamir was interrogated by the police commissioner.

Additional Reportage on Delegate Speechs, Meetings

Peru's Garcia Makes Closing Speech

PY100233 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish
1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] President Alan Garcia was chosen to give the closing speech at the meeting of the nonaligned countries. This is part of his speech:

[Begin recording] Negative attitudes will not make us lose hope at this movement. Not everything will be done, but we have started.

Then, sir, our best commitment is our presence here in Africa, here in Zimbabwe. [words indistinct] we have not decided where our next summit meeting will take place, because we hope perhaps it could be held in a South Africa free of apartheid, without hypocrisy; in a South Africa liberated by us from the burden of [word indistinct].

I want to finish, Robert Mugabe, by thanking you in the name of Latin America and the Caribbean, and in my own name, for the great lesson we have received, a lesson on political relations as a sign of hope during these days, hope and an example for the future. I think the best example is this revolutionary Africa, this Africa of evolution, this Africa of hopes.

I greatly envy the strength of the leaders of these countries, because they equate national independence with economic independence and with the meaningful call of human liberation. I deeply envy the future and fortune of these countries, because they are showing us the way and the future.

Robert Mugabe, your countries have in their hands the destiny of this movement. In this [word indistinct] you have shown patient you can be with stubborn attitudes and how calm and [word indistinct] you can be with intolerance. We believe in this movement, a movement sounding the alert and permanently and necessarily present in a world more and more concerned with suffering and exploitation.

We have come here to leave a commitment, and we are leaving our hearts. We are alert throughout the world. When the time comes to lift the laurels of victory and to present our homage to those who with perseverance and hard struggle have made their land freer, call us, call us, no matter how far we are; no matter how deep is the sleep of death; no matter how strong are the ties holding us back. We will come, we will come to say we are with you, with your people, your race, your history. We will come to say that we are all together lifting our hands and eyes to the skies of hope; to say that we believe in a better world; that it is not enough to have a better place in the world we know; that we believe in something different, according to the dreams of those who laid the foundations of this movement that we have to continue with a policy that is not only reason and dialogue, but [word indistinct] close to the heart. Such are the feelings of Latin America and the Caribbean, a world close to Africa, close to Asia, as Kenneth Kaunda says: [words indistinct] We say: Three continents, a single nation. A single nation in history, a single nation in the beautiful work for the future. [end recording]

Further on Declarations

LD061029 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0440 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Harare, September 7 (TANJUG) — The Eighth Non-aligned Summit ended early this morning with the adoption of the political and economic declarations, while the decision on the venue of the ninth summit is to be taken at the ministerial conference on Cyprus in 1988.

The special declaration on Africa's south and other documents were accepted at the closing plenary session.

The closing session, presided by the Movement's new chairman Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, opened ten or so hours later than scheduled. The reason was that ministers of some ten countries and heads of delegations within the conference bureau were coordinating their stands on the venue of the next ministerial conference and summit.

The ministerial conference on the South-South cooperation is to be held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea capital, Pyongyang, in 1987.

The coordinating bureau of the non-aligned will not in the future be comprised of a fixed number of members and representatives of all non-aligned countries will from now on be able to participate in its work. This was actually the formula implemented at the seventh summit in Delhi in 1983.

The setting up of a standing ministerial committee for the economic cooperation among the developing countries, the action fund for resistance to the invasion of colonialism and apartheid and the "trade union of the poor nations" organization, which is to deal with cooperation among the developing countries, are also ranked among the important summit decisions.

The movement's chairman, Robert Mugabe, appealed to Iran and Iraq to put an end to their tragic conflict and achieve a political solution based on the principles of non-alignment and the U.N. Charter. At the closing session, the Iranian delegation set forth certain reservations about the part of the political declaration pertaining to the Gulf conflict. After the closing speech of the movement's chairman, according to the established tradition, the session participants were addressed by representatives of all the regions. [passage omitted] The summit ended at exactly 1:30 GMT.

Pertubation at U.S. SALT II Stance

LD071034 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0311 GMT 7 SEP 86

["Final Declaration: Disarmament and International Security" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare noted with grave concern the continuing escalation in the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers survival of humanity. They said that they were greatly perturbed by the announced intention of the Government of United States to terminate its compliance with the provision of SALT II and also expressed deep concern at the preparations under way for the militarization of outer space.

The non-aligned welcomed the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament in a phased, timely framework recently put forward by the Soviet Union. While negotiations are under way for a nuclear weapons test ban treaty there should be a moratorium on all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, said the non-aligned in their Harare summit declaration.

The leaders the non-aligned world urged the two big powers to constantly bear in mind that not only their own national interests but also the vital interests of all peoples of the world are at stake. They called upon them and all other states in the world to join in the process of disarmament as only that can guarantee world security.

'Dismay' at Western RSA Support

LD071145 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0200 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final declaration: situation in Southern Africa" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare stressed that there can not be peace, stability and security in southern Africa until the obnoxious apartheid system is completely eradicated. In the final declaration of the summit the non-aligned expressed the view that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region and poses a great threat to international security and peace.

The non-aligned also expressed dismay that certain Western governments (namely USA) continued to aid and abet apartheid economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and military. They were according to the final document of the eight summit thus helping a regime conducting state terrorism, against front line and other independent neighbouring states.

In their final document the non-aligned [words indistinct] for Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana-frequent victims of Pretoria's aggression. The non-aligned demanded that, in order to avoid a further escalation of the conflict with disastrous consequences for the whole region and for international peace and security, the international community immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime and urged the Security Council [words indistinct] UN adopt's sanctions under the UN Charter.

Mugabe Press Session Reported

MB071135 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement ended in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, early today, with declaration urging member states to impose voluntary sanction against south africa. [passage omitted]

The summit was closed early today by the new Nonaligned Movement chairman, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Mr Mugabe praised the creation of a South-South cooperation council headed by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Mr Mugabe said this council should suggest ways of ending hunger and illiteracy rather than confine itself to studying the causes of underdevelopment. He called on member states to give the council all the necessary support.

At a press conference 1 hour after closing the summit, Mr Mugabe said the greatest achievement of the week-long conference was the decision to set up a special fund to assist independent southern African states withstand Pretoria's retaliatory measures when international sanctions are imposed against South Africa. Mr Mugabe said he wanted the movement to be more a (?formal) body than continue relying on its tradition as a consensus organization. He said if the movement were to [words indistinct] programs, it would need a parliament body to implement them on a daily basis. [passage omitted]

Ortega Meets Press

PA061917 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
1534 GMT 6 Sep 86

[News conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega with unidentified reporters at the press center of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe on 6 September; questions translated by Managua Domestic Service correspondents — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, could you explain why most Latin American countries have not supported — further, have opposed — Nicaragua's candidacy to hold the presidency of the movement?
[Ortega] Well, I do not know where you obtained that information. I have different information. I have been in contact with the Latin American representatives. There are some Latin American countries that support Nicaragua's candidacy. However, there has been an attempt to create an alleged conflict between Peru and Nicaragua. That is the most ridiculous thing. I have talked with President Alan Garcia, and he has assured me that Peru will never hinder Nicaragua's candidacy.

Obviously, the United States has an interest in portraying, in spreading rumors that countries like Peru and Nicaragua — clear and firm positions that oppose the bad U.S. policy in the economic and social area — are in conflict. That is absolutely false. That is, the United States has made efforts, has distributed a note, with the U.S. Embassy seal, that among other things recommends not supporting Nicaragua's candidacy.

However, we are certain the nations of our movement will not agree to this blackmail. We have also learned the U.S. Government delivered messages to some governments, members of the movement, threatening them with sanctions if they decided to support Nicaragua's candidacy.

Nevertheless, as we said, there is here a greater consensus toward Nicaragua's candidacy. There is another candidate, Indonesia, who has all rights to aspire to [words indistinct]. However, we are sure that when the final decision is made, which we are about to agree to now, then Nicaragua will be the venue for the coming summit.

[Reporter, in English] I should like to take you back to an earlier question and your reply. Do you draw in your own mind a direct parallel with the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and the South African policy, the current policy toward the Frontline States?
[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] I am asking you because before you said [3 second break in reception] that there was [words indistinct] between the two policies?
[Ortega] I would even say it is only one policy; they are not two policies, it is only one policy, directed to sacrifice the South African people and directed to sacrifice the Nicaraguan people.

[Reporter] Mr Ortega, your talks with Libyan leader have been reviewed here. What is your opinion about the remarks by the Libyan leader regarding his proposal to act in situations similar to the ones your country is facing?
[Ortega] We have good relations with Libya, we believe that the Libyan people have been victims of terrorist attacks by the U.S. Government, and we believe that the United States should cease this kind of policy and promote peace.

[Reporter] You have not answered my question about what Al-Qadhdhafi said regarding the ineffectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement when it comes to adopting measures on policies such as those adopted by the United States.
[Ortega] International organizations — including the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement — are legal and moral tools, and their effectiveness depends on the receptiveness that moral and legal demands may have. That is, practically speaking, there is very little that these organizations can enforce.

I believe, however, that moral and legal force are a powerful tool. Here, at this eighth summit, we are sure the resolutions that will come out of it will further strengthen the most important principles of the movement. They will deal with specific topics and sources of conflict, such as the cases of Libya, South Africa, and Nicaragua. When resolutions are clear and categorical, they become a very strong political and moral element that cannot be ignored by those who promote policies that go against international law.

[Reporter] Companero Ortega, if there is a U.S. attack on your country, will you join the Eastern bloc, that is, the Soviets? Also, what measures would you take against Honduras for supporting the Contras?

[Ortega] We are in the center of the American continent, of the American continent. We are defending a revolution that has entrenched itself in Latin America and is backed by Latin America, but that finds its main support in its own force. We have been preparing the people, we have been giving arms to the people, to be ready to face, resist, and defeat any eventual direct intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua.

This means that Nicaragua will defend itself with the strength, blood, and firmness of the Nicaraguan people. We are not expecting foreign troops to come to Nicaragua's aid. Our troops will be 3.5 million Nicaraguans. An intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua will result in generalized warfare in Central America. This is a fact. In Central America there is a fighting tradition, and this would not be the first time that the Central American people rise against intervention by U.S. troops.

The people of Nicaragua are an armed people and there lies its strength and its trust that if an intervention does take place it will be defeated.

[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] Now President Daniel Ortega is being asked about a future meeting of nonaligned ministers and whether or not Nicaragua would be willing to host that meeting, during which it would be decided what country will serve as the new host of the Nonaligned Movement, in 1989. Let's hear Companero Daniel's answer to this question.
[Ortega] Nicaragua is not seeking to host the ministerial meeting. It endorses the DPRK as host of the ministerial meeting. Nicaragua made its position on this clear during the discussion of that topic last night.

Concerning the final decision on when the site of the next conference will be decided, it will be several hours before the resolution is released.

[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] An African nation reporter asked Companero President Daniel whether there are Angolan troops in Nicaragua backing the EPS struggle against the mercenary bands.
[Ortega] The U.S. Government continues to launch many misinformation campaigns to justify its aggression against Nicaragua. The Angolan troops that are in Nicaragua are the solidarity afforded us by the Angolan people by facing and defeating in their own country the mercenary forces that Reagan sends.

The possibility exists that the U.S. Government, in view of the defeat the mercenary forces are sustaining in Nicaragua, will want to send UNITA mercenaries to Central America. However, that would be ridiculous, because UNITA is being defeated here, and they would go there also to be defeated.

One more.

[Reporter] Mr President: You surprised the world when you discussed Reagan's appropriation of funds for the Contras. How is it possible that you are asking the [U.S.] Congress to support you now, when it is supporting Reagan's request for funds for the Contras?
[Ortega] I said that the U.S. Government, President Reagan, and the U.S. Congress must take note of what is being said here. They must listen to the opinion of 101 countries that are telling the United States that its policy is wrong and condemnable, and that it must change. One must also keep in mind that although

President Reagan obtained a favorable vote in the Congress, the Congress is still divided. The margin of victory was narrow: 221 votes in favor of sending arms, advisers, and funds, against 212 votes opposing the action. In the Senate the vote was 57 to 43. This shows that the U.S. people do not support this policy. They repudiate it. Sixty-two percent of the U.S. public rejects the U.S Government's terrorist policy.

[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] President Ortega is being asked about the host country for the ninth summit conference in 1989.

[Ortega] The [Nonaligned] Movement has not discussed this. There were many topics to discuss. One of the main ones, the principal one, was South Africa and Namibia. Many countries at the summit have declared themselves in favor of Nicaragua being host. There is, however, another candidate: Indonesia. But as the seat was in Asia not long ago, and then passed on to Africa, according to a consensus in the movement regarding rotating the seat according to regions it is Latin America's turn to host the conference. The only Latin American candidate is Nicaragua. The only candidate that has been mentioned during the discussions is Nicaragua. Indonesia was proposed only by Indonesia itself. Meanwhile, many countries endorsed Nicaragua. The fact that a decision on the host country has not been made today does not mean that Nicaragua is being denied the seat. A consensus in favor of Nicaragua is building. We are certain that Nicaragua will be the seat of the ninth summit conference.

Declaration Condemns Contra Funding

MB061234 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries reacted with indignation to the recent decision of the United States in providing the Nicaraguan contras with $100 million, describing this action as immoral and illegal. The political declaration of the Eighth Nonaligned Aummit on the situation in Nicaragua and Central America is extremely harsh against the U.S. Administration. The political declaration which, according to AIM, has been approved, regards the contras as a mercenary army and states that the $100 million given by the United States constitute a flagrant act of aggression against Nicaragua and the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. A new paragraph, introduced in the original version of the political declaration, says the heads of state and government condemn the United States for allowing the open participation of CIA in Contra leadership as well as the participation of advisers from the U.S. Armed Forces special forces in the training of mercenary forces. The political declaration involves the United States in a wider plan of destabilization and overthrowing of the Nicaraguan Government.

The heads of state and government also condemned use of Nicaragua's neighboring countries as bases of aggression by mercenary groups, in a reference to Honduras, which has been used as a springboard for a U.S. attack through the contras.

The heads of state and government, the declaration says, reiterate their firm solidarity with Nicaragua and demand immediate suspension of all threats and hostile acts against that country, including attacks, financing of mercenary groups by the U.S. Congress, and the coercive economic measures adopted against the people and government of that country, measures which are aimed at toppling the legitimate Government of Nicaragua, thus increasing the risk of a generalized conflict.

The leaders of the nonaligned countries appealed to all countries to provide all necessary assistance to Nicaragua. The heads of state and governemnt said the United States have the duty of paying compensation to Nicaragua and begin a process of negotiations with the government of President Daniel Ortega.

Kiprianou on Summit Results

NC071354 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek
1030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] In a statement in Harare, President Kiprianou expressed complete satisfaction with the paragraphs of the nonaligned summit's declaration which refer to Cyprus. He also noted his satisfaction with the results of the summit which pertain to Cyprus and its problem in general. The decisions made in Harare, President Kiprianou notes in his statement, reflect the extent to which the movement is in solidarity with Cyprus. At the same time, they prove the respect Cyprus has won within the Nonaligned Movement, of which it is a founding member, with its consistency and struggle.

The president adds that the declaration's paragraphs on Cyprus contain all elements to provide a true picture of the Cyprus problem and to absolutely vindicate the positions held by the Cyprus Government. At the same time, they affirm that it is only possible to have a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem through the implementation of UN resolutions and respect for its charter.

Kiprianou notes that in the last paragraph of the declaration's remarks on Cyprus, the summit participants demand the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions which are in complete agreement with the declarations of the nonaligned on Cyprus.

In his statement, the president also stresses that the conference's unanimous decision to hold the next Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers meeting in Cyprus is significant. It is a practical demonstration of the movement's solidarity with the just cause of Cyprus. This decision has great political significance, President Kiprianou adds. It proves the strong support and prestige which Cyprus has within the Nonaligned Movement, something which he also ascertained during his constant and fruitful contacts with the leaders of states and governments attending the conference.

The presence of more than 100 Nonaligned Movement ministers in Cyprus to attend a conference will be a historically significant event for our country and the struggle it is waging. In conclusion, the president emphasizes that our struggle will continue with determination, will, faith, and consistency to ensure that a just and viable solution for the Cyprus problem will emerge as soon as possible, a solution based on UN resolutions as foreseen in the Nonaligned Movement's final communique.

Doe Supports Anti-RSA Sanctions

AB071252 Dakar PANA in French
1436 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (PANA) — President Doe stated on Friday [5 Sep] that Liberia favored sanctions against South Africa but with some reservations, he specified during a news conference, about the international authority that would be entitled "to see to the effective implementation of the sanctions" and the ability of the Harare summit to adopt "firm resolution committing all the nonaligned countries."

Speaking of certain countries that condemned the U.S. policy in the world, the Liberian head of state was of the view that such stands were not "normal" since people forget to condemn the Soviet Union. "All those who criticize the United States receive substantial assistance from this country," he added.

President Samuel Doe remarked that "as members of the Nonaligned Movement we had to put the two superpowers — The United States and the Soviet Union — in the same boat." "Those who did not criticize the Soviets are aligned behind them," he stated.

President Samuel Doe then wondered why Colonel al-Qadhdhafi did not mention Liberia when he condemned the African countries that restablished diplomatic relations with Israel. He pointed out in this regard that his country had the right to have relations with "whom he wants."

President Samuel Doe had earlier denied the rumors of a coup d'etat circulating in Harare. At the beginning of the news conference, he had stated that his country was now living under a democratic regime as provided for in the new constitution.

Dos Santos Seeks Beira Assistance

MB061859 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Frontline States have expressed hope that the nonaligned proposed action plan to counter the effects of sanctions against South Africa will facilitate the rehabilitation of the Beir corridor. Speaking to the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in Harare today, Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos said the plan will also facilitate the rehabilitation of the Benguela line, Lobito and Maputo ports, as well improve communications. The Angolan president, in Zimbabwe to attend the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, said apart from problems of (?dissent), nonaligned countries should also help Frontline States with improving their transports systems.

Bangladesh Urges RSA Isolation

BK061001 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury has called upon the nonaligned conference to sever all relations with racist South Africa for bringing an end to apartheid and ensuring early independence of Namibia. The prime minister, who is leading the Bangladesh delegation, was addressing the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare yesterday. He also stressed the need for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. The prime minister expressed Bangladesh's solidarity with the Frontline States and extended all out support [words indistinct] development cooperation conference.

Condemning Zionism, he also called for an international peace conference on the Middle East with the PLO's participation so that the Palestinian people can return to their lost homeland. Mr Mizanur Chowdhury urged both Iraq and Iran to end the devastating war and stressed the need for ceaseless efforts by the Nonaligned Movement for an honorable solution of the crisis.

He said the people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea must be given the opportunity to determine their own choice of governments without outside intervention. The prime minister also called for complete disarmament and said the production and development of chemical and nuclear weapons must be banned. Mr Mizanur Chowdhury renewed Bangladesh's commitment to the principles of nonalignment based on total opposition to injustice and oppression around the world.

The prime minister congratulated the Zimbabwe prime minister, Robert Mugabe, for his becoming the chairman of the movement and conveyed fraternal greetings from President Ershad for the success of teh summit.

Referring to the formation of the SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] he said it has ushered in a new process for peace and cooperation among the South Asian nations.

Panama's Esquivel on Canal Issues

PA062347 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish
5 Sep 86 pp 14, 10

[Special report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpt] Harare — Robert Mugabe, president of the Nonaligned Movement, today supported Panamanian Vice President Roderick Esquivel's call for support against the factions in the United States who oppose the complete turnover of the control and administration of the Panama Canal by the year 2000.

After hearing the Panamanian vice president's speech to the plenary this morning, Mugabe urged the summit delegates to support Panama "because it needs our support in demanding compliance with the canal treaties." He also invited them to sign the treaty on the canal's neutrality.

In his speech, Esquivel criticized the existence of forces within the United States that "are attacking Panama because they do not want to see the canal managed, operated and defended by Panamanians: a neutral canal efficiently and harmoniously serving all the countries in the world without any distinctions."

Esquivel then outlined the actions carried out by the U.S. Government regarding the canal's administration which violate the agreements with Panama. He centered his claim on Law 96-70 that "makes the norms of international law subject to the interpretation of the party that has the power to impose its will." "One of the countries that agreed on the joint administration of the canal can decide everything unilaterally," he stressed.

"The treaties, which should have ended a situation of colonialism in the canal, for which Panamanians have struggled since the beginning of the Republic, now present us with a new struggle, because of Law 96-70," Esquivel said. He noted that bookeeping practices and U.S. labor policies have deprived Panama of receiving $54 million since 1979.

Esquivel criticized the U.S. Government's stubborn attitude in not complying with the agreements concerning improvements to the canal, such as the widening of the Gaillard Cut, as well as preventing Panamanians from occupying technical and executive positions in necessary proportions to guarantee a smooth transfer in the year 2000, without any difficulties or complications.

"My government is bent on having the Law 96-70 abrogated or amended substantially, based on the agreement signed by the two sides. Panama would prefer not to have to appear before this summit to present to the consideration of your governments the fact that the Torrijos-Carter Treaties are not being complied with." Esquivel stressed.

Esquivel admitted that thanks to General Omar Torrijos — who in 1976 decided to incorporate Panama in the Nonaligned Movement — he now had the privilege of representing Panama at the Harare summit.

"Today, Panama not only reaffirms its adherence to the movement's principles, but also recognizes that they are necessary for its historical identity," Esquivel stressed, adding "it is necessary to express the Republic of Panama's profound and eternal gratitude to the Nonaligned Movement for its valuable support in the struggle to obtain recognition of its sovereignty and consolidating Panama's independence." [passage omitted]

Regarding U.S. attacks against Nicaragua, Esquivel said at the nonaligned summit that "campaigns that only seek to crush the weakest and to doom to failure their aspirations of becoming forgers of their own destiny have begun to proliferate under the disguise of high libertarian and pseudodemocratic ideals."

"If today they are trying to thwart the Contadora Group's efforts for Central America's pacification, if today they are trying to deprive Panamanians from assuming full control of the Panama Canal, if they are trying to destroy a vital source of wealth such as my country's financial center, tomorrow they could direct their attacks against any of your countries," he said.

"Panama supports all measures aimed at strengthening regional and international peace and security. Therefore, it is opposed to the arms race," he said.

Esquivel said Panama condemns the South African regime because it is a "bulwark of the most shameful injustices," and expresses "its strongest and most emphatic protest so that all victims of Pretoria's outrages will know that we join their cause and proudly follow the same banners."

Esquivel also expressed his support for the people of Namibia and the SWAPO as their only and legitimate representative; for the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's right to sovereignty over the territory occupied by Morocco; for Mauritius, seeking the return of Diego Garcia Island; for Madagascar's jurisdiction over the Malgaches islands; and Comoro's jurisdiction over Mayotte Island.

Esquivel supported the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, Cyprus' aspirations, Spain's recovery of Gibraltar, and the Palestinian and Israeli people's right to safety within their countries. He urged Iran and Iraq to end their regrettable war, advocated the opposing sides in Lebanon seek a joint solution to their differences, that the Koreans resume their dialogue so that the Korean people can be reunited, a political solution of the conflict over Kampuchea, and the decolonization of New Caledonia.

Esquivel said Panama "would approve any step that would lead to constructive dialogue between Cuba and the United States and the establishment of mutually respectful relations between the two countries." He acknowledged Bolivia's right to a path to the sea and Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Island, and South Sandwich Island.

"It is essential we abolish production and distribution of drugs to eliminate international traffic. Equal seriousness, vigilance, and interest should be applied against the criminal trading of drugs internationally and locally, because it is useless to go after an evil in someone else's territory when its proliferation is tolerated in one's own territory," Esquivel said.

Keshtmand Addresses 5 Sep Session

LD072356 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare on 5 September — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Esteemed chairman, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe: In March 1983 Zimbabwe for the first time took part at a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and free country. Today your country, under the banner of the Popular Front and due to the courageous struggle of its people, enjoys profound respect inside as well as outside the Nonaligned Movement. Only 3 years have passed since that date and your country has been invited to undertake the task of leading the movement. [passage omitted]

Esteemed president, heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, on 1 September we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Nonaligned Movement, whose first meeting took place in Belgrade in 1961. The unprecedented complexity of international relations, the creation of a Cold War as a result of the policies of imperialism, the formation of the military blocs and designs towards the division of the world into spheres of influence of imperialist forces were the reasons for the creation of the Nonaligned Movement which has now become a powerful force of our world.

This movement, which arose during the course of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, has been transformed into a vital force for newly liberated countries in their way toward the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty over their politico-economic affairs.

The Nonaligned Movement has played an important role in maintaining peace and peaceful coexistence and the national sovereignty and speedy economic development of the developing countries, as well as in making efforts for the creation of a new international economic system based on justice and equality, and disarmament.

To reach its noble aims, the Nonaligned Movement has struggled against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, expansionism, interference and supremacy. The movement has supported good-neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation between the peoples.

When the Nonaligned Movement was transformed from its weak status at the beginning into a powerful force in international arena, imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary circles embarked on a variety of designs to distract the movement from its principled path. These designs are still in progress. However, as a result of the movement's vigilance and consistent maturity, such vain efforts were successfully foiled and the movement became stronger and more united. Thus, the movement's princples and policies remain in place, and the movement has not become detached from reality. Our movement has learned from its experience that its effectiveneess depends, first of all, on the member's complete pursuance of the movement's spirit and principles. Let us leave Harare with the firm determination to continue pursuing the aspirations of nonalignment. [passage omitted]

Esteemed president, heads of state or government, in the DRA, we have taken great measures toward the consolidation of the national and democratic revolution of Sowr. Comprehensive and serious effors are continuing to expand the social pillars of people's power. After last year's convocation of Loya Jerga in which more than 2,000 elected representatives of all the country's nationalities, tribes and clans and social and religious groups from all strata of the people took part, the DRA Revolutionary Council approved the 10 principles on the national and democratic nature of our revolution. The compositions of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers were changed on the basis of the Loya Jerga's decisions and an extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council to include personalities representing a wide spectrum of ethnic, religious, political and social groups of Afghan society.

Simultaneous with these measures, the nationwide process of elections for the establishment of the local organs of state power were carried out. Similarly, a commission has been set up to draft a new constitution. The National Fatherland Front has been transformed into an authoritative organ for national reconciliation and unity of people. The PDPA, as leading political vanguard of our people, has increased its prestige and its political and moral influence among the people of Afghanistan.

We have noticeable gains in the economic sphere. Our people are engaged in the implementation of the first 5-year socioeconomic development plan since the victory of the revolution which covers the period March 1986 to March 1990. As a result of the implementation of this plan the national gross product will increase from 14 to 25 percent and national income from 11 to 26 percent.

No doubt these victories would have been greater had it not been for the undeclared imposed war which has drawn the major part of our attention and sources. The financial damage inflicted on our national economy approaches 3 billion Afghanis. [passage omitted]

Pakistani ruling circles have put that country's territory at the disposal of the United States for imperialism's use as a springboard and as arms store. Over 120 training camps for terrorists and mercenaries have been set up on Pakistani territory. High-ranking U.S. officials have admitted that 80 percent of the CIA's budget for secret operations has been allocated for the continuation of this imperialistic undeclared war against the people of the DRA. While the U.S. imperialists impose economic sanctions on countries like Zimbabwe, Pakistan is the world's third largest recipient of U.S. assistance generosity. This assistance is not aimed at saving the antipeople regime in Pakistan but at creating a regional gendarme to safeguard the imperialistic interests of the United States and to practice interferential and aggressive plans ainst the region's independent countries. [passage omitted] We will question the honesty of those who cry about the political solution in such societies, and we want them to hold direct and face-to-face negotiations to solve existing differences in accordance with the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement and the norms of the UN.

Esteemed president, we consider it illegal that some representatives usurp the right to speak in the name of the people of Afghanistan when they only have the right to speak on behalf of their own people. We severely protest such unfair and baseless efforts which are contrary to all internationally accepted norms and principles and to the aims of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

The DRA Government is well aware of the external threat being imposed on our country and revolution and has taken comprehensive measures to consolidate the country's independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty and security. Meanwhile, the government is untiring in its efforts to find a peaceful settlement of the situation deliberately created around Afghanistan as a result of imperialist, hegemonist and other reactionary designs. Our peaceful proposals of 14 May 1980 and of 24 August 1981 and our serious and constructive stand in the process of the Geneva talks are the best examples of our readiness to achieve a political settlement based on the accepted principles of international law.

Our mutual agreement with the Soviet Union that six regiments of the limited Soviet military contingent will leave Afghanistan for their permanent bases in the Soviet Union was another sign of our goodwill which gave a new movement to the negotiation process. [passage omitted]

Esteemed president, heads of state and government, since our gathering coincides with International Year for Peace, the issues of world peace and human survival should naturally come to our attention.

Following its peaceful domestic and foreign policy, the DRA Government will spare no effort to contribute its share to the consolidation of international peace and security. In the name of existing and future generations, let us join hands to reach this noble goal. Thank you.

Meets Angolan, PDRY, PLO Leaders

LD072118 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and the head of the DRA delegation to the eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the members of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, today met with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos the President of Angola.

According to a report by a BIA correspondent from Harare during the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged about the consolidation and expansion of the present friendly relations between the countries and important international affairs.

Comrade Keshtmand expressed the all-around support of the PDPA, the government, the people of the DRA for the courageous resistance of the peoples of South Africa, in particular Angola, against the aggressions of the regime of South Africa.

The president of Angola also expressed the solidarity of the people, party, and Government of Angola for the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the undeclared imperialist war.

In accordance with another report by the BIA correspondent from Harare, Comrade Keshtmand, met with Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme Council Presidium last night in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. Topics concerning the expansion of the existing friendly relations between the two countries and major international topics were discussed.

Al-'Attas expressed the all-around support of the people and Government of Democratic Yemen with the Afghan people in defending the gains of the April Revolution.

Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand also met with Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the PLO, last night. During the friendly meeting, Soltan Ali Keshtmand expressed the profound support of the people and Government of the DRA for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people against Zionism and hegemonism for their just rights.

Yasir 'Arafat also expressed the deep support of the people of Palestine for the struggle of the Afghan people toward defending the April Revolution against the designs of imperialism.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Addresses Summit

EA052128 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Speech by Haydar al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare on 4 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] This occasion is a good opportunity for our countries to evaluate and analyse the role of the movement in strengthening its increasingly positive role in the service of liberation issues and [word indistinct].

Mr Chairman: Since the holding of the seventh summit in 1983, the world has witnessed serious and complicated developments in which the international conflict has created tension in many parts of the world, imbalances in economic and financial relations have deepened, and international peace and security have been endangered, as a result of the persistence of imperialist circles in creating and escalating international conflicts and attempting to stop the wheel of history which is untimately rolling towards the victory of peace, liberation, progress, and development. This matter imposes upon our movement new duties which require all of us to take effective and practical measures to confront the increasingly aggressive desires of imperialism and her allies — the racist, settler, and colonialist systems.

The tense and explosive situation in South Africa, which resulted from the insistence of the Pretoria regime on implementing apartheid with the support of the United States, Britain, Israel, and some other Western countries who are providing it with political, economic, financial, military, and diplomatic assistance, requires us more than any time before to support the just struggle of the region's people, who courageously rose, resisting the police and oppressive regime in Pretoria, to work to strengthen the world campaign to combat apartheid which is truly a crime against humanity and an insult to the worlds conscience. [passage omitted]

We must work to expose the U.S., British and West German roles seen in [word indistinct] their attempts to oppose the growing tide of world feeling against the inhuman and aggressive policies and practices of the Pretoria racist regime after the failure of what the U.S. Administration has called the policy of constructive engagement which has encouraged and assisted the Pretoria racist regime to continue in its intransigence in the face of world public opinion. [passage omitted]

The PDRY highly appreciates all the efforts of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the socialist countries to support the Palestinian peoples struggle and to find practical, scientific, comprehensive and urgent solutions to the Palestinian question. We emphasize that this just peace cannot be achieved except on the basis of a complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land, including Jerusalem, and restoring all the inalienable rights to the Palestinians including the right to return to their homeland, self-determination and to establish their own independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO. [passage omitted]

The U.S. Administration renewed its plots, threats, and aggression and created more points of international tension and undertook aggression against the Jamahiriyah and threatened its sovereignty and endangered its territorial integrity. This is the most recent example of state terrorism. [passage omitted]

The issue of disarmament and the encouragement of international peace and cooperation have a special importance for the Nonaligned Movement's struggle. During the last few years, the movement and the United Nations and socialist countries have put forward a number of constructive and positive proposals but the prospects for disarmament, particularly in the case of nuclear weapons, appear dim because of the position of the U.S. Administration and NATO. [passage omitted]

The PDRY openly declares its support for the positive Soviet initiatives in this field aimed at strengthening [word indistinct] for the sake of establishing a comprehensive system for international security to guarantee cooperation and coordination between countries to save humanity from danger and catastrophe, particularly those proposals put forward on 15 January concerning the destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world before the beginning of the year 2000. We salute the correct position which the Soviet Union has taken by temporarily halting experiments with nuclear weapons. [passage omitted]

The expanded and increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean which has resulted in the escalation of tension and of the arms race not only threatens the peace and security of the coastal states and those of the interior but is a direct threat to international peace and security. [passage omitted]

Allow me to take a quick glance at the present international economic situation. It is causing a great deal of anxiety and threatens the emergence of great dangers and tensions that will destabalize international peace and security. The growing world economic crisis represents the most dangerous form of suffering for our countries. Its continuation and comprehensive nature were in fact a result of the intransigence of the capitalist industrialist countries and the lack of will on their part to contribute to efforts being made by the international community to confront the crisis in a comprehensive manner characterized by justice and recognizing the existence of mutual need and the international interest. [passage omitted]

My country believes in restoring equilibrium to international economic relations through establishing a new international economic order in order to achieve the following:

1. Review of the current debt of developing countries to capitalist organizations, countries, and banks to remove the heavy burden under whicht he developing countries are suffering.
2. The complete reform of existing unsuitable monetary and financial systems.

We greatly hope that our conference will be able to evaluate the activity of our movement and give a strong impetus to the strengthening of the activity of nonaligned countries, laying emphasis on their positive and effective role in the continuation of the struggle against imperialism, racism, and Zionism to achieve international peace and security.

We also hope that our conference will agree to Nicaragua's request to host the ninth summit.

SFRY's Hasani Addresses Session

LD011313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 1 Sep (TANJUG) — The Nonaligned Movement was born in Belgrade 25 years ago today. It came into being as an expression of a new, authentic view of overall international relations and the future of humankind." This was stated by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in a speech made today at a formal session of the meeting of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare. Addressing this gathering of statesmen, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

"Mr President, dear friends:

I have the exceptional honor and pleasure of addressing this distinguished, and in many respects united, international gathering on behalf of the SFRY the country which hosted the first conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

This is also an opportunity for me, Mr President, to cordially congratulate you on your election as chairman of the conference and thus also of the Nonaligned Movement for the upcoming period.

It is also our honor to have the duty of expressing, on behalf of our European friends, the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Malta, our common adherence to the policy of nonalignment and our deep conviction that its importance as a universal policy reflecting the interests of the whole of humankind is being borne out today, too, to the greatest degree.

Dear friends, 25 years ago today our movement, the movement of the nonaligned countries, was born in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. It came into being as the expression of a new, authentic view of overall international relations and the future of human kind. At an exceptionally difficult time — in a period of a harsh cold war confrontation between the military-political blocs and great colonial domination and exploitation — nonaligned policy emerged not only as a possible way out of this impasse, but also as a realistic alternative for a better tomorrow. Instead of military-political confrontation and division, equality and cooperation between countries and peoples is offered. Instead of colonialism and domination, the independent and free development of all peoples and countries: instead of sabre-rattling, active, peaceful co-existence. Thus a new epoch in the development of international relations began.

At the Belgrade conference, the visionary ideas of the founders of this policy — Presidents Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Nkrumah, and Sukarno — were transformed into reality. Merged with them were many freedom-loving and humanist aspirations, which were already alive in various parts of the world. Among the forerunners of our movement, the Bandung Conference, the tripartite meeting in Brioni in Yugoslavia of Presidents al-Nasir, Nehru, and Tito, the conferences of the nonaligned African states, and the joint appearance of five nonaligned countries of Africa, Asia, and Europe at the 15th session of the UN General Assembly, certainly have an important place.

At the first Belgrade conference, the Nonaligned Movement emerged on the world political scene and since then, it has made its own mark. At that time also, its main principles were outlined: an independent policy based on peaceful coexistence, support for national liberation movements, dissociation from any collective military pact, nonparticipation in a bilateral alliance with the big powers, and nonacceptance of foreign military bases on their territory. Of course, these principles were further developed, elaborated, and brought up to date at the Nonaligned Summits in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana, and New Delhi.

Owing to the essence of its principles, goals, and ideals, the policy of nonaligneme[illegible]t has acquired, relatively quickly, broad international affirmation and the movement of the nonaligned has grown into a significant international moral and political force. Many principles of nonalignment are based, to the greatest degree, on acceptance of the principles of the UN Charter.

In the work of the first Belgrade Conference, 25 fully-fledged member countries, 3 countries who were observers, and 24 representatives of liberation movements, socialist, and other parties and organizations participated. You see how many of us there are today. Throughout the world there are still more who in their soul and heart are oriented toward the policy of nonalignment.

Naturally, differences may exist in assessments of the road covered and the activities of the movement. I believe that in many fields, in implementing the noble goals set out, despite all the difficulties we have, more could have been done; but it is a fact that without nonalignment the world would not be as peaceful and secure as it is today. In the period of our existence colonialism has virtually been completely wiped off the world political map and tens of peoples and countries have acquired independence. Instead of force and threats from the powerful, sense and truth increasingly are coming to the fore.

With the resolute advocacy of the application of the principles and policy of nonalignment and active peaceful coexistence, the nonaligned have made a huge contribution to the removal of many war dangers and opened up new prospects and raods for the relaxation of international tensions and progress toward equal cooperation and development. In parallel with the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of foreign domination and hegemonism, they have been decisively involved in the final abolition of racism and apartheid, self-determination, independence, and the free development of all countries and peoples, the construction of a new economic order, and the most extensive democratization of international political relations.

Particularly significant is the contribution of the nonaligned countries in strengthening the role and the democratization of the work of the United Nations as a universal forum for the preservation of world peace and security. Thus, the nonaligned movement, by its permanent, continuous involvement in the construction of a just and secure world, has grown into an irreplaceable, non-bloc, independent, and global factor in international relations.

During the quarter of a century of the growth and coming of age, the nonaligned movement constantly has been exposed to various criticisms, suspicions, and intrigues from those forces that dislike its policy, but it has resisted all this and has affirmed convincingly its durability, vitality, and political maturity. Bloc syndromes are present today, too; one could even say to a somewhat larger extent, with the goal of diminishing or in some way redirecting the movement's role.

The Nonaligned Movement, however, came into being, is and must, as before, remain its own, with its own vision of contemporary problems and the world. We are neither against any country nor against any people, and we do not support anyone, but we are guided by clear, just, and generally accepted principles which, for the most part, are built into the documents of United Nations Organization. Those forces that affect these principles should reexamine their policy and not seek to blame the nonaligned for this. Experience has confirmed more than once to us that the aspirations for equality, freedom, and truth are indestructible and that they may not be concealed by any phases, attacks, or sycophantic words. The Nonaligned Movement did not come into being in order to be another world bloc, nor a reserve for those in existence [as received] By nature, it is the antithesis of force and domination.

Dear friends, from everything that has been said, it clearly may be inferred that the policy as well as the movement of the nonaligned does not merely belong to history, although it has already occupied a significant place in it. It is a universal policy which both today and in the future offers better, more equitable and humane international relations compared to all military bloc alternatives.

The policy of nonalignment has affirmed itself as an impressive historic value. It is an active, universal policy which both today and in the future offers better, more equitable and democratic international relations.

In this, of course, there should not be the least underestimation of the fact that each of our countries, quite understandably, has its own history, its own traditions, its own path of development, successes, and problems. In geographical terms, we are in different parts of the world, whch explains the significant mutual differences and in some questions, different interests. Nevertheless, greater unity and greater capacity for action are possible and necessary precisely in order to carry out our main tasks which bring us together. Everything that mutually separates individual nonaligned countries is far less significant and important than what unites us. In any case, in our fellowship based on the right to differ, there is in fact a unity of opposites which can be overcome by good will. It is in the interests of all us and of the whole world to stress and emphasize what we have in common.

In this way, conditions will be created for the more successful solution of all, even those very difficult problems that exist between individual nonaligned countries.

Such significant and far-reaching tasks are not implemented easily, quickly, and simply. It is vital, however, that the nonaligned countries, deeply aware of their role in this epoch-making process, have stressed their full readiness to persevere in these aspirations. I am convinced that this gathering of ours, the eighth in succession, in freedom-loving Zimbabwe, continuing what we have achieved so far, will confirm the lasting values of the policy of nonalignment and will make a new and significant step in further revitalizing its original principles and goals. We are convinced of this from the preparations that the nonaligned countries undertook prior to this gathering and everything that our esteemed host has done for the successful holding of this summit.

Mr President, allow me to end this address by quoting the words of President Tito, uttered at the first Belgrade nonaligned conference and which I profoundly believe are as equally applicable as a quarter of a century ago when the nonaligned movement came into being. President Tito said:

"Our material forces are modest and our possibilities are far from being unlimited, but our moral strength is enormous and today this is of exceptionally great importance ... [TANJUG ellipsis] Our goodwill and determination to place all our forces and capabilities in the service of a better tomorrow for our countries and for the world in which we live, have no limits nor obstacles.'"

Khamene'i Confers

LD080536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports on the meetings of President Khamene'i at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

The meetings between President Khamene'i and the heads of delegations participating in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit continue.

On the fringes of the summit, Nicaraguan President Ortega met and conferred with President Khamene'i for the second time. [passage omitted]

During his meeting with our country's president, the president of Congo thanked him for his active participation in the summit and the practical proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran in favor of the Frontline countries. During the meeting, mutual cooperation and the grounds for expansion of relations between Iran and Congo were discussed.

Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader also met with President Khamene'i for the second time. During the meeting, Mr Nujoma described the conditions of the SWAPO strugglers for our country's president. He asked him to convey his warm greetings to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the need for resistance by the self-sacrificing SWAPO strugglers to free Namibia, President Khamene'i stressed Iran's decisive support until they attain final victory.

During the meeting between Zambian President Kaunda and President Khamene'i, the need for cooperation and coordination between Iran and Zambia at international assemblies and the expansion of mutual relations were stressed. During the meeting, endorsing Mr Khamene'i's views and proposals at the summit, the Zambian president said: The conference has created great expectations among the people of South Africa, the Frontline countries, and Namibia. The enemy fears its outcome.

Referring to the similarity between the aggression perpetrated by the Iraqi regime against Iran and that of the South African regime against Zimbabwe and Zambia, President Khamene'i said: The same verdict which applies to the aggression of the South African regime against Zimbabwe and Zambia, applies to that of Iraq against Iran.

He added: If aggression is condemned, a similar action should be condemned; the two cannot be differentiated.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Castro, Gandhi, Zia

LD060856 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0310 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader yesterday evening received in Harare Cuban President Fidel Castro, Indian Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, and Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Zia Meets Kiprianou

BK031632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has met with Cyprus President Kiprianou who apprised the Pakistani president of events in Cyprus.

President Kiprianou said his government favors a united Cyprus. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told the Cyprus president about Pakistan's traditional and historical ties with Turkey and said that Pakistan, like the Nonaligned Movement, favors a settlement of the Cyprus issue through negotiations. The Pakistani president stressed the need for the settlement of the issue under the auspices of the United Nations.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Greets Cuba's Castro on Arrival

LD101952 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cuban Head of State Fidel Castro arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a working visit to our country. The Cuban head of state was welcomed on arrival in Houari Boumedienne International Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party; by members of the Political Bureau and government; the Cuban ambassador in Algiers; the ambassadors of a number of Latin American countries, in addition to members of the Cuban colony residing in Algiers.

After receiving a bouquet of flowers upon leaving the airplane, President Castro listened with President Chadli Bendjedid to the national hymns of the two countries, and inspected a unit of the Republican Guard.

'Political' Talks Held

LD102303 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid had political talks early this evening at the [word indistinct] residence with President Fidel Castro. These talks, which began immediately after the arrival of the Cuban head of state in Algiers, included the delegations of both countries. Moreover, President Chadli Bendjedid, during a ceremony organized this evening at the villa [words indistinct], decorated President Fidel Castro with the (?Afir) medal, the order of national merit. Previously, President Chadli Bendjedid gave a dinner in honor of the Cuban head of state.

LIBYA

Istanbul Synagogue Said Used by Israeli Intelligence

JN070534 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The final casualty toll in the Istanbul synagogue blast yesterday reached 23 dead and 4 injured, one seriously. When the explosion occurred, 31 people were inside the synagogue. [passage omitted on reaction to attack]

In further reaction to the blast, the Libyan radio said the Istanbul Jewish synagogue had been used as a center for Israeli intelligence.

JANA Political Editor Comments on Terrorism

LD102044 Tripoli JANA in English 1824 GMT 10 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 6, Shahr al Fateh 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The 8th conference of non-aligned states in Harare adopted a number of resolutions concerning the aiding of the great Jamahiriyah and supporting her and condemning America.

The heads of states and governments expressed their deep concern at recent events in the Mediterranean resulting from the provocative repeated attacks against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Such attacks pose a danger to peace and security of the region and the world as a whole.

The heads of states and governments referred in this context to the contents of the statements issued by the Non-Aligned Movement's [word indistinct] co-ordination office concerning this matter during its meetings in New York on Al Nawar [February] and Marikh [March] 26, 1986 and also the contents of its extraordinary meeting in New Delhi on Al Tayr [April] 15, 1986 following the barbaric American aggression against the help and co-operation of Britain.

The heads of states and governments stressed their strong condemnation of this unjustifiable barbaric American-NATO aggression which is tantamount to an act of state-sponsored terrorism, a violation of international law and the U.N. charter.

The heads of states and governments demanded America's immediate halting of these hostile acts including the military manoeuvres regarded as a violation of the sovereignty of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its territorial integrity, and which also subject peace and security in the Mediterranean region to danger and pose an obstacle in the way of efforts being made to turn the Mediterranean into a region of peace and security.

The heads of states and governments demanded that America pay full and immediate reparation to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the human and material losses it suffered.

The heads of states and governments declared their full support to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and their solidarity with her in defending herself, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The heads of states and governments declared that the air attack on the home of the leader of the revolution was aimed at his and his family's reputation, is a dangerous precedent in international relations and a vicious crime by all political and moral standards. This while the heads of states and governments take into consideration the responsibility of the U.N. Security Council in preserving international peace and security.

They expressed regret at the prevention of this council from issuing a resolution condemning this flagrant aggression committed by America against the Great Jamahiriyah.

The heads of states and governments of the non-aligned states decided to support including the issue of the American aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah in the agenda of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly because of the dangerous nature of the issue and its negative and dangerous consequences on world peace.

The heads of states and governments meeting in Harare discussed decisions taken by the American Administration against the Great Jamahiriyah which come in the shape of imposing an economic embargo on her and freezing her assets in America. They condemned these measures as a form of economic arms-twisting to achieve political aims.

The heads of states and governments demanded America to immediately cancel these measures and declared the solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement with Great Jamahiriyah against these measures which are aimed at squeezing her economic and social development plans, and endangering her sovereignty and the independence of her people.

The heads of states and governments of the Non-Aligned Movement called upon all states to take appropriate practical steps in supporting Great Jamahiriyah in overcoming these tyrannical decisions.

JANA's political editor hailed these important resolutions and said: "These resolutions clearly show that world public opinion and the international community who is really isolated today is the Great Jamahiriyah which enjoys this tremendous international support and solidarity by one hundred and one states of the world with two billion people of the world's population, aside from the socialist states and China, or America which has shown its moral, political and military decline before the non-aligned states which makes up two thirds of the globe. JANA political editor adds: The terrorism which America practices against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and which was aimed at the leader and his family last Al Tayr [April] has completely isolated America and put her in the docks, indeed America has become isolated even amongst its own Western allies and also amongst her agents.

JANA's political editor went on to say: "This is borne out by angry demonstrations all over Europe and the public opinion polls which reflected anger and dismay at the failed barbaric American aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in person, even the European governments showed their dismay and disgust at the senseless and irresponsible behaviour of the American Administration, its arrogant attitude towards them, its flagrant intervention in their internal affairs, its continued implication of them in its terrorist plots against peoples of the world and the sacrificing of their interests to serve its aims. [sentence as received] By so doing, America has lost them their independence and robbed them of their will and believes in a clear and flagrant attempt to turn them from equal allies to obedient servants of the terrorist American Administration in whose dictionary the words friend and allies do not exist for they are either slaves, agents or enemies.

JANA's political editor adds: "It seems that the American Administration has begun to come to its senses and understanding owing the falseness of its claims against the Great Jamahiriyah as it has been proved beyond any shadow of a doubt that America's claim and allegations are false regarding the existence of any evidence implicating the Great Jamahiriyah in the recent West Berlin incidents.

West German investigations have refuted claims of the American media surrounding the involvement of three Lebanese in these incidents. West German investigations have proved that there was no truth in claims about Libya's link in the Berlin operation or any other. This is also reflected by the statements of Larry Speakes, the official spokesman of the American black house in which he confirmed that he could not link the hijack of the American plane at Karachi airport with Libya, and the statements of Charles Redman, the official spokesman of the American State Department who denied that the Great Jamahiriyah had anything to do with the hijack of the said American plane.

JANA's political editor added when this reality became clear the world began to uncover the falsehood of the American claims and the fabricated allegations against the Great Jamahiriyah, this is a positive development and a shift by America from previous positions and a return to its senses recognising the logic of peace and the rising cries of peoples of the world. This shows that the American Administration has actually begun to see the light of truth based upon its commitment to morality and political principles.

The Great Jamahiriyah stands against terrorism and it is the first victim of state-sponsored terrorism, which suffered and still suffers from American international terrorism aimed at it and her political and ideological stands.

JANA's political editor adds: The Great Jamahiriyah cannot remain for long under sufferance from this terrorism and the world stands responsible for keeping America at bay so as to save the world from a disaster in the Mediterranean.

He went on to say: "The Great Jamahiriyah is prepared to join in any international effort to combat and resist terrorism and calls on the world to study the phenomenon of terrorism and its roots and the ending of tyranny, oppression and manipulation of the people of the world and respect their political and ideological choices.

We wish to affirm that the position of the Western world towards Zionist terrorism against the Palestinian Arab people and the massacres to which the people of South Africa are subjected at the hands of the racist white regime in order to give credence to its Western world's position on terrorism.

MAURITANIA

Ouagadougou Reports Arrest of Mauritanian Officials

AB081336 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Several dozen Mauritanian personalities, including about 30 black African cadres, were arrested last Thursday and Friday [4 and 5 September 1986] in Mauritania. Those personalities, two of them former ministers, have been accused of activities threatening unity in Mauritania.

SUDAN

Further Reports on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Sudan

SUNA Reports Arrival Statement

EA092009 Khartoum SUNA in English 1625 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum: [passage omitted] The Libyan leader said the historical Egyptian treason — he is apparently referring to the Camp David accords — made us lose a lot in Africa in our struggle against Zionism. All the African countries have broken off their diplomatic ties with Israel, Al-Qadhdhafi said, adding that some African countries have restored their relations with Israel because of the Egyptian regime's stance.

Al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed that Libya will struggle until the fall of the Egyptian and African regimes which recognize Israel.

On his meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organisation's leader, Yasir 'Arafat, in Harare where they were taking part in the Non-Aligned Movement summit, Al-Qadhdhafi said he did not confer with 'Arafat, adding that while all delegates were waiting for the start of the summit session, 'Arafat took the initiative and shook hands with me.

On the cancellation of the Oujda Agreement between Libya and Morocco, the Libyan leader said the Arab leaders are not capable of achieving the people's goals, describing the governments in the Arab world as weak.

The popular demands in the Arab world are unity and socialism, Al-Qadhdhafi said, adding that most regimes in the Arab arena are weak. They violate any unity attempt. He referred to the Moroccan king who violates the Libyan-Moroccan unity and conferred with the Israeli prime minister.

Asked about the Chadian conflict, Al-Qadhdhafi said Chad was opened to imperialism, American and French military bases and for these reasons Libya is supporting the unity government led by Goukouni Oueddei.

Meets Al-Mirghani

JN101550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep (SUNA) — In a closed session that lasted 2 hours, the State Council led by Ahmad al-Mirghani met with the country's great guest, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

Muhammad al-Hasan [words indistinct] announced after the meeting that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will open the door to negotiations with Ethiopia because it is a friendly country [words indistinct] within the framework of the current efforts to stop the fighting in the southern part of the country. Al-Qadhdhafi also expressed Libya's readiness to assist Sudan in all areas and to secure all its needs.

Receives State Council Members

LD101913 Tripoli JANA in English 1811 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 6, Shahr al Fateh 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning, the leader of the revolution received in Khartoum Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, the president of the Head of State's Council in Sudan. With him he also received Idris al-Bannaa, Dr Hassan Tajiddine, Dr Pasfico Lado Lulik and Mohammed al-Hassan Yaseen [all names as received] the members of the Head of State's Council.

Talks With Al-Mahdi

EA102052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep: Our country's guest, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, met with the prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at his residence in Khartoum this afternoon.

Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, minister of trade, cooperation and supplies, said that the meeting reviewed bilateral relations as well as the Chad question, on which their views were identical. The talks also covered activating and expanding bilateral trade and issues of mutual interest.

Dr Abu Harirah pointed out that the Sudan-Libya trade protocol would begin to be implemented in the next few days.

Al-Mahdi Discusses 'Hot Issues' With Leaders

LD091357 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 9, (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met with the leaders of the political parties and exchanged with them views on current hot issues particularly the situation in the southern part of the country and the economic situation. In his briefing to the parties' men Al-Mahdi announced that the question of reducing oil prices to alleviate the living burden on the masses is currently under study.

Regarding the foreign policy the premier referred to Sudan's mediation efforts towards the Chadian and Gulf conflicts, normalizing of ties with the Soviet Union and the coolness in relations between Sudan and Egypt. (Sudanese-Egyptian relations are currently witnessing chill tirggered by ousted Numayri refugee in Egypt and difference between the two sides regarding implementation of a commercial protocol signed by them).

Turning to the appointment of the regional governors who Mr al-Mahdi himself earlier said will be announced this week, however he said the whole matter was under consideration. Picking of the regional governors has been a theme of dispute within the coalition of Mr al-Mahdi particularly between the two major partners the Ummah Party of Al-Mahdi and the Democratic Unionist Party DUP. Both parties want to appoint the governor of the rich central region from their cadres. On the other hand the main opposition group the Islamic National Front criticized what it called the picking of the regional governors on a political basis.

Concerning the proposed amendment to the constitution, Al-Mahdi affirmed to the parties' leaders that these proposals have not yet been adopted by the cabinet and they were mere suggestions that put forth for discussion. [sentence as received] The amendment must be approved by the Constituent Assembly, (parliament).

Prime Minister Speaks at Ummah Party Rally

JN101100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 10, SUNA — Sudan will settle the question of war in the south either by peace and justice if it is possible or by force, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said.

Al-Mahdi, who was addressing a rally organized by the Ummah Party in honour of Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi who is currently visiting the country, urged the international community to understand Sudan's stance regarding the situation in the south.

We will not allow superpowers to affect Sudan's decision and will Al-Mahdi said reaffirming the Sudanese people's stand with Libya against any external aggression.

On the Islamic sharia laws, the prime minister said a compromise that will not ignore the demands of the majority on the one hand and not harm the demands of the minority on the other will soon be reached.

Rebel Radio on Attack on Government Force

EA101639 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] At least 32 Khartoum soldiers were killed and 60 others seriously injured on 6 September, 1986 in Bentiu when units of SPLA forces of Tiger, Tahrir, Kalashnikov, Hariqah, and Mutt Battalions launched a massive attack on the enemy's positions at Bentiu airstrip and the hospital building which now houses part of the enemy's force.

The attack which started at 2230 and lasted till shortly before dawn left a complete building gutted by fire and the following destroyed: Eight manned fox holes, an ammunition dump, a fuel storage tank in addition to Granov, Browning, RP-46 and RP-42 machine guns.

In a related development, another attack on the enemy's main garrison left the destruction of a large building inside the garrison. [passage omitted: Garang's praise for the operation, those who carried out the operation].

Rhino Battalion Raids Garrison, Destroys Building

EA101851 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] On 1st September, 1986, units of Rhino Battalion under the command of Captain (Clay Riak) Makol leapt into action, shelling and raiding Mongalla enemy garrison. Apart from heavy manpower losses, the enemy sustained considerable material damage. Our correspondent says that all the buildings including food stores have been razed to the ground at the garrison. Two Granovs and a 12.7 mm anti-aircraft gun were also put out of action. [passage omitted]

Government Soldiers Report Planned Garrison Mutiny

EA081859 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has released valuable information volunteered by both Corporal Sidiq Muhammad Dafallah and Lance Corporal Ibrahim al-Fadil Bashir. According to the two, the food situation in Bor Army garrison is so critical that the soldiers are feeding on leaves and other wild plants. (?Desertions) by the Army to Juba in small numbers are also frequent and morale very low.

The two also told SPLA forces in Bor that the former commander of Bor, who is an officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel, was arrested and sent to Khartoum after he had attempted to evacuate his troops to Juba.

His successor, the present commander, Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Ahmad, nicknamed Abu Sudur, was almost assassinated recently by a group of NCO's and men after he refused to withdraw to Juba despite the critical conditions of his garrison. The NCO's and men who had planned to stage a mutiny and take over Bor garrison and then invite the SPLA to come in are now under close arrest. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA has learned that the SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command has declared that it supports and encourages any deed by the NCO's and soldiers in Bor garrison to stage [as heard] control of the garrison. The High Command has assured the NCO's and soldiers at Bor that they will be allowed to keep all their guns and run their own administration if they take over the garrison and that ways of feeding them will also be devised besides determination of their new command with the SPLA. [sentence as heard]

CHAD

CDR Leader To Contact Other Opposition Groups

AB101621 Paris AFP in French 1320 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 10 Sep (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] which is opposed to the Ndjamena regime and which broke away from the GUNT headed by Goukouni Oueddei, is expected to "leave" the country soon to contact heads of other Chadian opposition factions, a spokesman of the movement announced in Paris on Wednesday. He said that the aim of this journey was not to become head of the opposition but to discuss a joint action program with the other opposition leaders, excluding Goukouni Oueddei.

Libya continues to support the Chadian armed opposition, but this support is sometimes more in favor of one faction than another. "We would like to assert our military and political autonomy after the completion of the first phase of internal reorganization of our soldiers," the spokesman told AFP.

Acheikh Ibn Oumar officially broke away from the GUNT in August in order to seek a new alternative for "achieving peace in Chad and making national life in Chad more democratic." On Ndjamena, the spokesman asserted that the CDR was carefully monitoring the increase in American military aid to Chadian President Hissein Habre, "who has always sought aerial support in order to reconquer the north, support Paris has always refused him."

Radio Reacts to Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Sudan

AB102157 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi [words indistinct] in the Zimbabwean capital he attempted to impose his point of view on representatives of the nonaligned countries. The repulsive suggestions made by the colonel were [words indistinct] and the majority of delegates at the conference treated them with contempt. Al-Qadhdhafi, who is usually widely hailed [words indistinct] was rejected, to his great surprise. [passage indistinct]. Needless to say, Al-Qadhdhafi left Harare with his tail between his legs.

In an attempt to [words indistinct] and to demonstrate that he is still a force to be reckoned with, Al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Khartoum this morning. In the Sudanese capital, the Tripoli maniac adopted his usual scenario. [passage indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi presented himself to the Sudanese people as the healer of all their ailments. But no one is fooled by the [word indistinct] masquerade. In fact Sudan [words indistinct], the presence of the Libyan president in Khartoum cannot destroy the multifarious relationship between the Sudanese and Chadian peoples. In view of their culture and the deep [word indistinct] which were concretized along the path of their joint history, the two people share a common destiny. The devilish attempts by Al-Qadhdhafi to destroy these historical relations are bound to fail.

Nevertheless, the Sudanese must act with caution because Al-Qadhdhafi is a wolf in their stable this evening. To dine with a devil like Al-Qadhdhafi, one needs a very long spoon, even if this devil claims to be the defender of the Islamic cause. The Chadian people are already grateful to the Sudanese political parties which have called for the departure of the Libyans from Sudan, especially from the [words indistinct] and our country. We already know that [name indistinct] who was prime minister of his country on two occasions, and who is very experienced and jealously guards the independence of Sudan, [words indistinct]

Whatever the case may be, it is time to prevent the [word indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi from destroying the friendship and brotherhood between the people of Sudan and Chad.

ZAIRE

Former Zairian Opposition Member Arrested

AB101559 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 Sep (AFP) — A former Zairian opposition member, Sebastien Ramazani, who lived in exile in Brazzaville until last July, has been detained by the Zairian secret service for several weeks now, a close relative affirmed to the AFP office in Brazzaville.

Certain Zairian refugee circles in Brazzaville, who confirmed this information, state that Mr Ramazani, 70 years old, returned to Kinshasa via Lome, Togo, after the High Commission for Refugees and the Congolese Committee for Assistance to Refugees had obtained the consent of the Zairian Government.

The same refugee circles deplore the "inhuman" conditions of detention of Mr Ramazani and affirm that he has been tortured by Zairian security agents.

The family of Mr Ramazani, former supporter of ex-president Patrice Lumumba, are solliciting the intervention of the International Human Rights Federation, Amnesty International, the Belgian and French Governments, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU chairman and head of state of Congo.

BURKINA FASO

Compaore Greets SWAPO's Nujoma on 10 Sep Arrival

AB102208 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma arrived in Ouagadougou this evening for a short visit at the invitation of the President of Burkina Faso. At the Ouagadougou International Airport, President Sam Nujoma was welcomed by Captain Blaise Compaore. Speaking to national reporters, the SWAPO leader mentioned his people's struggle and the active support given by the nonaligned countries including our country.

GHANA

Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed With DPRK

AB091520 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Ghana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today formally signed a 3-year bilateral trade agreement on convertible currency basis — that is whatever is bought from either party will be paid for in convertible currency. The agreement was negotiated during the recent visit of the vice premier of the DPRK, Mr Chon Chun-ki, to Ghana and the secretary for trade and tourism, Mr Kofi Djin, and the DPRK ambassador to Ghana, Mr Chang To-ho, signed it in Accra.

Under the agreement, Ghana will export butter, minerals, timber products, cassava chips and powder, cocoa beans, and bauxite to the DPRK. She will then buy machines and hand tools, farming machines, generators, electric equipment, building materials, and ferrous and nonferrous metal products from that country. Other items are industrial chemicals, mainly from the textile industries, glass and glass sheets, as well as light industrial goods, pharmaceutical raw materials, and fertilizers.

Speaking to newsmen later, the acting chief director in charge of foreign trade, Mr Bernard Agbleta, said Ghana's trading activities are based on open-door policy which allows her to trade with all countries, except South Africa, without discrimination. He said one important feature of the agreement is that a committee will soon be set up to ensure its implementation.

IVORY COAST

President Houphouet-Boigny Receives SWAPO's Nujoma

AB101735 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
9 Sep 86 p32

[Excerpt] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma was received in audience yesterday afternoon in Yamoussoukro by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The meeting testifies to the special attention that the "wise man of Africa" attaches to the cause of the peoples under white domination in southern Africa.

It is recalled that Sam Nujoma arrived on Sunday from Harare (Zimbabwe) at the same time as [Foreign Affairs] Minister Simeon Ake who represented the head of state at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Opposition Figure Criticizes 'So-Called Supporters'

AB102208 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the opposition Liberia Action Party, [LAP] Gessey Nangbe has observed that it appears to be the aims of the three opposition leaders to bring about tension and confusion in the country. The Liberian News Agency, LINA, said, according to a letter addressed to information minister, Dr S. Momolu Getaweh, the LAP member appealed to what he termed so-called supporters of the three opposition parties, including the Unity Party of Dr Edward Kessely, and the Liberia Unification Party of Gabriel Kpoleh, for [word indistinct] before rendering judgement on national issues.

LINA said the letter quoted by the Information Ministry also called on the three opposition leaders to address themselves to issues pertaining to their persistent refusal to work with government, their constant call for reelection, as well as the clandestine departure of LAP executive member, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, from the country. He then called the public to reconsider its judgement in supporting the opposition party leaders.

Mr Nangbe, in his letter, stressed the need for peace in the country, and said he is ready to hold a press conference for the public to see and know him better. He said he was moved by the recent stand taken by the youth wing of the National Democratic Party of Liberia against opposition leaders about the discovery of mass graves at Camp Belle Yeallah in Lower Lofa County.

NIGERIA

Resumption of Israeli Relations Urged

AB110740 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The question of restoring diplomatic relations with Israel is the issue that engages the attention of the *African Guardian*. The magazine believes continued diplomatic isolation of Israel seems absurd, since the reasons for such an action in 1973 have changed.

The *African Guardian* therefore suggested Nigeria and other African countries should establish a formal avenue with Israel as a prologue to the full restoration of diplomatic relations.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh Returns From Saudi Visit; Sees Financial Aid

AB101730 Paris AFP in French
1620 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Freetown, 10 Sep (AFP) — A Saudi delegation will soon visit Sierra Leone for economic discussions, Sierra Leonian President Joseph Momoh announced Wednesday on his return from a 2-day state visit to Saudi Arabia. Taking stock of that visit, General Momoh expressed delight at the cordial atmosphere in which his talks with King Fahd took place. He said the king showed a complete understanding of the situation in Sierra Leone.

According to the head of state, who announced that a group of Saudi investors would soon visit Sierra Leone, the Saudi delegation will examine a proposal for assistance to his country by the Kingdom. The 11-point proposal comprises financial aid to help Sierra Leone pay back its foreign debt and fight inflation and the black market which are plaguing the Sierra Leonean economy. Sierra Leone also asked for a donation and a short-term loan to strengthen its economy.

Finally, various infrastructural projects are envisioned, notably a highway link between Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea.

Guinea, Liberia Join Tripartite Security Talks

AB101503 Dakar PANA in English
1454 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Sept (LINA/PANA) — The justice ministers of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea have begun a meeting in Freetown, aimed at drawing up a non-aggression and security pact among the three neighboring states, a local newspaper reported in Monrovia today.

The paper said the Liberian delegation, led by Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, has propposed, among other items, that the mass media in each country should not be allowed to "sow seeds of discord" among the governments of the three states.

Liberia also wants the pact members to ensure that "dissidents" operating from within their respective borders are not allowed to destabilize the other member states.

The Liberian proposals tend to reflect the government's determination to prevent the recurrence of two recent incidents that led to soured relations between Liberia and its western neighbor, Sierra Leone.

Liberia nearly severed diplomatic relations with Sierra Leone when a Sierra Leonean newspaper alleged in 1983 that the head of state, President Samuel K. Doe had killed his wife, Nancy, and again the allegation that the "dissident group" which led an unsuccessful coup against the Doe government in November, [word indistinct] was trained and armed in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone has persistently denied these allegations.

Liberia ordered its land border and air traffic closed to Sierra Leone on both occasions, but Guinea has always mediated to calm the feud between the two ECOWAS states.

The drafted non-aggression and security pact is, however, an outgrowth of the latest peace talks held in Conakry last July between the leaders of the two countries of settle their differences as regards the coup plot.

The Conakry meeting did not only pave the way for the resumption of normal ties between the two states, but also culminated in a mandate by the leaders of Liberia [transmission stops in mid-sentence]

ANGOLA

Castro Ends Working Visit to Country

MB101627 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cuban leader Fidel Castro today ended his working and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola and was seen off by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the 4 February International Airport.

BOTSWANA

Guyana's Hoyte Arrives on 3-Day Visit

MB101202 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the Republic of Guyana, Mr Hugh Desmond Hoyte, arrived in Gaborone this afternoon at the beginning of his 3-day state visit to Botswana. Mr Hoyte and Guyana's first lady, Mrs Hoyte, were met at the Seretse Khama Airport by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire. The presidential entourage includes Guyana's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rashleigh Jackson.

On receiving his guests, President Masire presented the minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, the commissioner of police, Mr Simon Hirschfield, and the commander of the Botswana Defense Force, Mr Mompati Merafe. President Masire then introduced dignitaries on the reception line who included the chief justice, Mr Justice O'Brien-Quinn, the speaker of the national assembly, Mr Jimmy Haskins, cabinet ministers, heads of diplomatic corps, and the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantau.

The vistors viewed traditional dance performances at the airport before being taken to Gaborone Sun Hotel for a private lunch.

The leaders of the two countries will hold official talks this afternoon at the office of the president. The meeting will be preceded by that of ministers 1 hour earlier. The official talks are expected to take about 45 minutes.

Among the highlights of the state visit, the second by a president of Guyana, will be a visit to the world famous tourist attraction, the Chobe National Park on Thursday. Mr Hoyte and his wife will be accompanied by Dr Chiepe and will be received in Kasane by the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Kwako Nwako. In Kasane, the vistors will tour the (? national park) and overfly the Moremi Wildlife Reserve, either on the way to Chobe or on return. The evening ends with a state banquet at the Gaborone Sun.

On their last day in Gaborone, Mr and Mrs Hoyte will visit the Botswana Meat Commission in Bobatse, where they will be met by the minister of agriculture, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe. Around midday, the visiting leader and President Masire will be at Radio Botswana in Gaborone, where a press conference will be held. The visitors leave on Friday afternoon.

MOZAMBIQUE

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR

MB101158 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Mozambique and the German Democratic Republic, the GDR, signed a new cooperation agreement on economic development in Maputo yesterday. The agreement provides for the GDR's involvement in developing several industrial sectors including textiles, cement, and construction. The agreement also covers agriculture and the training of Mozambicans in the GDR.

The agreement marks the end of 2 days of discussions in Maputo between government delegations from the two countries. Mozambique was led by construction and water minister, Julio Carrilho, and GDR by the minister of mineral and metal industry, Kurt Singhuber. Mr Carrilho described the talks as successful, adding that they took place within the framework of friendship and cooperation existing between Mozambique and the GDR.

The GDR is one of Mozambique's important trading partners and cooperation between the two countries dates back to the time of the struggle for independence against Portuguese colonialism. The GDR minister said the agreement signed in Maputo yesterday reaffirmed the GDR's determination to develop further ties with Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Statement Condemns 9 Sep Executions

MB100951 Dakar PANA in English 0915 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Dakar, 10 Sept, (PANA) — The African National Congress of South Africa yesterday indignantly condemned the execution of three of its prisoners of war held by the apartheid regime of South Africa. The condemnation was contained in a press release to PANA yesterday, signed by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo.

This murder of prisoners of war has been carried out in defiance of South African and world public opinion which called for a stay of execution and properly recognises that these patriots acted as part of the national and international forces which are engaged in action to end a crime against humanity, the release said. It named the executed men as Sipho Xulu, Clarence Payi and Andrew Zondo of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] — the armed wing of the ANC. The ANC is leading a rapidly expanding war of liberation in the embattled white laager.

The release also condemned Monday's bombing of ANC diplomatic premises in Stockholm, Sweden, blaming the action on agents of the South African regime. The ANC termed the executions and bombing barbarous actions but stoically maintained that such action will only spur the ANC further to intensify the struggle for immediate destruction of this criminal regime.

Yesterday and today, Botha carried out acts of aggression, terrorism and murder. Tomorrow he will be nothing more than a forgotten relic of a brutal age. Victory is certain, the release said.

Vows to 'Revenge' Executions

MB101656 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The African National Congress, the ANC of South Africa has vowed to revenge the hanging yesterday of three of its freedom fighters by the Pretoria regime. The ANC treasurer-general, Comrade Thomas Nkobi, said his organization will intensify the struggle in South Africa in order to revenge the killings. Comrade Nkobi said the ANC will take up the offers made by Libya and Ethiopia recently to train and equip cadres of liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

The ANC official commended Comrade Mugabe's chairmanship of the recent Nonaligned Movement summit and expressed the hope that as a leader in the forefront against racist aggression, the Zimbabwean prime minister will help mobilize aid for the liberation movements from Nonaligned Movement member-states.

He also praised the efforts of South African churchmen in fighting apartheid, complementing the activities of the ANC and the movements in the country. Comrade Nkobi pledged the ANC's commitment to liberate South African masses, stating that some of the financial resources at the disposal of the organization will be used for this purpose and also for defending members on trial.

SABC Claims Mrs King Manipulated by Radical Left

MB110518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Mrs Coretta King and the Political Manipulators"]
[Text] An ugly phenomenon has been entrenched in the political fabric of South Africa. It is the phenomenon of verbal violence: a phenomenon that is not new to South Africa but has been cemented into place with the political manipulation of Mrs Coretta Scott King.

An advocate of nonviolence, Mrs King heads a center in the United States that includes in its title the words nonviolent social change. She came to South Africa as an honored guest at the enthronement of the archbishop of Cape Town and, in her own words, to gather additional information on South Africa and to have dialogue with as many South Africans as possible.

But there are, in South Africa, those who reject dialogue and who go out of their way to prevent visiting dignitaries from gathering additional information — from hearing all sides of the story. It was such people that put pressure on Mrs King to listen to and to see only what they wished her to hear and to see. In the process, Mrs King, the advocate of nonviolence, has become a victim of violence, of the verbal violence that is so ruthlessly practised by dogmatic radicals.

In falling victim to this political extremism, Mrs King was forced into a gross insult of a head of state. As a Christian, that is a matter for her own conscience. As a public figure in the United States, she cannot claim with any credibility to have fully met her fact-finding objectives in South Africa.

This is underscored by the actions of her hosts in South Africa in taking her on a conducted tour of Crossroads but not allowing her to see Khayelitsha. These actions followed a well-known pattern with precedents set by, amongst others, Senator Edward Kennedy, who also visited Crossroads but not Khayelitsha.

Mrs King — like another distinguished visitor, the archbishop of Canterbury — was critical of Crossroads. The harshness of their criticism can perhaps be faulted, but not the criticism itself. No one can justify conditions at Crossroads. And it is precisely because of this that a new town has been built at Khayelitsha: A town that has been developed at a cost, so far, of R139 million; a town with 15 schools, 3 community centers, 6 clinics, and 2 shopping complexes; a town built specifically to provide alternative — and acceptable — accommodation for the people of Crossroads.

But Mrs King was kept away from Khayelitsha by those who wish to impregnate in her memory — and in the memories of other visitors — a particular image of South Africa. The conditions at Crossroads are the result of an orchestrated campaign to keep people living their and to deny them the opportunity of moving to the new town of Khayelitsha. For those orchestrating this campaign political dogmatism is more important than the welfare of human beings. It is more important than human suffering.

The radical left has demonstrated to the world, through its shabby treatment of Mrs Coretta King, that it has turned its back on dialogue, negotiation, and a peaceful and Christian answer to South Africa's problems.

Pik Botha Denies Any Contacts with Renamo

MB101549 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha has said the South African Government has made no contact with Renamo rebels in Mozambique this year. He was replying to a written question from the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, PFP, Colin Eglin. Mr Botha said Renamo received no governemnt assistance and in fact the South African Government has taken steps to prevent any South African aid reaching the rebel organization in Mozambique.

He gave no details of the steps taken, saying that publicizing them may jeopardize what he called future government actions in this regard.

Le Grange Comments on Detainees, Unrest Deaths

MB110708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0701 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 11, SAPA — More than 460 detainees had been admitted to a hospital between June 12, when the state of emergency was declared, and August 28, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman for the department of law and order emphasised that the figure did not relate only to people detained under the emergency regulations.

In a written reply to a question by the opposition spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, the minister said the 464 detainees had been admitted to 66 different hospitals and clinics throughout the country.

Mr le Grange said it was not possible to say in terms of what law each person had been detained, or why they had been admitted to hospitals, "except to say that the persons were admitted in hospitals for various illnesses."

The minister added that the names of those taken to hospital could not be given as the "information is not readily available."

In reply to a question from the MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, the minister said that 1113 people had been killed in unrest-related incidents between July 1985 and July 1986.

Mr le Grange said some 456 were killed during the last six months of last year, while 657 had died during the first seven months of 1986 — 181 in June and July.

The highest death toll occurred in May this year, when 137 people were killed.

8,000 Workers on Strike in OFS Gold Mine

MB101554 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Eight thousand mine workers are on strike at General Mining Union Corporation [GENCOR] Beatrix gold mine. GENCOR's gold and uranium division director, Bruce Evans, says the strike at the Orange Free State [OFS] mine has been going on since Monday, and that talks are being held with representatives of the National Union of Mine Workers to establish the cause of the stoppage and to resolve the matter. Mr Evans described the situation at the mine as peaceful.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to hold a strike ballot at SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] I and II at Secunda. Workers belonging to the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union last night rejected management's final wage offer of 95 rand a month.

Urban Whites Divided on One-Man-One-Vote

MB110557 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Whites in urban areas are almost split down the middle on th future of the vote in South Africa. A poll conducted by Market Research Africa of 1,000 urban white adults shows that 50 percent do not want a one-man-one-vote system, 47 percent do, and 3 percent are undecided. The poll concludes that the attitudes are strongly related to age with the younger people between the ages of 16 and 24 in favor of universal franchise.

Anticensorship Action Group Inaugurated

MB110451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0142 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 10, SAPA — Leading South African writer Nadine Gordimer was elected to the nine-person executive of the Anti-Censorship Action Group [ACAG] at its official inauguration at the University of the Witwatersrand tonight.

The meeting, attended by publishers, writers, journalists and academics, adopted a constitution drawn up by a steering committee which had been chosed at the ACAG's preliminary meeting on July 9. The main object of the ACAG will be "to oppose censorship in whatever form."

Other objects include creating a sense of unity and purpose among those subject to censorship, educating the public about the dangers of censorship and defending, supporting and extending solidarity to the victims of censorship.

It also aims to embark "in joint action to prevent the extension of censorship, to work towards its evolution, to monitor the effect and implementation of censorship in South Africa and to engage in solidarity with groups opposing censorship locally and internationally."

Other elected to the executive were Mr Anton Harber, Mr Mothobe Mutloatse, Miss Dorothy Wheeler, Miss Pat Sidley, Mr Achmat Dangor, and Mr Mewa Ramgobin. Two other members will be coopted. The ACAG's formation follows the announcement of the state of emergency and publishers and writers expressed their concern about the effects of regulations which amounted to censorship and which they said led to booksellers taking politically sensitive books off their shelves.

WEEKLY MAIL 5-11 Sep 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB061646 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 5-11 Sep 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

The government has so far not released the names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations. On Monday the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, released the names of a further 786 Emergency detainees, bringing the total number of officially disclosed detentions under the current State of Emergency to 9,337 — 5,000 short of the estimate of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bureau. The government's list only applies to those who have been detained for a month or more. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC], on average most Emergency detainees have been held for about two weeks.

The DPSC, the PFP and other monitoring groups say the names of many of those held for over a month do not appear on the government list. For example, a Black Sash study of detentions in Grahamstown shows that 22 percent of Emergency detainees there who have been in detention for more than 30 days did not appear on the official list published two weeks ago. They said 47 of the 207 people from Grahamstown known to have been held for over 30 days did not appear on the list.

The PFP's Missing Persons Bureau estimates there are 2,000 people who should be on the official list, because they have been held for over a month, but whose names do not appear.

Other Detentions

A total of 153 people were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on August 24, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in Parliament.

Pass Arrests

A total of 1,146 people were arrested by Development Board officials for pass offences in the main urban centres between January 1 and April 23 this year, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, said in Parliament. A further 13,481 people were arrested by the regular police, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in Parliament.

Tri-Cameral Parliament

Legislation is being prepared to increase the State President's salary by nearly 50 percent. P.W. Botha currently earns R109,000 a year tax free — in addition to a range of "perks". The Schlebusch Committee has proposed that he be given R160,000 a year tax free. Two years ago when he "retired" as prime minsiter he was given R300,000 tax free. Two months ago, ministers' salaries went up 54 percent to R114,930 (not tax free) plus perks, while MPs' salaries went up 35 percent to R58,050, plus perks.

According to Professor Mike Savage, the cost of administering the new constitutional system has increased by 140 percent over the last four years. Next year the government plans to introduce a new layer of bureaucrats called "assistant ministers". According to the PFP's Research Chief, Prof Nic Olivier, there will be about 40 of these assistant ministers — involving an additional R3.4-million a year plus perks.

Namibian War

South Africa is spending over R4-million a day (nearly R1.5-billion a year) on the Namibian war according to Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO information secretary.

Unrest Deaths and Injuries

A total of 1,697 people were killed in the unrest between September 1984 and the middle of August this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in Parliament. A further 5,367 people were seriously injured in this period, he said. A total of 42 policemen and soldiers died and another 698 were injured.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, 1,997 people were killed in political violence between September 1984 and June 1986.

Township Guards

A total of 429 municipal "guards" had been appointed in 19 Eastern Cape townships up to July 10, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said in Parliament. He said they had undergone a three-month South African Police course at training colleges in Port Elizabeth and Soweto.

"Illegal Workers"

There were about 1.3-million "illegal foreign workers" in South Africa, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P.J. van der Merwe, said last week. He added the official unemployment figure was 702,451.

Strikes

Between January and July there were 331 strikes involving 177,661 workers and the loss of 506,870 work days, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P.J. van der Merwe, said. He added there were a total of about 1,700 industrial court cases were expected to be heard this year.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Drawing the Line (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); *Growing Up* (Dr James Docherty); *Local Authority Action Against Apartheid* (Sheffield Metropolititan District Council); *Pulling Out From Apartheid* (Paul Rutisauer); *Life's a Beach* (Rennie Ellis).

Unbanned

Marx and Engels: Basic Writing on Politics and Philosophy (Lewis S Feuer); *African Socialism or Socialist Africa* (A M Babu; unbanned for possession but still banned for distribution); *Thirty Years of the Freedom Charter* (Raymond Suttner and Jeremy Cronin).

The Publications Appeal Board has turned down a petition from Ravan Press to identify members of its Political Publications Committee. Ravan charged that this committee had abused its powers by banning Suttner and Cronin's *Thirty Years of the Freedom Charter* on June 20. It was unbanned on appeal last week. The ban on another Ravan book published this year, *Two Dogs and Freedom* (Open School), was suspended on August 18 pending the hearing of an appeal.

Prisoner of Conscience

Moses Mayekiso, 38, National General Secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] and leader of the Alexandra Action Committee, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on his return from an overseas trip three months ago and is still being held. He was born in Cala in the Transkei of poor parents who struggled to pay for his education. He was expelled from school after protesting against authoritarianism but completed his matric after working for a year as a miner in Welkom, earning 80 cents a day. In 1974 he moved to Johannesburg and started working as a building labourer. Two years later he was employed by Toyota and joined MAWU. He was soon elected a shop steward and later became MAWU national treasurer, before being fired after the 1979 strikes. He was then appointed full-time organiser in the East Rand and later Transvaal organiser. He played a key role in the formation of the Congress of SA Trade Unions.

Mayekiso developed close relations with COSAS [Congress of South African Students] and other United Democratic Front affiliates and was one of the organisers of the November 1984 stayaway, for which he was detained. Charges against him were later dropped. He has also played a central role in Alexandra community politics and heads the Alexandra Action Committee.

Information Bureau Releases 11 Sep Unrest Report

MB110903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 11, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"No deaths were reported, although there was a slight increase in incidents, with Soweto reporting the most. These consisted mainly of stone-throwings at vehicles.

"With reference to press enquiries concerning an anti-ANC publication printed under allegedly mysterious circumstances in Cape Town, the Bureau for Information wishes to point out that there would be no reason for it to be involved in such a venture.

"It's own publication, *Talking With the ANC*, has already been reprinted and is available at its regional offices throughout the country."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Political Polarization Not Needed

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 9 September says that the decision by Coretta Scott King to see President Botha "angered the Rev Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela, to the extent that they refuse to meet Mrs King if she sees Mr Botha." The editorial says that it is a "remarkably intolerant attitude, if not an irresponsible one in today's political climate. Mr Botha, however much one may detest his politics, is part of the solution as well as part of the problem." *The Star* believes that South Africa needs "honest brokers" who can "bridge the chasm of non-communication." "What the country doesn't need is more political polarisation. Dr Boesak's 'choose your side' attitude is what one expects from people blinded with revolutionary fervour, not from leaders of stature. Archbishop Tutu himself has risked his standing with the township radicals by seeking meetings with the State President. Other leaders, if they care about the broader national interest, should set a similar example."

Discrimination Against Asian Pupils

"The timing could not have been worse. Just when Mr Pik Botha Minister of Foreign Affairs is in the Far East trying to woo trading friends, news leaks out of a government decision to reinforce discrimination against Chinese and Japanese children," says a second editorial on the same page. School principals have been reminded that they need special approval from the Department of Education and Culture before they can admit Asian pupils. The editorial says that "it is dissembling to pretend this is mere reiteration of old rules." This shows a "lack of commitment to race separation in education. It is a fence-sitting approach that can only humiliate and alienate the small Chinese and Japanese communities while raising doubts whether Pretoria knows where it is going." "If the Government is too timid to let this little bit of apartheid die, what hope is there of finding the courage for bigger things?"

CITIZEN on Tutu

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 9 September says: "Bishop Tutu has as much hope of getting sanctions placed 'on hold' as the man in the moon has, for the simple reason that he had whipped up feelings against South Africa to fever pitch, and nothing can now stop sanctions being imposed. In any case, if the Government accepted his offer, Archbishop Tutu and those who support him would soon make new demands. For what they want is Black majority rule — and nothing less will suffice." The editorial says that the government is dismantling apartheid but that it cannot be abandoned completely overnight. "We have no doubt that a new South Africa is taking shape; that greater investment will hasten the changes, since the economic advancement of Blacks is breaking down barriers quicker than anything else; and that sanctions will not only harm the Blacks themselves, but will be counterproductive, since Whites, forced into the laager, will be unwilling to make the further changes that are essential."

Blacks: 'Force To Be Reckoned With'

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 9 September says that the enthronement of Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare have shown that blacks in southern Africa are "a force to be reckoned with. There is little else Archbishop Tutu can aspire to in his career. If there is, we are sure he would do it. There is very little the Third World nations can do about the evils of apartheid. We are sure that if the opportunity presented itself, they would act."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Archbishop Desmond Tutu has displayed again generosity of spirit, and the worldly naivete which sustains it, by offering to call a halt to the international sanctions campaign in return for certain political steps to be taken by — one assumes — President

Botha and his Cabinet," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 9 September. *Business Day* believes that the sanctions campaign has now acquired a momentum beyond the ability of even Archbishop Tutu. "In the meantime, government and its minions are likely to enjoy the effects of sanctions, if not the idea of sanctions: tighter controls over markets, wider powers for bureaucrats, opportunities for secrecy, grand designs to co-ordinate markets, import controls, the 'creation' of employment, and various kinds of grand social engineering." The editorial says that it is not surprising that the government has "so far ignored the Archbishop's offer. One reason may be the fear that if concessions are used to buy a reprieve, further concessions will be demanded for further reprieves. A further reason is that sanctions don't, for the time being, really hurt the ruling class."

DIE VADERLAND on Sanctions Plan

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 8 September in a page 8 editorial says: "The parliamentary unanimity in the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives concerning the selection of a committee to look into the implications of sanctions, possibly predicts a greater unanimity in South Africa." The editorial says that it is not immodest to hope that sanctions will at least have the advantage of creating greater unity in a presently divided South Africa. However, "at the same time sanctions can make the division between radicals and moderates even greater and make enemy forces more irreconcilable." The editorial says that "last month representatives of the organized private sector brought a possible plan of action before the State President. *Die Vaderland* believes that it would be good if this plan together with the elected committee would lead to a national sanctions board where all important political, economic, and military groups could be represented. "Such a body could create the necessary coordination and prevent that a survival attempt loses impact because the different sectors — with the best intentions — follow their own paths and in the process work against each other."

BEELD on ANC, Libya Association

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 September says that "those people, also in South Africa, who still dream about the ANC and propound stories about their struggle, can now know that the ANC is part of 'Mad Dog' of Libya...the 'Mad Dog' which guarantees the ugliest terrorism, has people murdered and turns his country into a symbol of contempt and ridicule." The editorial says that the ANC travels to the West and talks of democracy and protection of rights but in the meanwhile it associates with the devil. It must be apparent to all what is being planned for South Africa — part of it is already seen in the 'liberation' with burning necklaces and matches." *Beeld* asks whether President Reagan should not then stand strongly against the ANC whom according to Libya is one of its "adopted children."

BEELD on Archbishop Tutu

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans says that Archbishop Desmond Tutu should realize that there is great division in his Anglican church because of his political role, and that his pronouncements on sanctions have alienated many people. The editorial says that Tutu should not "flirt" with those who condone violence and with sanctions campaigners and then "make demands for the dismantling of apartheid." The editorial warns that "games cannot be ended abruptly. They can have tragic results for millions of people ... and that is surely not his calling." "True Christianity and righteousness should be his guidelines and not actions which will further divide groups."

BEELD on Nonaligned Movement Summit

A second editorial on the same page says that there was "a lot of hot air" at the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) summit in Harare. "Words did not cost the member countries anything. And deeds never emerged." The editorial says that the NAM summit could not compel any of its members to even impose sanctions. "That exposes the hollowness of all the grim rhetoric." "Is it therefore any wonder that many people do not rate such organizations very highly?" asks the editorial.

SUIDWESTER on SWA's Future

A page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Suidwester* in Afrikaans on 5 September comments on Administrator-General Advocate Louis Pienaar's remarks at the opening of the Windhoek Show concerning preparations for South-West Africa's independence. The editorial says that "it is important to take note of the fact that the inhabitants of the area do not need to remain prisoners of less responsible domestic and international elements. If all roads and alternatives have been thoroughly explored and there is still no realistic arrangement within the present framework, then there must inevitably be further efforts and together a responsible alternative explored." "Advocate Pienaar also pointed out that economic optimism and power are important prerequisites for negotiations concerning the country's future."

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Gives Press Conference 10 Sep

MB101707 [Editorial Report] Lusaka Domestic Service in English at 0739 GMT on 10 September 1986 carries a live coverage of a 2-hour press conference by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. The president begins by saying that he wants to discuss "some of the five main areas" connected with the country's life, and adds: "These, as you all know, are 1. political, 2. economic, 3. social and cultural, 4. scientific and technological, and 5. matters of defense and security."

In the political field, President Kaunda thanks "the people of Zambia for maintaining stability in the nation under very serious economic difficulties" and urges them to increasingly work toward continued stability. Noting that Zambia enjoyed "very good relations with many, many countries" regardless of ideology, President Kaunda goes on to say that he wanted "to report to the nation on the recently held" Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare, as well as on the frontline and SADCC summits held in Luanda.

On the Luanda frontline and SADCC summits, President Kaunda points out: "I reported to the nation that we had agreed, or rather decided, at the Luanda summit to invite President Ronald Reagan to come to southern Africa to hold serious discussions on the prevailing situation in this region" and adds: "Yesterday, that letter went to President Reagan. We now await his reaction to our invitation. We had referred that [changes thought] we had decided that if President Reagan could not come here, then we, all six of us, are quite willing, considering (?how serious is the situation), to go to Washington and hold discussions there with him and his colleagues [words indistinct]."

Moving to the economic field, President Kaunda begins by saying that this "was yet another critical area of our human endeavor" and mentions the areas of hardship, urging Zambians to continue with the efforts to improve the economy, particularly now that the government had established many facilities to reach this objective, and adds: "Therefore, I ask, I appeal, to all my colleagues who have retired [words indistinct] to take advantage of these facilities to go and lead a meaningful life on land and in rural areas. We owe it to ourselves to develop our rural areas." Applauding the good work carried out by foreign companies in the country, President Kaunda says: "I want to encourage many more to come to Zambia and join us in the fight against poverty and [word indistinct] of hunger, ignorance, disease [words indistinct]."

He then examines "the fourth area of human endeavor — the field of science and technology. Without an effective technical assistance in this area of human endeavor, we are going to continue to depend for development on manpower purely (?obtained) from outside Zambia:" He, therefore speaks of the need to make efforts "to produce some of the best scientists on this continent and in the world." "This must be our aim. It is important that we develop that system of education that will make us self-sufficient in the field of science and technology."

Turning back to the third area of human endeavor, that is the social and cultural fields, President Kaunda notes that the government had already carried out major efforts "to find a more permanent solution to the problem" of drug trafficking. With regard to culture, he says the party attached great importance to the field.

Elsewhere in his statement, President Kaunda notes: "I have to briefly mention that after the raids by SADF on Zambia, on Botswana, on Zimbabwe, the international community reacted very sharply to these raids and much as the South African authorities would like the world to believe that they respond to pressure from outside, I have reason to believe [words indistinct]. So, I want to warn my fellow Zambians that I believe South Africa will now change tactics, espeically for Zambia. I believe they want to go back to the system which they helped the rebels in Rhodesia to use against Zambia, to destabilize Zambia by anonymous circulation of messages which will be brought, posted [words indistinct], which will be brought into various homes carrying messages which will destabilize the nation."

"I am therefore warning my countrymen that before the end of this year (?I am almost certain) that South African authorities, the racist regime will resort to this method. [words indistinct]. I don't need to repeat that the nation knows already that South Africa trained [words indistinct] 100 dissidents. God helped us [words indistinct] and they were detained. They were tried but on technical grounds. They were freed by (?force) of law." President Kaunda goes on to note that "the Zambian society is a forgiving society" and mentions how some of these dissidents had "rejoined the party" and were leaders at various levels. Still on dissidents, he goes on to say that the Portuguese trained "Zambian dissidents because Zambia was regarded as a rear base of the MPLA" and mentions that South Africans trained the Mushala gang which took Zambia 8 years to get rid of. He adds: "I am making this (?outline) to remind the nation that South Africa has been at war ever since we became independent."

Continuing on South African destabilization, President Kaunda adds: "We have no military equivalent. We are not an equal to South Africa in terms of military strength, but we have something they don't possess — moral power, political power. This, that racist regime doesn't have. We work on the basis of love thy neighbor as thy love yourself. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Botha is not loving Nelson Mandela. Botha is not doing unto Oliver Tambo as he would have him do unto him."

"Because of these principles, because of our strength, political strength, these racists are threatened and so they must destabilize. They will act again [words indistinct] and determination to continue. Now, I'm warning my countrymen and all our friends who live in Zambia to take note that before the end of the year, (?we are going to see these things). I hope by doing what I am doing now, I have preempted their program [words indistinct]. But, how does the country know about these things? God guides us. We believe in him. We know he lives and we will try to do what he is teaching us. Whether we are Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Jews, we know God lives."

President Kaunda goes on to again tell Zambians to be ready. "Let us organize our Army, the small one. We should reorganize the Zambian National Service. We should reorganize the home guards. [Words indistinct] boys in the Army, Air Force can be used to train Zambian National Service home guards on a nationwide scale [words indistinct]. It may be expensive, a lot of money, yet we must defend ourselves."

Turning to the Zimbabwe Nonaligned Movement summit, President Kaunda notes: "That summit was a fantastic success; really fantastic it was. The first thing I must do on behalf of the people of Zambia, their party and its government, and on my own behalf, is to thank Prime Minister Mugabe, his party and government, and the people of Zimbabwe as a whole for having organized such a summit extremely well."

Pointing out that the Nonaligned Movement was "really nonaligned", President Kaunda goes on to hail the movement for what it believes in. "It is an organization that believes that human beings have a right to be themselves. It is an organization that believes that the [words indistinct] the superpowers must stop playing with our lives through the development of dangerous nuclear weapons. It is an organization that Zambia really supports, and we in Zambia are still nonaligned."

President Kaunda concludes his statement thanking everybody present and giving journalists a chance to ask questions.

Answering the first question in which a journalist wants to know the role that Western countries can play in solving the southern African problem, President Kaunda begins by saying: "If tomorrow, under one-man-one-vote, President Botha was elected president of South Africa, Zambia will certainly give him a red-carpet treatment [words indistinct]. But, so long as the situation (?continues), there is no way we can accomodate him." He goes on to say, among other things, that "South Africa is considered by the West as being of strategic importance." He, therefore, notes that "sanctions are the only remaining means that might — might, I am not saying will — might (?take us to eliminate apartheid). Why do we say so? Firstly, because we believe that they have an impact on the racist regime. Secondly, we believe that those young militants who, as I keep saying, are facing police guns with their bare hands, SADF with their bare (?fists) [words indistinct]."

President Kaunda outlines the conditions agreed upon by the international community to solve the South African problem, including the unbanning of the ANC and other political organizations, release of Nelson Mandela and other political leaders, and a serious resumption of negotiations. Noting that the West considers minerals, "as being more important than their fellow men," President Kaunda warns of a serious explosion if the situation is not solved peacefully.

Another journalist poses two questions. "How much longer can Zambia and the Frontline States continue to appeal to the conscience of President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher" to impose sanctions without the frontline themselves taking the same steps? "Why after 22 years of independence is Zambia's copper industry still so dependent on South Africa?"

In reply President Kaunda notes: "When we speak of sanctions, we are speaking of sanctions that would be meaningful, sanctions that will lead us for the better." Noting that Zambia and Zimbabwe could do very little toward imposing sanctions, President Kaunda mentions that even then, it is an "exercise" that the Frontline States would seriously undertake "if the rest of the interantional community says go."

As to why the Zambian copper industry continues to depend on South Africa, President Kaunda outlines the history of dependence on South Africa and points out that as measures were being taken to reduce that dependence, "racist Rhodesia declared independence, unilaterally. So, while we were moving away from South Africa to be on our own, we were required, in defense of human rights in Zimbabwe, happily today, to support Britain in imposition of sanctions at the United Nations; and so, we could not handle both Rhodesia and South Africa."

Answering a question on UNITA threats, President Kaunda admits that Zambia is "very close, very close indeed to the MPLA-Workers Party and government in Luanda, in Angola" but points out that "at no time, can we say, our colleagues (?have used) the Zambian soil for attacking the rebels." He adds that UNITA's threat is simply a pretext for South Africans to attack Zambia.

On a question connected with the hardships facing the southern African countries and how he views the idea of setting up a nonaligned force in southern Africa, President Kaunda states that that "can only be done on a bilateral basis." If it got the equipment from the Soviet Union as Zambia does [words indistinct] the Soviet Union [words indistinct] in these countries, the Reagan administration will come down very heavily on us, and governments will begin to fall one by one. That is a fact. On the other hand, we can't involve U.S. (?weapons completely) when [words indistinct] denied us those weapons in the first place. It is unethical for me to go to the West now and ask for (?weapons)."

Asks Companies To End RSA Imports

MB101958 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The President, Dr Kaunda, today urged Zambian companies to stop importing from South Africa and find alternative sources because that country could not continue to be a supplier whether economic sanctions are applied or not. Addressing a press conference at State House this morning, Dr Kaunda said importers should realize that events unfolding in South Africa could not make that country a reliable supplier to Zambia. He pointed out that even if sanctions were not applied against South Africa, the explosion which will erupt in that country will make it impossible for it to export goods to other countries. Dr Kaunda told the press conference that South Africa has devised new methods of destablizing Zambia following strong international condemnation of its earlier bombing of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. He said the new strategy, which is to be launched before the end of the year, will involve the distribution of leaflets and documents of subversive nature through various forms of communications to a wide spectrum of the Zambian society. [passage omitted]

Kaunda, Mugabe, Machel To Hold Talks in Malawi

MB102016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Leaders of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique converge in Malawi tomorrow for talks aimed at encouraging life President Kamuzu Banda to join them in their war to reduce the use of trade links through South Africa. Dr Kaunda disclosed this at a press conference at State House this morning. The president said in the light of the worsening situation in southern Africa and calls for sanctions on the racist regime, the three leaders are going to Malawi to explore ways in which they could work together with that country in (? reducing) trade from South Africa.

Dr Kaunda said the three leaders will seek to alert President Banda that the route Malawi was using would be affected by the unfolding events in the region. [passage omitted]

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israeli-Egyptian Summit

President Husni Mubarak's summit meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria marks the beginning of a "new era" in bilateral relations and in the search for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the two sides announced in a joint communique carried by MENA after further talks 12 September. The statement commended the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement as an example of the importance of resolving disputes through peaceful negotiations, adding that both sides must now focus efforts on reviving the peace process in order to resolve "all aspects of the Palestinian problem" and establish a comprehensive peace settlement. They proclaimed 1987 to be "the year of negotiations for peace" and urged all parties concerned to devote this year to achieving peace. After the communique was read out by the Egyptian foreign minister, Mubarak disclosed that the two sides "both agreed on an international peace conference," MENA noted, and he added that they approved the formation of a preparatory committee for such a conference. The Palestinian problem cannot be solved in 24 hours, he pointed out, but "good progress" was made at the summit. As for bilateral relations, MENA announced Egypt's decision to appoint Muhammad Basyuni as its ambassador to Israel.

Reporting on the outcome of the summit, Jerusalem radio said the two leaders apparently decided to "bypass" the Palestinian problem in order to make the joint statement possible. The start of the final round of talks had been delayed because differences on the Palestine problem caused difficulties in formulating the joint communique, the radio disclosed.

Peres had earlier told Jerusalem radio that his first round of talks with Mubarak was "very positive" and that "the distance that separates us is very small." He also informed journalists that he and Mubarak agreed in principle on an international conference, though "minor" difficulties existed on technical matters, according to *The Jerusalem Post*. Mubarak noted that the suspension of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has made it more difficult to promote peaceful efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue, MENA reported.

As for the Tabah arbitral compromis, Cairo radio viewed the agreement as a "clear victory" for Egyptian negotiators, maintaining that the end result was "completely in line with Egyptian demands for accurate positioning of the border markers." On the other hand, *The Jerusalem Post* indicated that both sides made last minute concessions on the demarcation issue after "tremendous American pressure was placed on both sides."

Commenting on the Alexandria talks, Jordan's *Al-Ra'y* said the "summit for Israeli blackmail" was planned by Israel and the United States in order to achieve gains for Israel before any progress is made on the Palestine question. The paper urged Mubarak not to allow this "blackmail scheme" to undermine Egyptian-Arab ties. Syrian newspapers reviewed by Damascus radio described the summit as "treasonous" and said it represents "an abandonment of Egypt's affiliation with the Arab nation."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit the Iraqi secret police headquarters in Baghdad during the night of 11 September, IRNA announced, adding that the attack was in retaliation for Iraq's air raids on Iranian residential areas and for its use of chemical weapons. The missile was launched by a unit of the Revolution Guards Corps Air Forces, according to a statement broadcast by Tehran radio. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio said the missile landed in a crowded residential area of Baghdad, killing 21 people.

IRNA reported that Iraqi planes bombed residential areas in Bakhtaran 12 September, killing 12 civilians and wounding many others.

Iranian troops had earlier launched a "limited" attack in the Majnun Islands area, Tehran radio reported, claiming that the Iranians destroyed an Iraqi battalion and took 31 prisoners. However, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said that Iraqi troops recaptured the only position taken by the Iranians, destroying the attacking force. The communique accused the Iranians of having executed Iraqi prisoners, a charge which was denied by an Iranian spokesman cited by Tehran radio. The spokesman said the Iraqi claim was a "propaganda exercise" designed to prevent Iraqi soldiers from surrendering and to justify "new crimes" by the Iraqi regime.

In the Gulf, Iraqi planes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 11 September, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses.

Lebanon

Another U.S. citizen was kidnapped in Beirut 12 September, Voice of Lebanon radio announced, disclosing that gunmen seized Joseph Cicippio, the chief accountant at the American University of Beirut, while he was walking to work. Earlier, the radio reported that kidnapped U.S. citizen Frank Reed was moved to the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in the Al-Biqa' Valley 10 September in a Syrian Army truck belonging to Hizballah. The radio also stated that a pro-Libyan group has established a camp in the Al-Biqa' at which Libyan and Palestinian experts are supervising terrorist training courses. The organization, called the "Revolutionary Vanguards," is reportedly cooperating with the group led by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal.

Sudan

Relations With Libya — Sudan and Libya will shortly implement a bilateral commercial agreement, the Sudanese trade and cooperation minister disclosed in a statement cited by JANA. Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued his contacts in Khartoum 11 September, meeting with leaders of the Democratic Unionist Party, the Islamic National Front, and southern political groups, according to SUNA.

SPLA Appeal — The clandestine SPLA radio broadcast a statement by SPLA leader Colonel John Garang urging government troops in the south to withdraw from their positions or to discuss peace terms with the SPLA as their situation is "desperate." Addressing the "besieged garrisons" of Rumbek, Bor, Bentiu, Tonj, Kapoeta, Torit, Akobo, Waw, and Nasir, he stressed that the SPLA will provide food and safe passage to deserters from the Sudanese Army.

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Reportage on Mubarak-Peres Summit Talks

Mubarak News Conference

NC111833 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1813 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has announced that he will have another round of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres tomorrow, Friday, in order to continue examination of all the issues which were discussed today.

At a news conference this evening, after his talks with the Israeli prime minister, President Mubarak stated: I can say that the signing of the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement has facilitated our moving forward to resolve the principal problem — the Palestinian issue.

President Mubarak said: In our discussions we focused on the Palestinian issue, which is very important to the peace process. He added: What we are seeking now is a way of driving the peace process forward.

The president indicated that discussion of some points had not been completed today and will be resumed tomorrow morning, Friday.

He said: We also reviewed relations between Egypt and Israel, which are proceeding normally.

Asked about the question of an international peace conference and whether it was discussed during today's round of talks, President Mubarak said: We did discuss this matter. However, I cannot divulge what took place during our talks until we have completed them tomorrow morning and until we have considered all the subjects due to be raised in the two rounds of talks.

In response to a question on normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, President Mubarak said: We do not like to use the word normalization. It causes us some annoyance, since we already have relations with Israel. We have also agreed to refer the Tabah dispute to arbitration. This promises to lead to progress in all issues.

Asked whether there is any disagreement with regard to Egyptian-Israeli relations, President Mubarak said: Our differences over this matter are not great and I believe that it will be possible to resolve this issue tomorrow, Friday.

Asked if the Palestinian problem has been discussed, President Mubarak said: We discussed the Palestinian problem as a whole. Our talks also dealt with the PLO. But I cannot give any specifics until we reach some results in our talks tomorrow.

To a question about the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, President Mubarak said: I declared a year ago that when we worked out a solution to the Tabah problem and referred it to arbitration, we would send our ambassAdor to Israel. I believe that it is time to send the Egyptian ambassador to Israel and that there is no problem regarding this matter.

To another question about his expectation of the summit meeting, the president said: The statement that will be issued on these talks tomorrow will give you an idea of what is expected of this meeting.

In response to a question about the identity of the new Egyptian ambassador to Israel, the president said: I will not reveal his name today.

Asked how greatly he desires to visit Israel, President Mubarak said: Why are you asking me this question? This is a matter for me and the Israeli prime minister. There is no problem in this connection.

On the extent of Jordan's willingness to participate in the peace efforts the president said: I cannot say anything about Jordan at this time. We are doing our best to drive the peace process forward. It is natural to consider Jordan as an important partner in the peace process.

Asked whether Shim'on Peres will address a message to the Jordanian king through Egypt, President Mubarak declared: I will not say anything now. Let us wait until tomorrow's talks.

In answer to a question on whether there is any way of resolving the Palestinian issue, the president replied: Ways to resolve the Palestinian issue are available. However, what is important is to have the will to find a solution. There are some problems with regard to this issue. We used to have the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, but it was recently suspended.

President Mubarak said: The suspension of this agreement has placed us in a difficult situation with regard to continuing the talks. However, despite this, we are seeking a way out of the difficulty so that we can continue the peace efforts. The Palestinian parties must, however, agree among themselves. All the Arab parties must also agree among themselves so that we may be able to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region. After that we will be able to devote ourselves to solving our problems and reviving development programs for the sake of our people's prosperity, instead of squandering our money in fighting and bloodshed.

Responding to a question about the Israeli position on the Palestinian problem and how close it is to the Egyptian one, President Mubarak said: I believe that we must work and endeavor to bring our views closer regarding the Palestinian problem so that we may work out a comprehensive solution through peaceful means.

Asked if the next stage will witness direct negotiations or an international peace conference, the president said that an international conference is under discussion, but that it will not prevent direct negotiations. We must be logical. How can we solve a problem with someone without sitting together? All the talks now in progress seek to persuade all sides to sit down together.

President Mubarak went on to say: We have reached a solution to our problem, which is part of the principal issue, through direct negotiations. The United States managed to solve its problem with Vietnam through direct negotiations.

Asked if the PLO's acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 would make Israel agree to direct negotiations with the PLO, President Mubarak said: If the PLO accepted the two resolutions, it would facilitate our task greatly, and Israel would agree to hold negotiations with the PLO within the context of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

Asked whether there are any encouraging signs that tomorrow's talks will bring good results, President Mubarak replied: I hope that these talks will have good results, God willing.

Asked whether the land-for-peace principle is still the basis of discussion and how far Israel is willing to apply this principle to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the president noted that Israel and Jordan have both made reference to it. He said: I understand from the discussions I have had with the Israeli prime minister and what he told me of his views on the Middle East crisis, that Israel on the whole wants to achieve a solution to the Palestinian problem in order to attain peace. The Israeli prime minister told me: We want a solution.

President Mubarak declared: We must help each other resolve this issue. It is imperative that we make efforts to resolve it. It is not logical to ask Israel alone to make efforts toward this end while we confound all moves toward peace.

The president said: I would like here to state openly that the declaration released a few days ago concerning the suspension of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has placed us in a difficult position.

The president asked how then would it be possible to hold talks and on what basis, adding: They earlier rejected the Camp David accords. However, it was they who sought the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Where is the solution now that they have suspended the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

The president concluded: Whenever we move toward a solution some party puts up impediments. There must be some flexibility that will help us to continue our efforts to find a solution to the Palestinian issue. Alone, we will not be able to impose a solution on all the parties and Israel cannot do it either. We must all cooperate in order to settle this issue.

Peres on 1st Meeting With Mubarak

TA120551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0510 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, after his first meeting with President Mubarak, from Alexandria; recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, how would you sum up your first meeting with President Mubarak, which has just ended?

[Peres] The meeting was very positive. There was no time restriction, there were no attempts to ignore the difficulties. I found out that the distance that separates us is very small, if there is any distance at all. On several issues we almost completely agreed on what has to be done and how to do it, et cetera.

[Ben-'Ami] Can you describe how the Palestinian issue was raised in the meeting, and what the positions of the two sides are?

[Peres] I think that what we can say for certain is that we are talking about a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and that the relations with Jordan are a key factor in Egyptian policy, just as for us the Jordanian issue is a central issue. There is a feeling that the PLO has been a disappointment with its recent positions; today there is less certainty that 'Arafat will change his way than there was several weeks ago, or even a week ago. There still remains the problem of the Palestinian representation, who will be the representatives.

[Ben-'Ami] Is the issue of an international conference, which you have taken care to raise recently, an issue that can be discussed with President Mubarak?

[Peres] Yes, certainly; the conference, its framework, shortcoming, essence. What is certain is that an international conference will not replace direct negotiations between the sides, and it will have no coercive power over the sides.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, do you assess that there will be a breakthrough in the area of normalization and bilateral relations between Israel and Egypt during this summit?

[Peres] I think the way is open, and there is goodwill. The Egyptians do not like some definitions, especially the definition of normalization. However, as I understood from the meeting with the president, the obstacles in the fields of trade, tourism, cooperation, have been almost completely removed.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you think there will be a joint statement after the summit?

[Peres] I am convinced we can reach a joint statement, but I am not sure the time at our disposal will enable us to accurately formulate all we want to say.

[Ben-'Ami] Finally, do you think it was really necessary for the two countries to hold this summit?

[Peres] Yes, definitely.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you.

Mubarak Hosts Dinner

NC111938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1933 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak hosted a dinner banquet this evening in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and members of his delegation. The banquet, which took place at Ra's al-Tin palace, was attended by the Egyptian and Israeli delegations and a number of Egyptian ministers.

Atmosphere Reportedly 'Good'

TA111825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] At the Alexandria talks it has been agreed that a joint communique will be issued at the end of the conference. This has been learned by our correspondent in Alexandria, 'Oded Ben-'Ami. The communique is expected to say the talks mark a new beginning in the relations between the two countries.

The Egyptian president is now hosting the Israeli prime minister and his entourage at a formal banquet in the Ra's al-Tin Palace. Earlier the two figures met for a first working meeting. It lasted about 2½ and at least part of it was held in private. There are as yet no details about the contents of the talk. However, correspondents report from Alexandria that the atmosphere at the summit was good.

Tomorrow morning there will be a second working meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak.

The prime minister's first meeting today was with his Egyptian counterpart, 'Ali Lutfi. After the talk, Dr Lutfi called for joint efforts to settle disputes in the area and said that the granting of self-determination to the Palestinians would remove an important obstacle from the path to peace. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also expressed the hope that the Palestinian problem would be solved. He commented that the Palestinians are a nation just like all other nations and Israel does not want to rule over another nation.

Delegations Specified

NC120925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 Sep

[Text] (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a round of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria this morning.

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs, attended the discussions for the Egyptians.

Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli Knesset Defense and National Security Committee; and 'Ezer Weizmann, Israeli minister of state, were present on the Israeli side.

Talks Resume 12 Sep

NC120909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who began a visit to Cairo yesterday, opened in Alexandria this morning.

The two leaders are scheduled to resume discussion of some of the topics raised yesterday, foremost of which are the Palestinian question and bilateral relations.

Problems Arise Over Joint Statement

NC121000 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, Egypt, Sept 12 (AFP) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, ended a two-day summit at the Ra's al-Tin Palace here at 11:35 A.M. (0935 GMT), an AFP reporter here said.

Israeli sources earlier said Mr. Peres was due to fly home directly.

Israeli sources said there had been some problems with the wording of the joint statement and differences over the proposals for an international Middle East peace conference, which had delayed the opening of the final round of talks Friday.

Ambassador to Israel Appointed

NC121107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that Egypt has decided to appoint Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni as its ambassador to Israel.

In a statement following the announcement of the Egyptian-Israeli joint communique, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Israel agreed to the appointment.

It is worth noting that Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni earlier held the post of Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel.

Joint Egyptian-Israeli Communique Issued

NC121048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1041 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — The joint communique on Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Egypt and his discussions with President Husni Mubarak was issued this afternoon.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, read the communique to journalists in the presence of President Mubarak and Mr Peres.

The following is the text of the communique:

The meeting which took place between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria on 11 and 12 September 1986 mark the beginning of a new era in relations between Egypt and Israel and in the search for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The signing of the arbitral compromis regarding the Tabah issue reconfirms the importance of dialogue and negotiations as a way to settle international disputes free from a spirit of confrontation and violence. It also provides a new example to be followed and built upon.

The peace treaty reflects the commitment of both parties to jointly move to strengthen the building of peace between their two peoples and to establish a comprehensive peace in the region which could lead to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, including the Palestinian problem in all its forms.

President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres firmly believe that, having referred the Tabah problem to arbitration, it now behooves the two states to concentrate their efforts on the revival of the comprehensive peace process. While viewing the signs of stagnation in this process with concern, they declare 1987 to be the year of negotiations for peace. They also call on all parties concerned to devote this year to the exertion of intensive efforts to achieve the joint and noble goal of a lasting, comprehensive, and just peace. President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres, together with the other parties concerned, will continue to make every effort to arrive at a settlement to all aspects of the Palestinian problem and to establish comprehensive peace in the region.

Following the reading of the joint statement, President Husni Mubarak told reporters: I would like to add some points, now that you have heard the joint communique. The Israeli prime minister arrived here at 1200 yesterday. We were not able to arrive at a final solution to the Palestinian problem in the last 24 hours. However, we discussed several issues related to the fundamental problem, which is an extremely complicated one. For example, we both agreed on an international peace conference. We discussed and approved the idea of forming a preparatory committee for that conference. However, some problems require time for discussion. We will remain in touch until we find a solution to these problems. This will help to secure a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem. Naturally, we will cooperate with His Majesty King Husayn in finding this solution, because he plays an important role in the Palestinian problem, just as we do.

President Mubarak added: There are some issues that require more time for discussion. We cannot imagine being able to resolve this problem in 24 hours. However, we have made good progress, and we will continue to do so until peace reigns throughout the region.

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres then spoke, thanking President Husni Mubarak for the warm reception accorded him and for his continuous efforts to establish peace in the Middle East and to bolster the two countries' relations.

Peres said: Let me say that my only comment is that our sole common enemy is the time factor. Had we had more time, we would have made more progress. It is my personal opinion that direct contacts can lead to greater understanding of these complicated problems.

Peres added: We thank the president for the reception he accorded us and for the good atmosphere and broad understanding that allowed us to cover so many topics. We look forward to further cooperation in the future. Thank you.

Summit Statement Avoids Palestinian Issue

TA120954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
09320 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The joint statement to end the talks between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak is being announced in Alexandria currently. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports from Alexandria:

[Ben-'Ami] Two minutes ago the Egyptian foreign minister, Prime Minister Peres, and President Mubarak came out of the small room in the Ra's al-Tin Palace. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid began reading the joint statement, which is being published on behalf of the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister. The Egyptian foreign minister is reading the statement this very minute. I will give you the main points:

On the Palestinian issue, which was the main bone of contention, the two leaders apparently decided to bypass the problem for the good of both sides and in order to make the joint statement possible. The statement says that the two leaders decided to act to solve the problems of the region, including the Palestinian problem -- the only mention of this issue in the joint statement.

The two leaders call for the creation of a consistent peace process in the Middle East for the good of the nations in the whole region, and declare 1987 to be the year of peace. This is the joint statement, which also expresses satisfaction with the meeting, as well as several technical points. However, regarding the main issue this was apparently the only way to overcome the differences and the different interpretations of Husni Mubarak and Shim'on Peres on the Palestinian problem.

Details of Tabah Compromis

TA120655 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Hirsh Goodman and Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Alexandria — The compromis agreement on the Tabah issue signed yesterday in Cairo at 2:30 a.m. was made possible by the magic words "approximate locations" — two words that took Israeli and Egyptian negotiators 11 days to hammer out. The compromis document, which has not been released at Egyptian insistence, is eight pages long and comprises two sections: the questions the sides will place before the arbitrators and the replies of the two countries to those questions. Israeli and Egyptian officials yesterday said that the arbitration process could take as long as a year.

For the past five days, as the clock for the scheduled summit between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak was running out, negotiators spent 18 to 20 hours a day searching for a mutually acceptable formula that would answer Egypt's demand that Israel name a specific spot where it believes the Tabah border should pass, and Israel's position that no specific spot be named since it is not sure where the 1906 border line is. It was not until 10 p.m. Wednesday night, after tremendous American pressure was placed on both sides, that the Egyptians agreed to the term "approximate locations" that finally resolved the issue. To narrow the term, Israel named two spots, 60 metres apart, where it believes border marker No. 91 should be.

Also under discussion in recent days was the question of who the arbitrators would be. On Tuesday morning, negotiators agreed to two international arbitrators, who have yet to be publicly named, and agreed that the two would select a third arbitrator. The selection will not be subject to either Israeli or Egyptian approval. In addition to the three international arbitrators, one Egyptian and one Israeli will participate in the arbitration. Israel's representative will be Rut Lapidot, formerly the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser. [passage omitted]

Peres Comments on Summit

TA120644 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani, Hirsh Goodman, and Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, at the end of his first day of talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, told reporters late last night that Mubarak had not tried to press him to deviate from the national unity government guidelines on the Palestinian question. [passage omitted)

Peres said that he and Mubarak agreed in principle on an international conference, but said that some "minor" differences existed on technical matters. Peres conceded that Mubarak still insists on the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, including the Soviet Union.

While hopeful that an international conference would be convened in the foreseeable future, Peres said that one major component — the Palestinians — was still missing. The main problem was the basic difference in viewpoints between Jordan and the PLO. "The problem is not in Israeli policy-making, but in the Arab world," he said.

Peres emphasized that the international conference, which after an initial meeting would break up into regional committees, would not have the power to dictate conditions or a settlement.

On bilateral relations, Peres said that they had been "rusty" but now, during the summit, they were rehabilitated. "I had not imagined that there would be such hospitality and warmth," he said.

Peres said that he and Mubarak had "talked about everything — just about" including the Iraq-Iran war, and Libya's recent offer to China for union. He revealed this last piece of information with a smile on his face.

Peres revealed that on his trip to the U.S. next week he would not ask for greater American involvement in the Middle East peace process and said that he understood the American influence in this point. "There is wisdom in reserved involvement," he remarked.

In the talks with Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lufti during and after lunch, both Peres and his Egyptian host stressed the Palestinian problem and the need for a comprehensive Middle East peace rather than bilateral Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Peres, edging close to the outer limit of the restrictive grip of the national unity government guidelines, stressed Israel's endorsement of the Palestinians' "right to participate in the determination of their future." Peres's spokesman, Uri Savir, stressed that the phrase was taken more or less verbatim from the text of the Camp David accords. But observers here expected negative Likud and Tehiya reactions to its reiteration by Peres in the current context.

Peres, according to Savir, also stressed in his talks with Lufti that the Palestinian "people" were like "all other peoples" in their needs and aspirations.

Lastly, Peres stressed that the "Jewish people, throughout its history" has never sought to dominate other peoples and had not done so in the past.

Lufti reiterated Egypt's standard assertion that "the Palestinian problem is the heart of the Middle East conflict." Lufti viewed the summit within the context of movement towards a comprehensive settlement in the region rather than merely as a step, however significant, in the evolution of relations between the two countries.

Lufti stressed the need for the realization of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and of their fight to self-determination."

Israeli officials described the talks with Lufti, Al-Majid and the other Egyptian ministers who participated, as being conducted in a spirit "of mutual understanding" and as very "cordial."

Peres, in his remarks to Lufti, praised Mubarak as a leader who combines the three characteristics mentioned by the Jewish philosopher Philo (of Alexandria). He functions like a "shepherd," a "housekeeper" and has self-control.

At yesterday's talks, Peres apparently proposed — for the first time — that the West Bank and Gaza Arabs be allowed to choose representatives for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation from among Palestinians not living in the territories. But Peres apparently qualified this by adding that they could not be PLO "officials." Peres is understood to have expressed Israel's view that Jordanian unwillingness to enter the negotiating process is "the main obstacle to progress" in the efforts to revive the peace process.

Israel, which seeks to set up low-level "working committees" including Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian-Palestinian representatives to hammer out a formula for a full-scale high-level negotiation, has tried to induce Jordan to enter the preliminary talks, but to no avail. [passage omitted]

Peres' Departure Statement

TA121134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Egypt and Israel have declared 1987 a year of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. This was stated by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a joint statement at the end of their 24-hour summit meeting in Alexandria. Prime Minister Peres is now on his way home. Further details from Arye Haskell: The joint statement by the two leaders was read to reporters after Peres and Mubarak concluded their second session held this morning. They met for 5 hours yesterday, and this is how Prime Minister Peres summed up their summit talks: [Begin Peres recording] I want to thank the president of Egypt for his warm reception, for his tireless and continuous work to bring peace to all the people in the Middle East, solve the Palestinian problem, and improve our bilateral relations. So my own feeling is that in our talks -- most of them face to face and of four eyes [as heard] -- we have reached much more understanding on the very complicated issues. [end recording]

Mubarak for his part told reporters that he and Peres had discussed the Palestinian problem but had found no solution. He explained that in 24 hours no comprehensive solution could be expected to this problem. More importantly perhaps, President Mubarak said that they had agreed that an international conference on Middle East peace should be held, but more time was needed to discuss other issues. He added that they would be keeping in touch to solve as much as they could. The statement confirmed that Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Muhammad Basyuni is being promoted to the rank of ambassador. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who read the joint statement to the waiting reporters, said that the summit had marked a new era in relations between Egypt and Israel. He concluded by saying that our common enemy is the shortage of time.

Peres Seen Off by Lutfi

NC121239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1229 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres left Alexandria this afternoon on his way home at the end of a 24-hour visit to Egypt during which he held two rounds of talks with President Husni Mubarak. Peres was seen off by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. The official departure ceremonies were conducted before the Israeli prime minister left the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria.

Ghali Interviewed

LD111912 Paris Domestic Service in French 1631 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Interview with Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, by journalist Dominique Souchier; in Paris — live]

[Text] [Souchier] In the 1700 GMT newscast presented by Pierre Weil, we will be talking about the Alexandria meeting taking place at this very moment between the Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak and Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres. Since the assassination of Al-Sadat, there has not been another such summit.

Good evening, Mr Butrus Ghali. You are Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. I have a question because everyone has repeatedly been saying since this morning that the Egyptian-Israeli summit has come about because Egypt and Israel have reached an agreement on the Tabah enclave. However, since the Tabah enclave is only 950 square meters of sand, I wonder if there are not other reasons?

[Ghali, speaking in French] I do not think there are other reasons, because for months there has been a political will on both sides to find a solution to the Tabah problem and to start a dialogue between the two states, in other words to try to reinforce the peace between Egypt and Israel.

[Souchier] In your view, what is at stake in this meeting? For example, will there again be an Egyptian ambassador in Israel?

[Ghali] No, I think the meeting is much more important than that. It is to create new momentum for peace.

[Souchier] In specific terms, what do you want? Do you want the normalization of relations with Israel?

[Ghali] No, in specific terms, Egypt has a unique position. It has contacts with Jordan, Yasir 'Arafat, and Israel. It is important to be able to use these contacts to try to start a new peace process in the Middle East.

[Souchier] You speak about Egypt's multiple contacts, but the last head of state to receive Shim'on Peres was Hassan II, and this cost him a volley of criticism in all the countries of the Arab world. Is this a luxury which Egypt can afford?

[Ghali] Yes, of course. We have afforded much more important luxuries than this. Do not forget President al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977. We continue to maintain our contacts with the State of Israel. I was sent as a representative of the National Democratic Party to participate in the Fourth Labour Party Congress months ago in Israel. So we have contacts, and we think it important to use these contacts, these existing means of promoting more contacts. I met chairman Yasir 'Arafat a few days ago in Harare. So we have extremely important contacts with Yasir 'Arafat, the Israelis, the king of Jordan, and the United States; we should use them. Egypt is the only Arab country which has all these contacts, and Egyptian diplomacy must be able to use these contacts to create new momentum for peace.

[Souchier] What makes you think that this meeting will be successful, when this morning Shim'on Peres reiterated to his government that he would make no concessions on the Palestinian problem?

[Ghali] What matters, you know, is a point of departure. Once we are able to discuss, once we are able to have these contacts, there is a dynamic for peace. Egyptian diplomacy believes in the importance of this dynamic.

[Souchier] The head of the Israeli Government is currently Shim'on Peres, but in less than a month it will be the Likud's

turn, Yitzhaq Shamir's turn. Will everything have to start from zero then?
[Ghali] We are ready to start from zero again if we must. I would like to remind you that the peace treaty was concluded with the Likud. I would also like to remind you that when Yitzhaq Shamir becomes head of government, he will have Shim'on Peres as foreign minister.

[Souchier] Mr Minister, less than a week ago the synagogue in Istanbul was attacked. In your view, is this meeting also a way of protesting terrorism?
[Ghali] To create new momentum for peace, to attempt to institutionalize peace, is certainly to try to combat terrorism, coercion and violence as a solution to this problem.

[Souchier] Thank you, Mr Minister, and thank you, too, Ralph Pinto, [not further identified] for making this meeting possible.

'Abd al-Majid Cites Peres' on Peace

NC121404 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1317 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that certain issues related to peace must be studied. He noted that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres's visit to Egypt was too short to discuss all topics.

In a statement today, 'Abd al-Majid referred to President Husni Mubarak's remarks that Israel had agreed to a preparatory conference and a preparatory committee for an international peace conference. He said that the preparatory committee has put forth a proposal made by the Soviet Union and France to prepare for an international conference. He said that the Israeli prime minister had endorsed this point and agreed in principle with the idea of an international conference. He added: This, in our view, is an important development as regards the Palestinian issue. He said that the task of the preparatory committee is to discuss ways to convene an international conference. 'Abd al-Majid also said that contacts between the Egyptian and Israeli parties will continue so as to find a solution to the Palestinian issue.

Israel's Eban Comments

NC121408 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1320 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Defense and National Security Committee, has expressed the conviction that the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue will continue in an intensive manner during the next phase. He noted that the Palestinian problem, rather than relations between Egypt and Israel, will be the main subject under discussion.

In a statement to newsmen today, Eban said that Egyptian-Israeli relations are now at a satisfactory stage. Asked if the summit had produced a draft agreement in preparation for the solution of the Palestinian problem, Abba Eban said that there is agreement on the need to treat this problem as fundamental, but we did not reach any formula in this regard.

Eban went on to say that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres had discussed the issue of an international conference. There were some points on which they agreed; others to be clarified further. It should be pointed out that Abba Eban was a member of the Israeli delegation that accompanied Peres on his visit to Egypt.

Envoy To Israel Views Talks

NC121426 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1322 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Sep (MENA) — Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's new ambassador to Israel, has stated that in the wake of the Alexandria talks there is recognition of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights. He stressed that the Palestinian cause is at the heart of the matter. He also asserted that the Israeli coalition operates on the basis of fundamental principles, regardless of who is prime minister of Israel after the rotation. In this connection, Basyuni noted that we are dealing with governments, and not with individuals. He declared: If the governments with which we deal desire to cooperate in the search for a peaceful settlement, we will be ready.

On the future of the autonomy agreement on the Palestinians between Egypt and Israel and the present view of it, Basyuni said that the concept of autonomy has currently become impracticable. He added: At our intensive talks at the level of experts and ministers from Israel, we have failed to agree on a concept or understanding on the issue of autonomy. He said: Our own view of autonomy is that it must be full autonomy. The Israelis, he said, stripped the matter of its substance and approved it as a form. We rejected this, and we are now talking about other topics, rather than the question of autonomy.

Cairo Papers on Tabah, Summit

NC120545 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2154 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — In their Friday editions, Cairo's newspapers devote their front page headlines to news of the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement and the summit meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

In its headlines, *Al-Ahram* says: "The Mubarak-Peres Talks focus on the Peace Process and the Palestinian Issue"; " 'Ali Lutfi: 'The Palestinian Issue Is the Core of the Conflict and the Tabah Agreement Eliminates an Obstacle to Peace.' "

Al-Akhbar's headlines read: "A 3-hour Meeting Between Mubarak and Peres"; "Mubarak: 'We Concentrated on the Palestinian Issue and Bilateral Relations. We Do Not Have Major Differences on Egyptian-Israeli Relations. It Is Time To Send our Ambassador to Israel.' "

Al-Jumhuriyah says in its headlines: "Mubarak, Peres meet in Alexandria — Comprehensive Peace Is the Issue of Discussion"; "Lutfi at Luncheon Hosted in Peres' Honor: 'The Palestinian Issue is Linked to Egyptian National Security' "; "Egyptian Ideas To Drive Peace Forward."

In tomorrow's editorials the Cairo newspapers also comment on the Tabah agreement and the Mubarak-Peres meeting.

Al-Ahram asserts that the signing of the Tabah arbitral compromis eliminates one of the most difficult obstacles to peace in the Middle East and to the course of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The paper says that the removal of this obstacle is significant, since the general climate following the signing will be completely different from that which prevailed previously. It says that the resulting opportunity to strengthen dialogue and reconciliation and reduce alienation and confrontation must be seized.

The paper declares that the meeting between President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister, held only hours after the agreement on the arbitral compromis was announced, reflects the sincerity and truthfulness of Egypt's intentions and commitment, since the meeting hinged on the successful conclusion of the agreement. The paper notes that, once the agreement was signed, Egypt knew that there was no reason not to proceed with the summit immediately.

The paper says that the meeting is a positive step that reflects both Egyptian and Israeli wishes, particularly as there is a strong conviction that the explosive events in the region require a major effort to bolster the search for a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace, within a framework that guarantees a legitimate solution to the Palestinian issue and ensures stability and security for all of the region's countries and people.

In its editorial, *Al-Jumhuriyah* describes the agreement on the Tabah arbitral compromis as a new victory for Egyptian diplomacy and for the abiding and deeply rooted principles of Egyptian policy, foremost of which is the refusal to relinquish land or submit to pressure.

The paper says that as Egypt wages the battle for peace, it acts on the basis of the same principles for which it fought wars, the parameters of which require neither excess nor abandonment. Egypt will accept no pressure and will not give up a single right, an inch of land, or a handful of soil.

The paper adds that the heroism demonstrated at the negotiating table is no less important than that displayed on the battlefields.

The paper continues by asserting that Egypt's achievements in war have become a lesson to military men everywhere, while today's achievements through peace and dialogue open the way to all parties and offer a unique example of what may be accomplished by means of civilized dialogue and the use of objective language.

The paper declares that, from the outset of these difficult negotiations, Egypt has sought to create a precedent, given that accomplishments on the Egyptian front are the criteria for the other fronts. The criterion forwarded here is that it is unlawful to occupy another's land by force.

Al-Akhbar says in its editorial that the achievement of an agreement between Egypt and Israel reflects the Egyptian negotiator's success in dealing with Israel's very difficult and complex negotiating techniques.

Referring to the Mubarak-Peres meeting, the paper remarks that it is an opportunity for Peres to prove that his stated desire to achieve peace in the Middle East is not merely put out for public consumption.

The paper adds that Peres will be able to say that he has truly achieved something of value if reports carried by some Israeli media are true. These reports say that he and Mubarak will discuss the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the establishment of a [Palestinian] state linked through confederation to Jordan, and will consider the possibility of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, to be attended by Palestinian figures nominated by the PLO.

The paper concludes that after Peres leaves the post of prime minister he will not be far removed, as he will then be deputy prime minister and foreign minister, positions from which he will be able to continue what he has begun.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Shamir, Peres 'Differences'

PM111500 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
3 Sep 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] There is a big difference between Mr Shamir and Mr Peres. We will realize the difference when Shamir takes over as prime minister of Israel. The difference is big indeed because Shamir wants to burn the Arabs in gas chambers. He wants to wipe them out with an atomic bomb or with quick bursts of machinegun fire. He loves quick action. Peres is different. He wants to kill the Arabs with slow poison which he would administer today for the result to show years later. He knows what he wants. He wants to get rid of the Arabs, but he wants the crime to be carefully and perfectly committed over a long period of time. He works for Israel quietly, unlike Begin and Shamir, who like clamor. He cooks the meal on a slow fire so that the meal will eventually be well done, but poisoned.

Actually the various parties in Israel do not differ on the objective. They want more territorial expansion and they want to expel the Arabs and slaughter them and they want to cut off the heads which try to rise. They want the Arabs to be submissive sacrificial sheep without rights. They want them to work in silence without claiming any citizenship rights because they are regarded as living in the occupied territory temporarily. If a Jew can do the work done by an Arab then the latter is dismissed, or killed.

The difference is not in the aim but in the method. Some prefer the quick way of annihilating the Arabs, while others prefer the Arabs to die by slow poison on a low fire.

Israel knows that we understand and realize this. That is why, in any peace or normalization negotiations, it calls for censorship of the Egyptian press. This has been confirmed by an Israeli official working in Cairo. He told an Israeli paper that the Egyptian intellectuals are a nuisance to Israel, that the Israelis are not liked in Cairo because the Egyptian press reports what Israel does in the occupied territories, that the Egyptians talk of peace as some kind of a plight or as a necessary evil, and that in talking about peace the Egyptians do not link it to Israel and want to live in peace but without dealing with Israel.

Because the man was, for the first time, telling the truth, Israel repeatedly calls for censorship of the Egyptian media so that the Egyptian media would not be able to discuss or talk about Arab rights in any way.

Sudan Press 'Ignored' Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on Egypt

NC110554 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Touching on the close relations between Egypt and Sudan, *Al-Jumhuriyah* writes that all Sudanese newspapers published yesterday completely ignored the remarks by Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi attacking Egypt. Al-Qadhdhafi made these statements on arrival in Khartoum. The Sudanese press carried only his call for unity between Libya and Sudan, and his appeal to African countries to turn their backs on Garang's movement.

UAE To Upgrade Diplomatic Representation Level

NC112147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* reports that the UAE has decided to raise the rank of its diplomatic representative in Cairo from charge d'affaires to ambassador. In its edition to be published tomorrow, Friday, the newspaper says that the UAE has nominated Ambassador Muhammad Jasim al-Samahani, director of the Arab Affairs Department at the UAE foreign ministry, as head of its mission in Cairo. The paper notes that Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain took the same step some months ago.

21 Reported Killed in Missile Attack on Baghdad

JN121230 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1145 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] An authorized military spokesman for the Armed Forces General Command has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The despotic clique ruling in Iran continued to express its real hostile objectives and the rancor it harbors for our great people, thus exposing to world public opinion and international organizations the falsehood of its claims and embodying in heinous action and criminal behavior its disregard for the rules of international law and the principles and laws which govern the state of war. By attacking purely residential areas, this clique demonstrates its deliberate intention to jeopardize the lives of the secure civilian inhabitants. Once again this clique reveals that it is a mere gang of criminals which does not possess the minimum degree of the feeling of its responsibility as a government, nor heeds the dangers and catastrophes to which the Iranian people will be exposed as a result of these reprehensible practices.

At 0125 today [2125 GMT 11 Sep], the enemy fired one of the missiles supplied to it by Zionism and its Arab agents on the city of Baghdad. The missile fell on a residential area crowded with civilian citizens. The incident led to the martyrdom of 21 civilian citizens, including 5 women and 1 child; the injury of 41 civilian citizens, including 13 women and 2 children; the slight injury of 40 other citizens; the demolition of 12 houses; and damages to 17 other houses, 22 shops, and 17 civilian cars.

Once again we emphasize from a position of power and capability that we possess the destructive power and the means by which we can turn any area in Iran into mere rubble. The Iranian rulers know this fact before others. However, as usual they act out of their rancorous, criminal inclinations and a failure complex to achieve their aims, and not out of a feeling of responsibility toward their people. Accordingly, we announce the following:

1. The Iraqi Armed Forces, which have thus far abided by not striking at purely residential areas as an embodiment of our people's principles and as a response by our wise leadership to the international community's call, will — at the appropriate time — adopt all measures to ward off harm to our civilian citizens and preserve their lives, security, and property.
2. These reprehensible, criminal acts bring to mind the Iranian regime's practices against the residential areas in our country in 1980 — practices which played a basic role in igniting the spark of war — in addition to the frank ambitions which the Iranian rulers did not conceal and their wicked intentions which they tried to achieve.

3. We emphasize that our patience over these criminal acts will not last long and this patience is contingent upon a set plan and timetable. Then, the rascal Khomeyniites will not escape God's torture and the means of destruction we have prepared for them. These means will place the Iranian rulers in a position which they will certainly be unable to confront regardless of what they do or how much they deceive their people.

Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and a quick recovery to our injured. He is the one who responds to calls.
[dated] 12 September 1986

Defense Official Analyzes Combat Readiness

JN111719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, director of the Iraqi Defense Ministry Political Guidance Department, has stated that the Iraqi Armed Forces are now stronger and more capable of defending the land and the homeland and of crushing the Iranian regime's evil designs. In a statement to INA today on the defeat of the Iranian offensive, 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin said that any new Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory in any of the sectors of operations will be defeated and that the Iranian forces will sustain very heavy losses in life and equipment they never experienced before.

'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin added that the various corps of the Iraqi Armed Forces have made the necessary preparations to fight and destroy the Iranian forces in any sector they choose. He explained that the Iraqi Armed Forces enjoy high morale and efficient field commands in terms of directing battles and that this will ensure them decisive victory over the forces of the Iranian regime which is living in complete isolation from the Iranian people, who are fed up with the war.

Naval Commander Predicts Increased Naval Strength

JN121017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0723 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has said that the Iraqi Navy is about to witness great developments in the field of building the Iraqi fleet to increase its effectiveness in the performance of its national and pan-Arab duties.

In a statement to INA, Staff Major General 'Abd Muhammad, naval force and coastal defense commander, added that during the battles the Navy's men have proven their ability to implement military missions and manufacture devices, equipment, and weapons. This, he said, had a great influence on the modern Arab naval record.

He pointed out that the Iranian forces' losses since the beginning of aggression have totaled 260 maritime targets, 108 of which were oil tankers; 104 commercial ships; and the remainder were warships.

He added that despite its short history, the Iraqi Navy has become a burden for Iran because it has removed 50 percent of the Iranian fleet from battle and cut off its supply lines in the operations theater, especially in the ports of Bandar-e Khomeyni and Bandar-e Bushehr. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2358

JN111325 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1210 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Communique No 2358 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Instead of learning lessons, avoiding further losses, and retracting their frustrated slogan of continuing the war, they imagined that Iraq's eyes could be shut in the southern Majnun Island oil field where the forces of the III Army Corps and the heroic men of the Al-Husayn forces are present. Once again they sent their rogues who are accursed on this earth and in the hereafter. A splendid battle took place as soon as they clashed wih this impregnable wall at 0245 [2245 GMT 10 Sep] today. All the waves of the enemy vanguard force and the forces following it were destroyed opposite our defense positions. The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold only in one of our company positions on one of the promontories [Alsun] of the western embankment. The heroic men mounted their counteroffensive against the enemy force on this promontory. After destroying the occupying force — many of whom were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner — our heroes completely purged the pure Iraqi soil from any invader foothold. Our land on this promontory and the embankment thus returned free and dignified. The invaders were defeated in this battle. The situation was completely settled in our favor. God is great. We thank him for this victory.

Glorious Iraqis, sons of the glorious Arab nation, and men of goodwill in this world, the principles of any party are put to the test through deeds and behavior. Since the beginning of this war, we have been upholding our principles and the Arabs' values throughout history in our treatment of our enemies when they fall into captivity. The Khomeyniites used to behave in accordance with their dirty customs and all the viciousness and lowly acts that have been discarded by history, following the example of the basest people in the history of wars and not the example of the honest and hospitable persons. That is why they executed and tortured our prisoners in the battlefield and under captivity on more than one occasion, deeds that were highlighted at the time by world media, International Red Cross sources, and Iranian opposition circles. They falsely believe that killing of children and women in heroic Basra, the city of the one million fighters and honest Iraqis, may weaken the determination for fighting in this heroic city which has become the symbol of the steadfastness of all the cities of great Iraq.

Brothers, they committed another crime today. With this crime, they continue to be in line with their dirty history and their sick mentality. The men of the Al-Husayn force and the formations accompanying them, following the retaking of the abovementioned positions, found that some of their brothers, officers and other ranks had been shot by the invaders after having tied their hands and feet with ropes. Some of them were martyred while others, suffering from the wounds of treachery and baseness, remained alive to be witnesses to this odious crime by these vile people.

We tell this to the suspect Khomeyniite rogues on behalf of the Iraqi people: Your evil and lowly actions will make us become more honest, chivalrous, and proud in implementing the principles of an honest war. We will avenge the sons of Basra and the men you have treacherously killed by triumphing over you and with other means that are capable of meting the appropriate retaliation and protecting our people from your treachery, vileness, and deep-seated hatred. Iraq's victory, as was the case with this battle, will be a certain victory with God's help and the determination of the heroic men. God is great. We thank him for this victory. Ignominy to the odious clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1986

Commander on Majnun Island Battle

JN111350 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi field commander has stated that the Iranian forces' offensive in the Majnun Island sector of operation in southeast Iraq has been crushed. In an interview with Voice of the Masses today, the commander of the Al-Husayn forces said that the Iraqi artillery and armored corps, supported by the helicopter gunships, tore the attacking Iranian forces to pieces and that their bodies litter the submerged land while many were taken prisoner. He added that a large number of infantry transported by boats and Iranian frogmen were used in this Iranian offensive. The Iraqi field commander said that from the very first moments of the Iranian offensive which took place late last night and at dawn today, the Al-Husayn forces in the III Army Corps sector succeeded in destroying the enemy forces. The Al-Husayn forces commander stressed that the Iraqi forces are imposing their complete control on the situation and that the Iranian enemy will not succeed in gaining any foothold on Iraqi territory.

Communique No 2359

JN111651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1610 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Communique No 2359 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is a victory God has graciously bestowed upon the Iraqis, the builders of good who defend it under the banner of the great Saddam Husayn, the initiator of their glory and their leader on the road to prosperity. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today.

1. Our Air Force planes continued their daring raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting important losses on the enemy in 55 combat missions. At 1221 [0821 GMT] today, other planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which the eagles safely returned with their planes under God's protection.

2. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector continued to open intensive fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations from all types of weapons, killing eight enemy soldiers, wounding others, and destroying one mortar, one machine gun, and five positions of various types, and setting two ammunition dumps ablaze. Elsewhere in the same sector our units captured the following weapons in addition to those mentioned in our communiques nos. 2354 and 2356 issued on 8 and 9 September: a) 76 Kalashnikov rifles and 2 GC rifles. b) 15 machine guns of various calibers. c) 31 RPG-7 launchers. d) 3 60-mm mortars. e) 1 pistol and 1 sniping rifle. f) 16 radios. (g) quantities of military hardware.

3. A brave force from one of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris captured an enemy boat, two machine guns, one RPG-7 launcher, and quantities of military hardware the enemy left behind. Elsewhere in the same sector, five enemy soldiers were killed and one gun was destroyed.

4. One of our units in the II Army Corps central sector clashed with an enemy patrol, destroying the bulk of it while the rest fled. Our units also destroyed one 106-mm gun and two large vehicles and set one ammunition dump on fire.

5. One enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed and the occupants of the post were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. The base and defeated enemy continued to shell purely civilian areas in the heroic city of Basra, the city of the 1 million honest Iraqi fighters, martyring two civilians, wounding three others, destroying four houses, and damaging four others.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1986

Press Editorials Ponder Mubarak-Peres Summit

Peres' 'Desparate' Propaganda

JN121006 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Peres' Desparate Attempt"]

[Text] The Israeli propaganda devices have promptly exploited the arbitral compromis agreement between Egypt and Israel on Tabah as well as the visit which the Israeli prime minister began to Egypt yesterday to propagate the method of direct negotiations which these devices try to present as a magic key for all closed doors.

It is needless to recall that direct negotiations have achieved nothing since they were attempted between Egypt and Israel approximately 9 years ago. Given that the border dispute on Tabah, whose area is less than 1 square km, has extended for more than 5 years, then how much time will elapse before direct negotiations, which are rejected, succeed in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region?

Perhaps, the most dangerous thing in the alleged Israeli peace campaign is that it comes at a time when Israel is intensifying its aggressions against the Arab land. Peres paid his propagandist visit to Egypt on the same day Israeli planes raided several border villages in southern Lebanon and also following Israeli threats to retaliate for the victims of the Istanbul incident, for which Israeli circles accused the Arabs.

We say Zionist threats are escalating at this time. This reminds us of the first Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon in 1978 which took place only a few months after the Begin-Al-Sadat meeting.

The objectives Israel seeks to achieve through this propaganda clamor are known to everyone. First, Israel wants to give an impression that there is growing Arab acceptance of its existence. Hence, Israel was eager for Peres' visit to Egypt to come a few weeks after his visit to Morocco, and also after Israeli propaganda made the worst exploitation of that visit as though it wanted to instill a delusion in world public opinion that Arabs are falling one after the other and responding to the Israeli wrong.

Perhaps, what is also meant is to embarrass Egypt and increase its estrangement from the Arab world, especially if the Israeli aggression expands in the manner which Peres himself announced a few days ago. Given that Peres announced his determination to promote the peace process during his meeting with President Mubarak, such talk is also within the context of the Israeli propagandist scheme because the most important bases for a just peace, which are recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and relinquishing the land in return for peace, are rejected by more than one minister among Peres' colleagues. If we add to this the fact that there are a few days left for Peres in political life, we will immediately realize that his visit to Egypt is only for propagandist purposes to achieve the aforementioned objectives. Moreover, the visit also aims to break the isolation imposed on Israel because of its aggressive policies.

Perhaps what is reassuring in view of all these attempts is that our brothers in Egypt have become aware of the dimensions of the Israeli game and they will foil it, especially since Egypt has made a broad advancement on the road to Arab rapprochement and has also realized gains in this direction whose importance for Egypt and the Arabs cannot be discounted.

Summit 'Blackmail'

JN120853 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Summit of Blackmail"]

[Text] Before boarding the plane on his way to Alexandria yesterday to hold the summit with President Husni Mubarak for which he had long endeavored, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres pledged to his ministers that he would reject any Egyptian proposal on recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination regardless of its form. He also pledged not to agree to the PLO's participation in the peace process. Israeli Minister David Levi announced this frankly and unequivocally.

Thus, Peres went to the Alexandria summit carrying a rejection in advance of the core of the regional peace process. As usual and before Peres met with President Mubarak, the Israeli forces were launching a large-scale attack in southern Lebanon. This refreshes the memory regarding the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi reactor which took place in the wake of the summit held between Begin and late President Anwar al-Sadat at that time. In view of this, it is difficult to understand the source of hope expressed by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on promoting the peace process through the Egyptian-Israeli summit.

It should be recalled that more than once the Israeli side expressed the belief that the summit is a goal in itself. Abba Eban emphasized this and said that the mere convocation of the summit constitutes a success for Israel.

What draws attention and calls for fear is that the agreement on the arbitral compromis on Tabah, which was a precondition for the Egyptian-Israeli summit, was announced in an ambigious way and without clear details. The Egyptian side said through the Egyptian Government press the Egypt met its demands concerning the arbitral compromis. However, David Kmche said the two sides offered concessions until they reached the arbitral compromis agreement. Thus far, no one knows anything about what Kimche meant by the Egyptian concessions.

Moreover, it is noted that the agreement on the three neutral arbitrators seems incomplete. The names of the two neutral arbitrators agreed upon by the two sides have not been announced because the two sides have not yet obtained the approval of the two arbitrators. What is strange is that it was agreed that these two possible arbitrators will select the third arbitrator. It is clear, therefore, that the selection of the arbitrators was hasty so that Peres could hold the summit he wanted with President Mubarak. It also seems that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy made a major contribution to this issue.

In view of this, it is strange for Murphy to express the hope that the arbitral compromis will open the door to other countries in the region to participate in the peace process. If Murphy means Jordan, then he had better recall that Jordan adheres to the convening of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member states and by all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, and that Jordan regards the international conference as an umbrella under which the peace process must take place. Murphy undoubtedly knows the Jordanian stand well, but there is nothing wrong in reminding him of this stand once again.

Many people in the Arab world view the Peres-Mubarak summit with much reservation and hope that the Egyptian president will not yield to the Israeli blackmail. They also remind the Egyptian president that the arbitral compromis on Tabah is not the only Egyptian condition for the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations and that there are two more Egyptian conditions: A complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and a clear approach to bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question. Israel paved the way for this summit by launching a new aggression against southern Lebanon, wide parts of which are still occupied by Israel. Furthermore, prior to the summit Peres pledged not to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and not to accept the PLO's participation in the peace process.

The summit, which began in Alexandria yesterday, is a summit for Israeli blackmail. It was planned by Peres and Murphy to achieve gains for Israel through the normalization of relations before Tabah returns to Egypt, before the arbitral compromis agreement is correctly crystallized, before Israel withdraws from Lebanon, and before any progress is achieved in solving the Palestine question. It is clear that this blackmail scheme, if destined to achieve any of its objectives, will turn into a pickax which will strike at the Egyptian-Arab bridges once again.

We call on President Mubarak to remain steadfast before the blackmail and to maintain these bridges.

Four Sentenced To Death for Land Sale Offenses

JN111043 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
11 Sep 86 p 26

[Text] Amman — *Al-Dustur* — The Council of Ministers has endorsed a decision by the court in charge of preventing the sale of real estate to the enemy sentencing the following individuals to death by hanging, seizing their movable and immovable property, and regarding the sale as absolutely null and void: Khamid 'Allan Ibrahim 'Allan from the Jerusalem District; Salah Harbi and 'Ali Abu Diyyah from the Jerusalem District; and Mahmud Muhammad Za'tar al-Kafawitah from the Jerusalem District.

The council also endorsed a court decision acquitting defendant Yusuf Ibrahim Nasir Sudah from Tulkarm and resident of the United States of selling real estate to the enemy.

U.S. Citizen Kidnapped in Beirut 12 Sep

NC121055 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sept 12 (AFP) — A U.S. citizen working for the American University of Beirut was kidnapped on Friday in Moslem-dominated West Beirut, the second American to be abducted in four days.

The kidnappings, together with that of a Lebanese on Wednesday, are seen here as a challenge to Syria, which since July 14 has been directly involved in the security of the sector, alongside the police and the Lebanese Army.

Police said Joseph Cicippio, 56, was abducted by three armed men as he was leaving his home near the university campus.

Mr Cicippio, an accountant in the university's control office, is married to a Lebanese woman and has converted to Islam, they said. His kidnapping brings to five the number of American hostages being held in Lebanon.

Responsibility was not immediately claimed. [passage omitted]

Pro-Libyan Group Sets Up Training Camp in Al-Biqa'

NC111403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the pro-Libyan Revolutionary Vanguards organization, in cooperation with the Abu Nidal group, have set up a training camp near 'Anjar. They have also opened offices in Al-Marj in Al-Biqa'. The organization is recruiting volunteers to be trained in terrorism in return for salaries of between $300 and $500 per month. The training courses are being supervised by Libyan and Palestinian experts. The offices have a stock of forged U.S. and European passports and rubber stamps.

RFL Says SSNP Arming Against Hizballah in South

NC111836 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] A source close to Hizballah has said the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], which is closely associated with Syrian intelligence, has brought large amounts of arms, ammunition, and explosives from Al-Biqa' to the Al-'Urqub area, which is under UNIFIL control. The SSNP's pretext is that it will use them against the Israeli forces and the army of southern Lebanon, but its true aim is to control that area against Hizballah. The source added that members of the Syrian Ba'th party are participating in this operation along with the SSNP. They moved between Al-Biqa' and Al-'Urqub disguised in combat fatigues obtained from the Lebanese Army's 1st Brigade command. The source stated that the SSNP was able to bring large quantities of arms and explosives to the towns of Shab'a and Al-Habbariyyah with the help of 'Atif Maddah, the SSNP official in Maymas.

It also said that the SSNP protested to the Syrian intelligence headquarters in 'Anjar against the dispatch of the 13th Battalion of the Lebanese Army's 1st Brigade to western Al-Biqa', alleging that Syrian intelligence was associated with Hizballah, as it had supplied Hizballah during the recent clashes in Mashgharah with information, tanks, and personnel to fight the SSNP. The source believes that there is a Syrian plot to strike at both the party and the battlaion in western Al-Biqa' so as to break up the 1st Brigade and limit it to Shi'ites who support Minister Birri and Syria.

Papers Criticize 'Treasonous' Mubarak-Peres Summit

JN120910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Egyptian People Are Determined To Overthrow the Camp David Regime," *Al-Thawrah* says: The treasonous meeting which is being held in Alexandria between the Egyptian regime's President Husni Mubarak and the Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres removes the last mask from the treasonous face of the Egyptian regime which persists in treason and plotting against the Arab nation and its causes, foremost of which is the Palestine cause. This meeting clearly reveals the serious role played by the Egyptian regime in implementing Zionist and imperialist designs in the region in the political and military fields.

It is not a coincidence that the Mubarak-Peres meeting takes place 1 day after the brutal Zionist aggression against the cities of Tyre and Sidon, and at a time when U.S. threats to launch an aggression against the Jamahiriyah are escalating. All indications show that the Egyptian regime, which is associated with imperialism and Zionism, represents an instrument for their designs which are aimed at aggression, expansion, and hegemony. Within this framework, the joint maneuvers between the Egyptian forces and the U.S. Navy were conducted in the Mediterranean.

Al-Thawrah says that Israel returned again to the African Continent through the Egyptian regime while Zionism and U.S. imperialism are seeking to enhance the course of deviation, treason, and capitulation, and generalize it in the region.

Al-Thawrah adds: The Egyptian Arab people have been aware of the seriousness of these realities from the beginning. Since they toppled Al-Sadat, they have been continuing their struggle to put an end to the Camp David regime and to destroy the shackles with which this regime has overburdened them. The continuous uprising experienced by the Egyptian masses is the clear expression that the Egyptian people reject any meeting or normalization of relations with the enemy. These people will continue to escalate their struggle to topple the Camp David regime and to liberate Arab Egypt from its shackles and from all traces of the Zionist aggression and its agents.

Tackling the same subject, *Al-Ba'th* views the attempt of some Arabs to forgive the Camp David regime in Egypt. The paper says: The Camp David parties look upon this attempt as an opportunity not to propose U.S. plans but to form a U.S. alliance in which Egypt — people and land — comes under Zionist trusteeship under which Egypt is expected to carry out orders without argument even if these orders are related to subjugating the Egyptian people themselves.

The paper adds: Mubarak received his guest and ally Peres after he had ordered the imprisonment of hundreds of Egyptians and this was admitted by the regime's minister of the interior. The statement released by Zionist enemy radio that Peres has not arrived in Cairo for the sake of the Tabah issue is confirmation of all opinions that the Camp David parties are on the verge of forming an alliance that is hostile to the Arabs and Arabism. Otherwise, how can we account for the fact that the Egyptian officials are repeating the same statements made by Yitzhaq Shamir on the issue of combatting terrorism? The fact that Israel considers the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance terrorism means that the Egyptian rulers are willing to take part in a joint U.S.-Israeli action against the Arab liberation movement on the pretext of combatting terrorism.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Therefore, the Alexandria meeting does not only represent an official Egyptian abandonment of the Tabah area but also an abandonment of Egypt's affiliation with the Arab nation and the Arab world. The Tabah issue was only the means to reach the objective specified by Zionism, especially since the agreement on international arbitration over Tabah does not mean the return of this part of Sinai to Egypt. Arbitration may take tens of years and during that period Egypt will have been totally removed from the Arab fold.

Dailies Discuss Israeli Raids on Lebanon

JN110909 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Press review]

[Text] *Al-Thawrah*'s commentary today dealt with the aims of the new barbaric aggression yesterday by the Zionist enemy's planes against the peaceful cities of Tyre and Sidon. The paper says that this aggression represents the highest degree of systematic state terrorism because it came after Israel has moved heaven and earth in its attempt to show its readiness to combat and put an end to terrorism. The victims of this aggression were children, women, and innocent people, and this is the ugliest form of terrorism, by whatever standards.

Nevertheless, the United States has not condemned this aggression and this stand falls within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist scheme against Lebanon with the aim of striking at the steps toward accord and understanding. It is not a coincidence that the new Israeli aggression against Sidon and Tyre occurred when the Lebanese national accord march has made a significant step forward, represented by the important decisions that resulted from the meeting of the Lebanese Government as a national dialogue committee.

This timing cannot be disregarded because it clearly reveals the seriousness of the Israeli attempts to obstruct the march of dialogue and accord in Lebanon, bring back chaos and anarchy to the fraternal state, and blackmail Lebanon to impose on it what Israel calls security arrangements. This is what the White House spokesman pointed out when he asked Lebanon to sign security agreements with Israel. This indicates that the United States had prior knowledge of the new Israeli aggression.

Al-Thawrah concludes: Such facts emphasize to all Lebanese that Israel is the primary enemy of Lebanon and its people and that driving away the Israeli occupation forces from the south and closing the loopholes against any Israeli intervention will fortify Lebanon against the Zionist danger that threatens its unity, Arab identity, and accord among its sons. It must be emphasized here that this new Zionist aggression will not be able to weaken the Lebanese people who are determined to continue the march of accord and to support the national Lebanese resistance with the aim of escalating armed struggle in order to liberate the south from the Israeli occupation and achieve a national solution.

An *Al-Ba'th* editorial today deals with the same subject. The paper says: The new aggression against the innocent people of steadfast Sidon is a new Zionist crime expressing a real Zionist hatred of Arabs, be they children, women, or elderly people.

Al-Ba'th adds: Such an aggression is neither condemned by the U.S. side nor is it considered terrorism from the U.S. point of view while the Lebanese fighting against their enemies on their land and the Palestinians' fighting against the usurpers of their entire homeland is considered terrorism according to U.S. standards.

The paper adds: It must be emphasized that the complete U.S. bias toward the Zionist crimes is the cause of terrorism. The United States, with this bias, encourages the Zionist crimes. Does the United States want the one who has lost his homeland to be satisfied with a life of homelessness for the sake of Zionism and Zionists? And do the Zionists want those who were deprived oftheir land and homes to be protectors of Israel?

Al-Ba'th concludes: Despite the fact that all U.S. instruments of crime are in the hands of Zionism, the United States will not succeed in imposing its conditions on the Arabs because the Arab nation is not a renegade regime like that ruling in Egypt or Morocco. On the contrary, it has a history full of sacrifices and glorious victories.

Explosion in Aleppo; Counterfeit Dollars in Gulf

NC121207 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports available to us, a strong explosion rocked the town of Aleppo [Syria] late Tuesday night. Eight people were wounded in the blast, which took place near the railway station and close to the Ba'th Party headquarters. Gunfire was later heard in the area.

According to the same reports, Syrian special forces and intelligence men cordoned off the area and cut a number of roads linking Aleppo to its suburbs. They also stormed various houses, arrested 52 people, and seized both weapons and ammunition.

Meanwhile, according to other reports, large quantities of forged $100 bills have been smuggled into the Gulf states, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. These forged dollars have been smuggled via trucks that enter the Gulf region daily, carrying explosives and drugs to some Lebanese who have connections with the Islamic Jihad organization and the Islamic Al-Da'wah Party.

Vice President Khaddam Receives UN's Goulding

JN111030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, accompanied by his assistant Jean Claude-Aime, at 1130 today. Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and the UN role in maintaining peace.

Goulding Meets Foreign Minister

JN111051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0915 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, this morning.

Attending the meeting were Dia'ullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; Ahmad Fathi al-Masri, director of the Organizations Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Jean Claude-Aime, Goulding's assistant.

During the meeting talks dealt with the UNIFIL mission and role in southern Lebanon. Dsicussion focussed in particular on the tense situation in southern Lebanon as a result of the continued Israeli occupation.

Peres Makes Statement on Return From Summit

TA121333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1302 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the beginning of a news conference upon his return from the summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak; at Ben-Gurion Airport — live]

[Text] First of all, I am very happy that we have reached an agreement on the issue of Tabah, an issue that was a very serious obstacle on our path. I must thank the Egyptian and Israeli delegations who, with the help of the United States, allowed us to arrive at this agreement without which we would not have been able to make progress.

An Egyptian ambassador, Dr Basyuni, has been appointed to Israel, as had been agreed from the outset. The summit meeting itself was very intensive and included some 7 to 8 hours of talks with President Mubarak. I found him to be an open person, in control of the situation, optimistic about his country, and sincerely wanting to make progress in improving relations between our two countries, in promoting peace, and in solving the Palestinian problem.

In my opinion, our main problem was lack of time. Even 10 hours would not have been enough to deal with such a complex problem. Finally, toward the end of the summit meeting, we decided to present the picture of the situation as it really is. This picture shows some things are sufficiently ripe to put them in writing — and that is the joint communique. On some matters we agreed enough as to state them verbally — and that is what President Mubarak announced. And on some other things we reached a conceptual agreement, but we did not have time to formulate them in writing or verbally.

I would like to address myself to each one of these three types of issues. As for the ones we put in writing, you have seen the joint communique, although when we started the summit it was not yet clear whether a joint communique would be issued. However, a communique was issued through the common work of the delegations and their leaders. The communique indeed expresses the desire to promote peace, to put an end to the acts of hostility, to solve all the aspects of the Palestinian problem, and to enrich our bilateral relations.

As for the verbal announcement as delivered by President Mubarak, it speaks about the wish to open a peace conference with international participation. Regarding the nature, participants, procedures, and timing of the conference, we actually agreed to set up a preparatory committee that would prepare this conference.

The third part, which we did not have time to formulate, refers to the most difficult problem, that of the Palestinians. On this issue, we decided that the best way to solve the Palestinian problem is through a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. I suppose that if we could have had a few more hours we would have managed to put this into writing. However, as I said, there was no time. We will continue this dialogue until we arrive at a formulation of this key issue as well.

All in all, we were greeted very cordially and warmly. I think both sides made a very serious effort to meet each other halfway, bearing in mind that both sides harbor the same ambitions, but each of the sides operates under different constrictions and has a different public behind it, and this fact cannot be ignored.

Contrary to what several Israeli papers published, this summit had reverberations in the Egyptian media, generous reverberations both on television and in the press. All in all, I think we are returning home with a feeling, as stated in the joint communique, that a new leaf has been turned, both in the sphere of the peace efforts and in the sphere of Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Holds News Conference

TA121440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1307 GMT 12 Sep 86

[News conference held by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from the summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak — live]

[Text] [Jerusalem Radio correspondent Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, you talked about a preparatory committee that would prepare the international conference. I have two questions: First, is the term peace conference acceptable to all parts of the government? Second, what do we know about the preparatory committee; that is, when will it hold its first session? Will it be attended also by Americans or just by Israelis and Egyptians? Could you elaborate on this?

[Peres] Of course, everybody agreds on the question of a peace conference; there are no differences of opinion about it. The question is — and there is also an answer to it — whether international participation is designed to substitute for direct negotiations or not. The answer is: No. Direct negotiations will persist in the framework of a geographic committee, and those international participants who will attend the conference will have no power to decide or dictate.

As for the preparatory committee, we decided on the principle, but we have yet to work on the participants and the procedures. This is not an issue that can be solved overnight; I would like to remind you that the negotiations on Tabah lasted 18 months.

[Jerusalem television correspondent Dan Scemama] Mr Prime Minister, if I am not mistaken, the govenment's basic guidelines talk about international accompaniment. There is agreement on the latter, but now we are talking about an international peace conference. What is the difference between the two?

[Peres] The difference lies in the mistake you are making. The government's basic guidelines do not mention an international conference or anything else. There is an Israeli Government decision from the time of the Geneva conference about our agreement to holding an international conference. Upon my return from the United Nations last year I reported to the Knesset, which approved with an overwhelming majority the issue of international accompaniment.

[Dan Scemama] Then, what is the difference between international accompaniment and an international conference?

[Peres] It depends on who is saying that; the difference depends on the speaker, rather that on the content.

[Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, can we understand from your remarks on an international conference that you do not expect the Likud to give you any trouble regarding this linguistic term?

[Peres] It has been a long time since I played with the boy scouts. There will certainly be different opinions within the Likud; and if there are, we will argue.

[Razi Barqay] Did you speak with the vice prime minister during your visit to hear his reservations about the joint communique, about the agreement on a preparatory committee?

[Peres] There was no need for it because, in my opinion, I acted within the framework of the mandate put at my disposal.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, did you and the Egyptian president agree regarding the Palestinians who are supposed to participate in the negotiations?

[Peres] If we were to say that we have doubts and objections regarding the PLO, then we would say that Egypt has more doubts than objections — that is the difference.

[Unidentified IDF radio correspondent] Why was an international conference mentioned in the joint communique?

[Peres] The formulation regarding an international conference is connected with the wording of the second clause of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Since we did not have time to formulate this second clause, there was subsequently no room for formulating the first clause. However, so that it should not waste away, the Egyptian president proposed to make a verbal statement about it and I agreed.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Peres] In contacts between representatives of both countries on all levels.

[Unidentified correspondent] I heard over Cairo radio a short time ago that President Mubarak said you and he would continue to keep in contact. Has a timetable been set for meetings, perhaps even for summit meetings?

[Peres] Do you mean when will I fly, aboard which flight, and at what time? If that is what you mean, then we did not. Also, nothing could have been set. You are asking me questions as if we had come from outer space. Contacts will be regular, as the need arises, and according to the issues at stake. We agreed on the principle of maintaining contacts, but we did not decide on their timing.

[Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, allow me to pose two questions to you: First, did you invite President Mubarak to visit Israel and, if so, what was his reply? Second, Mubarak has been quoted as having agreed to not giving self-determination to the Palestinians. In other words, in his meeting with you Mubarak came out against the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians. Is this quote correct?

[Peres] Since the Sabbath is almost here, I will not answer the entire question.

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Mr Prime Minister, the Likud is diametrically opposed to an international Middle East peace conference. What kind of conference have you agreed to with President Mubarak as far as the guidelines are concerned, and secondly, are you not concerned about a possible Likud opposition to this kind of a conference?

[Peres in English] [passage indistinct] The government has consented on an international conference already back in 1973, and it was never changed. And as you know, all the governmental decisions are of a continuous character. The mandate is there, and then upon my return from the states a year ago, after the speech I delivered to the United Nations, the parliament has approved it. So, I'm acting on a very clear mandate.

We have met in Alexandria for 26 hours. We have covered a rather large ground of issues, of problems, of hopes. I have found President Mubarak in a very open-minded state, with a real desire for the continuation of the peace process and very optimistic about the development of Egypt itself. It was for me a refreshing experience with the president. [Words indistinct] friendly, sincere discussions. Furthermore, I think there was a meeting of minds to a very high degree on practically mot of the issues. Our problem was the shortage of time, and toward the end of our meeting, we did agree to present the situation asn as it really was when we winded up our negotiations. And the real terms were: A) That on some issues we have reached an agreement sufficient enough to put it in a joint communique, and that was published. Then we reached a reasonable degree of understanding [passage indistinct in which correspondent notes that Peres is repeating in English what he said in his opening statement] our meetings, our contacts, and hopefully we shall reach an agreement on that issue as well.

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Mr Prime Minister, on the subject of the committee to discuss the international peace conference, is there any indication at this point as to when and where the committee will begin work?

[Peres in English] No, I think the real achievement is in the agreement [words indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Was the issue of Palestinian representation in future peace efforts the biggest stumbling block, and was there any movement on that issue?

[Peres in English] [Words indistinct] on all its aspects should be solved within a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. I mean, the problem of representation stems not only from the Egyptian side or the Israeli side, but also from the PLO declarations itself. Like, for example, the truce they have announced and their agreement with Jordan, and the fact that the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations were interrupted.

[Unidentified correspondent in English] Mr Prime Minister, two questions: Did President Mubarak say he would agree to meet the Israeli prime minister in Jerusalem either before or after the rotation? And secondly, we have heard about Tabah and the Palestinian issue, but what did President Mubarak say about the third condition for normalizing relations, that of Israel's continued involvement in Lebanon?

[Peres in English] I'm sorry you haven't been at the conference because you would probably raise those issues. In the conference we have had, neither of the issues were raised.

[Next question and part of Peres' answer indistinct] The parties concerned will negotiate in a bilateral manner, with an international participation, where the details of should be worked out by the preparatory committee. That should be the next step. [passage in French indistinct]

[Scemama] Mr Prime Minister, you met with President Mubarak at the summit, and at the beginning of next week you will meet with President Reagan. What will you ask the U.S. President to do in order to advance and develop this peace process in the region?

[Peres] First of all, why do you think I will ask anything? I think that the objective of my trip is to try and shape the next stage in the peace process, together with the United States. I think that the United States played a most important role in the agreements reached so far, from Camp David to Tabah. The dialogue between the United States and us is truly essential for the continuation of this process.

[Scemama] Are you expecting anything concrete in the United States?

[Peres] I do not understand. Isn't the political process concrete? Isn't an agreement something concrete? Let us say, for example, the Tabah agreement — isn't that something concrete? These are also very concrete things. If you ask whether I am going to ask for assistance, the answer is no.

Clause on Self-Determination Rejected

TA121451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] A senior official in the prime minister's entourage has said Egypt wanted to include a clause in the joint communique stating that the solution to the Palestinian problem must be found through self-determination within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Israel rejected the request, saying it was a PLO formulation.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman said the communique's weaknesses stem from Israel's internal politics. Mubarak, said 'Ezer Weizman, had expected more, and we could not give him what he wanted. It should be remembered that Peres' problem not only lies in Mubarak, but in the Likud as well.

Reaction to Peres-Mubarak Summit Reported

Papers Comment

TA120812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Hatzofe*, under the headline "A Landmark, Not a Breakthrough," writes that there is a great importance in the very fact that the summit between Peres and Mubarak is taking place, because Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has not met an Israeli prime minister since he entered office. *Hatzofe* adds that the importance of the summit lies not in its short-term results, because there were no expectations in this direction to begin with. This meeting, which was made possible after an agreement was reached on the Tabah issue, is not a breakthrough but rather an important landmark in bilateral relations between the two countries, which have been characterized by a cold peace in the last few years. *Hatzofe* writes that the summit has not ended the differences of opinion, but it can revive Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Hamodi'a follows the same line, and under the headline "A Meeting Without Practical Value," the editor writes that a summit after 5 years is important for its own sake. *Hamodi'a* says that in the atmosphere of our region, which is one of war and blood, there is something comforting in the festive, warm, and friendly reception given to Mr Peres in Alexandria, and this can somewhat sweeten the bitter taste that the Egyptians forced upon us before the summit.

The Jerusalem Post examines the central issue that is apparently being discussed in Alexandria, which is the Palestinian issue. The newspaper recalls what Mr Peres said yesterday in Alexandria, that we do not want to rule over another people, saying that this is not the position of the Likud, headed by Shamir. The Likud-shaped autonomy plan is, according to *The Jerusalem Post*, an instrument for domination over the Palestinians. The newspaper ends by saying that the Egyptians may be wrong on everytyhing else, but they are right about the autonomy.

Palestinian Spokesmen Cited

TA120800 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] The Peres-Mubarak summit drew a low-key reaction yesterday in the territories, as some Palestinian spokesmen expressed cautious optimism that the meeting would promote peace, while others expected little to emerge from the talks.

Supporters of Jordan generally welcomed the meeting. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said the summit was "necessary" and would be useful in furthering prospects for peace. He said Egypt's knowledge of the Palestinian issue makes it a suitable mediator, "and even more than that," between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians. He said the summit would be "a seed for further talks."

'Uthman Halaq, editor of the East Jerusalem *Al-Nahar* newspaper, said he was "happy" that the meeting had come off and that he hoped it would be "a breakthrough on the road to a solution on the Palestinian side."

However, deposed Hebron Mayor al-Natshah and deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa said the meeting's value could be judged only by its results.

More hard-line PLO supporters were critical of Egypt. Akram Haniyah, editor of the *Al-Sha'b* newspaper, said the summit was a departure for Mubarak, who since 1981 had been trying to freeze the peace with Israel and distance himself from the Camp David agreements to gain acceptance in the Arab world. Haniyah said Mubarak had buckled under U.s. pressure because Egypt needs U.s. assistance to meet its massive foreign debt. He said Egypt would give only lip service to the Palestinian cause, and that the summit poses a risk for Mubarak's rule.

Deposed Nablus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'ah condemned the summit as an Egyptian attempt to "breathe new life into the Camp David agreements."

The East Jerusalem *Al-Quds* newspaper said it hoped Egypt would insist on Israeli withdrawal from lebanon and the territories and this prove its desire to return to the Arab fold. *Al-'Awdah* said the summit was aimed at distracting world attention from possible Israeli and U.s. military action against Arab and PLO targets following the recent terror attacks abroad.

PLO supporters were sceptical the meeting would benefit the Palestinians. Gaza lawyer Fayiz Rahmah, who has been named to a proposed Jordanian-Palestinian peace talk delegation, said he was "very cool" about the summit.

He said there was only a "tiny chance" the meeting would produce results because of the absence of Jordan and the PLO from the discussions.

Rahmah added that Peres's imminent departure from office would hurt the prospect of implementing any agreement reached at the meeting. "If there is progress, there will not be the proper time to let it develop," he said.

"It's a step which could have been more fruitful a year ago."

Ziyad Abu Ziyad, editor of the Palestinian Hebrew-language *Gesher* newspaper, said he welcomes any peace moves, but in practice these efforts ignore the Palestinians and the PLO.

Indirect Political Talks Held With PLO

TA120941 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Sep 86 pp 1,2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Excerpt] For the last 1 and 1/2 months there have been contacts between high-level Israeli officials and the PLO via a third party. This has been learned by our correspondent.

In these contacts Israel has offered the PLO three options for initiating a political process with Israel. The first option refers to simultaneous, mutual recognition, according to which 'Arafat would personally state he recognizes UN Resolution 242, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on his part would recognize the PLO and the Palestinians' right to self-determination. If the PLO does not accept this option the Israeli officials propose two other options that do not require immediate PLO recognition of Resolution 242, but rather only following a round of talks. According to the first of these two options 'Arafat would establish a Palestinian delegation for talks with an Israeli delegation, without the participation of a third party. Peres would not protest over the choice of participants, on the condition that they are not first rank PLO officials. According to the second of these options 'Arafat would choose his representatives with Jordan. To repeat, these last two options do not demand that the PLO immediately recognize Resolution 242, but only after a while.

The PLO, on its part, wanted to find out from these Israeli officials to what extent Prime Minister Peres stands behind these options. If the PLO receives a positive answer from the abovementioned third party, it will discuss the options in the meetings of the PLO institutions in Tunisia shortly.

On the eve of Peres' trip to Alexandria there was an attempt to bring about a secret Israeli-Palestinian meeting between senior officials, but it is not clear whether the meeting took place. [passage omitted]

Air Force Destroys 'Terrorist' Boat South of Sidon

TA121510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes this afternoon attacked a boat used by terrorists south of Sidon. The boat was destroyed. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. All our planes returned safely to base.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the vessel was positioned on land, several hundred meters away from the water's edge. Signs showed that this vessel had been prepared for a terrorist attack against Israel.

Katyushas Hit Galilee 11 Sep; No Injuries Reported

TA120749 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0720 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] There has been another Katyusha attack on the Galilee. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. This morning it was reported that several 122-mm Katyusha rockets were fired at the Galilee yesterday afternoon. To repeat, there were no injuries and no damage was caused.

Rabin on U.S. Talks, USSR Mideast Role, Terrorism

TA120557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George

Shultz have agreed to Israel's request that it be granted special status parallel to that of NATO member. Rabin said that Israel was asking the United States to lease its certain types of military equipment, and if that request was granted, Israel could expect a significant lessening of its financial burden.

Speaking last night to the conservative Heritage Foundation in Washington the defense minister said the Soviet Union has been pouring an unbelievable amount of weaponry into Syria. More details from reporter Connie Lonn:

[Begin recording] [Lonn] Defense Minister Rabin lashed out at the Soviet Union, calling it a prime force for destabilizing the nations in the Middle East. He said Israel would never participate in an international conference with the Soviets unless they first establish diplomatic relations and allow Soviet Jews to emigrate. Rabin also accused the Soviet Union of drowning the Middle East in sophisticated weapons.

[Rabin] The Soviet Union's role is in encouraging the radical Arab countries. The amount of arms that the Soviet Union has shipped to Syria is really unbelievable, unbelievable. Syria gets quantitatively and qualitatively better armament, better military hardware, than any one of the communist countries in Europe. Whenever a new weapon is shipped out of the limits of the Soviet Union, it is first shipped to Syria, then to Libya and only then to the so-called socialist Soviet republics.

[Lonn] On a related topic the defense minister claimed Israel is in a better position to defend itself against terrorists than many other countries because it knows it is in a constant state of war. He said it is impossible to hijack an El Al airline, although he acknowledged the weak point is the time spent at the airport chek-in counter, and he vowed Israel will never fail to intercept a suspected boatfull of terrorists, no matter how far they are from Israel's shores. [end recording]

Air Force Opposes U.S. Suggestions on Lavi

TA111305 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Administration is planning to take a thorough approach toward suggesting an alternative to the Lavi, based on the installation of the Lavi's avionics systems on a U.S. combat aircraft. This was the impression gleaned by members of the special Israeli team who returned from talks on alternatives to the Lavi a few days ago. The team was headed by a senior Air force officer.

Such a solution is unacceptable to the Israeli Air Force, and apparently also to the defense minister. The concept in the Air Force is that should the Americans suggest installing the Lavi systems on a U.S. aircraft, the Air Force will explain that the purchase of a U.S. aircraft such as the F-16, as it is, would be preferable. [passage omitted]

Spanish Foreign Minister Says Syria Arming Out of Fear

TA111430 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the visiting Spanish foreign minister, believes that Syria "feels threatened" by Israel and that Syria's arms build-up, usually defined by Damascus as a quest for "strategic parity," is geared to meeting this threat.

This, at least, was the impression apparently gathered by Ordonez from his meetings in Damascus a fortnight ago with the Syrian leadership, including President Hafiz Al-asad. "The build-up is directed to their defence. They tried to convey this. I felt that they were conveying their real feelings," Ordonez said in an interview yesterday in Jerusalem.

Ordonez, apparently, suggested to the Syrians that Israel feels threatened by the Syrian military build-up. "Maybe the mutual fear creates a vicious circle of violence. This needs dialogue," he said.

Ordonez conveyed these impressions from his talks in Syria to Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir in his meetings with them in Jerusalem.

Ordonez also discussed with the Syrians the problem of international terrorism, "about which Spain feels very strongly." The Syrians "said that they condemn very strongly terrorism, except with regard to inside the occupied territories. They made an exception of the territories."

The Syrians also told Ordonez that they too were suffering from terrorism and were "unable to control all the terrorists within Syria and in Lebanon. They say they are victims (of terrorism)."

Ordonez said that the Syrian leaders "accept the idea of international dialogue" about the terrorist problem, but did not elaborate.

Ordonez said that Spain has made some proposals, in EEC forums, to combat terrorism and at the moment there is "a high level of cooperation (in this matter) with France."

Ordonez arrived on Tuesday from a two-day visit to Cairo, where his hosts impressed him as being "committed to the peace process."

I asked the foreign minister whether the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain nine months ago and his visit here, the first ever by a Spanish minister, would prompt a change in Spanish policy on the Middle East conflict and on the Palestinian problem.

Spain's views on the Middle East and the Palestinians, he said, remain unchanged "and conform, more or less, with the (EEC) Venice Declaration" (of 1980, which provides for PLO association with peace negotiations, endorses the Palestinians' right to self-determination, calls for an end to the Israeli occupation of the territories and deems the new settlements illegal and obstacles to peace).

Ordonez added that he did not think that the establishment of relations and the subsequent bilateral contacts would change Spanish policy. "The establishment of relations, rather, has made Spain more useful to everybody, and able to help (along the peace process)." Ordonez said that Spain envisages such a role "either as part of the EEC or separately (and individually)." The newly established ties, he summarizes, won't change Spain's policies, only its position in relation to the process.

Speaking of the establishment of relations, Ordonez distinguished between the relations between Spain and the Jewish people and Spain and Israel.

Regarding the ties between the two states, the foreign minister said that these had removed "an historical anachronism, an asymmetry. This, leaving aside differences in political views. We are very interested in improving, enhancing relations between the two states and their peoples."

As to the historical links between Spain and the Jewish people, Ordonez briefly mentioned "misunderstandings" and "living together" but did not relate to the view expressed by some that the establishment of relations in some way historically closed a circle that began with the expulsion of Spain's Jews in 1492.

The major outstanding bilateral problem between Israel and Spain remains the question of EEC quotas for Israeli agricultural exports to western Europe. Because the two countries produce for export some major identical items — citrus fruit — Spain has been blocking agreement on tariff-free Israeli agricultural exports to the EEC.

Ordonez said that Spain views the problem within the wider context of its own problems with France over agriculturap production. Spain, feels Ordonez, is the "main sufferer from the EEC Mediterranean (exports) policy. It is difficult to explain to the Spanish people why Spain must suffer."

But it is a "technical problem" said Ordonez, and was hopeful that in the coming weeks a solution would be found to Israel's satisfaction.

African Countries Pose Conditions for Relations

TA121037 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by correspondent in Britain Dalya Sharon]

[Text] London (Exclusive for DAVAR) — Nigeria and other African countries will resume diplomatic relations with Israel if the latter accepts several conditions, including ending arms sales to South Africa and canceling licences for manufacturing weapons in South Africa. This has been reported by sources in Africa. South Africa has the licence to produce the Uzi submachine gun, and last June it attacked a port in Angola with Israeli-made "Scorpion" missiles.

Cameroon has agreed to resume relations with Israel on condition that Israel participate in sanctions imposed by EEC countries on South Africa, among them a ban on the sale of military equipment.

Trade With Egypt Down in First Half of 86

TA120911 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israeli exports to Egypt in the first half of 1986 totalled $3 million. By comparison, Israel's total exports last month stood at about $450m.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS], Israel last year sold $7.8m. worth of goods to Egypt, the lowest level of exports since the two countries established ties.

Crude oil accounts for most of Israel's imports from Egypt. Israel has had long-term contracts for the purchase of Egyptian oil since 1979, but the exact amount of il involved has not been made public. Non-oil imports from Egypt in the first half of 1986 totalled $700,000, the highest figure since the two countries began trade.

The CBS figures show that there is room for expanding agricultural exports to Egypt. From a slow start in 1979 and 1980, sales of such goods rose to some $12m. in 1981 and peaked at $25m. in 1982.

The war in Lebanon signalled a downturn in trade. Since 1982 exports to Egypt decreased steadily, dropping to some $14 million in 1984 and to $7.8m. a year later.

Ministerial Committee Approves Capital Market Reforms

TA100732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 9

[Report by economics corespondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] In a surprise move, Finance Minister Moshe Nisim yesterday won approval from a special ministerial panel for a major shake-up of the capital markets, aimed at paring back the government's role.

The committee had expected to discuss the recommendations of the Bejski Commission at yesterday's meeting. Instead, they came away approving a wide-ranging overhaul of financial markets outlined in a detailed proposal written up by the Treasury.

Nisim promised the returns would be executed gradually, since the government is still constrained by its financial needs. He added that the proposals would be open to public debate and that the bodies that will be affected by the changes will be consulted.

The proposals involve changes in nine major areas where the government plays a major role in the capital market:

— The amount of funds that the government will be permitted to raise in the capital market will be limited to only the sum needed to finance its deficit and the refinancing of the internal debt. The Treasury in the past has raised funds in excess of that.

— Fundraising by the government will no longer be conducted on privileged terms. Institutional investors and financial bodies will no longer be forced to invest most of their money in government securities and the use of tax exemptions to encourage the purchase of government bonds will be sharply cut back. This will enable private firms and investors to compete with the government for the public's savings.

— The weight of tradeable government bonds will be increased, and the government will gradually stop selling special non-tradable bonds to cover for saving schemes.

— The Treasury will also gradually reduce its reliance on indexed bonds, bringing with it an increase in the portion of un-linked bonds that yield a nominal rate of interest. In the first stage this change will cover only short-term bonds, but it will gradually be extended to long-term ones.

— The government will cease functioning as an intermediary between savers and investors. Private companies will be able to raise capital directly, either by issuing bonds or borrowing from financial institutions. At the same time the Treasury waid it would reconsider the policy regarding fund-raising abroad by private firms.

— Interest-rate differences paid by different users of government credits will be narrowed sharply, leading, the Treasury said, to a large reduction in the administrative breakdown of the capital market.

Interest rates will be set by market forces, and there will be a marked decrease in discriminatory tax practices in the capital market, which, the Treasury said, would entail examining the tax rules applying to the capital market.

— The government will encourage competition among companies and financial institutions operating in the capital market. The Treasury said this would require an investigation into the degree of control financial bodies will exercise on the market and the scope of their operations.

— Institutional and legal arrangements will be set up adapted to the proposed changes. Greater powers will be given to supervisory bodies to prevent conflicts of interest and to protect investors.

— Investments will be encouraged through grants and tax benefits, not through directed subsidized credits. In the longer term, the government will intervene to encourage private investments only in exceptional cases, out of social or national considerations.

Nisim said at yesterday's meeting that the long-term policy of the government would be directed towards reshaping the capital market to make its structure and operation similar to those of Western countries. "The capital market must be dominated by market forces and not by administrative measures," he said.

Nisim noted that the large reduction in the government deficit in the last year presents a suitable background for the implementation of the planned reform.

KAKH Member Receives Prison Sentence

TA111339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Jerusalem District Court has sentenced Craig Leitner, a KAKH member, to 2 and 1/2 years in jail. He was found guilty of shooting at an Arab bus near Ramallah, setting fire to Arab vehicles in Hebron, and plotting to take over Arab property in Jerusalem.

Our correspondent on legal affairs Gil'ad Sher notes that as soon as Leitner was arrested with his friends at the time, he admitted all the crimes attributed to him. A deal was made with him according to which he was to have given evidence against his friends in return for not having to stand trial. However, he fled from Israel and the State of Israel requested his extradition. In the end, he was not extradited but returned of his own free will as part of a second appeal deal made with him.

TANJUG on Summit's Concluding Policy Statements

U.S. Libyan Raid

LD071447 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0315 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: The Mediterranean" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned at their eighth summit expressed grave concern over the escalation and aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean. Calling for the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security and cooperation the non-aligned demanded an end to repeated military exercises and other demonstrations of military powers by great powers in the area assessing them as a form of pressure against the non-aligned countries of the region.

The eighth summit of the non-aligned in its final declaration expressed deep concern over recent developments in the Mediterranean resulting from repeated United States' aggressions and provocations against Libya which seriously endanger peace and security in the area. The non-aligned strongly condemned April 1986 U.S. aggression against Libya and called on the U.S. to desist from undertaking such aggressive acts and reiterated their full support for and solidarity with Libya.

The non-aligned gave full support to the initiative of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries to hold a ministerial conference in Yugoslavia this year or at the beginning of next.

U.S. Angolan Policy

LD071607 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0424 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Nonaligned - Southern Africa" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — At the eighth summit in Harare, as expected, the non-aligned devoted special attention to the crisis situation in southern Africa, as is well illustrated by the fact that as many as 50 items of the summit final document deal with conditions in the restive region.

The movement of non-aligned countries once again reiterated its position that South Africa's policy of apartheid poses a threat to peace and security not only in the region but in the world as a whole.

In Harare, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries sharply condemned acts of state terrorism and aggression pursued by South Africa against "front-line" and other independent countries in southern Africa, with the aim of destabilizing them.

The non-aligned upheld the conclusions of the summit of "front-line" countries held in Harare in July this year, including the summit call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa.

The eighth non-aligned summit declaration also condemns the racist Pretoria regime for the continued military occupation of Angolan territory and repeated acts of aggression against that country. In this context, the non-aligned reiterate their support to the positions on the United States interference in Angola's internal affairs contained in the declaration adopted by the latest summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The Harare declaration also sharply condemns the United States Government for assisting the UNITA armed bandits in Angola and their leader Jonas Savimbi, and for continuing to pursue the policy of "constructive engagement" and linkage of independence for Namibia with the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The declaration welcomes the Angolan Government's political will and diplomatic flexibility in the search of a peaceful solution to the situation in southern Africa, mainly through the platform for comprehensive negotiations it submitted to U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar on November 17, 1984. Stressing that apartheid has rightly been declared a crime against humanity, and that the Pretoria regime continues repeatedly to violate international law, the non-aligned underscore the need for the international community immediately to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria. They call on the U.N. Security Council without postponement to adopt and impose the sanctions in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

The final document of the eighth non-aligned summit expresses solidarity with and support to the Southern African development coordination conference (SADCC), founded six years ago with the aim of helping reduce the dependence of countries in southern Africa on the Republic of South Africa.

European Arms Control

LD071220 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0215 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Europe" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned at their eighth summit in Harare welcomed the resumption of the discussions between USSR and USA on the reduction or elimination of medium range nuclear missiles deployed on the European Continent. They assessed that, if successful, these negotiations could constitute a historical turn in arresting the nuclear arms race and possibly reversing it.

The heads of state or government also expressed the hope that the forthcoming Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would reaffirm and strengthen the positive trends initiated by the Helsinki Conference. They noted that the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe play an important and constructive role in the relaxation of East-West tension. This role is complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and constitute concrete implementation of the principles and policies of non-alignment in Europe - say the non-aligned in their final summit declaration.

As Europe is the continent with the highest concentration of military arsenals and the most marked division of states into rival blocks the heads of state or government of the non-aligned welcomed the efforts for the relaxation of tension in Europe. At the same time they stressed the close inter-dependence between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean and the fact that confidence building measures in Europe should be extended to cover the Mediterranean region.

'Grave Concern' Over Mideast

LD071400 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0247 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: The Situation in the Middle East" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The nonaligned expressed grave concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's continued practise of agressive and expansionist policies in the region, which pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

In the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare active solidarity and support was given to Arab countries which are victims of Israeli aggression and to the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of its usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

The non-aligned reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the restoration of all inalienable rights of Palestinian people including the right to return to their homeland and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign state on their national territory.

The nonaligned called for a convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the UN with the participation of all interested parties to solve the crisis in this region.

Iran-Iraq War

LD071412 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0257 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Iran-Iraq Conflict" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries at their summit meeting in Harare expressed profound regret at the "initiation and continuation of hostilities" between Iran and Iraq, which are important members of the movement of the non-aligned countries. They appealed once more to Iran and Iraq to cease hostilities forthwith in order to avoid further loss of life and damage to property. In their final declaration in Harare the heads of state or government once again pledged themselves to exert every effort to facilitate a speedy end of this tragic conflict.

Afghanistan Settlement

LD071419 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0303 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: South West Asia (Afghanistan)" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6 September (TANJUG) — The heads of state and government of non-aligned countries at their eight summit in Harare noted with grave concern the dangerous situation and consequences for peace and stability in the region of South-West Asia. In this context they — in the final declaration of the eighth summit — view the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern.

They made an urgent call for a political settlement in that country on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference.

To this end, they urged all concerned to work toward such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

Support for PLO

LD071217 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0212 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: The Question of Palestine" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights. This was stated in the final declaration of the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The heads of state or government stressed that a comprehensive just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle east cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. The non-aligned give full support to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and the right to establish a sovereign independent state in Palestine, in comformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

The non-alignment movement reaffirmed its firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The movement affirmed the right of the PLO to participate on an equal footing in all conferences including the possible international conference on the Middle East.

'Occupation Forces' In Lebanon

LD071211 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0205 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Lebanon" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation that continues to confront Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by non-aligned countries, particularly those adopted at the seventh summit conference. The non-aligned called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and for deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army up to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon.

The eighth summit of the non-aligned in its final declaration condemned the Israeli aggression of Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of parts of that country. The heads of state or government urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population including the Palestinian refugees who live under Israeli occupation. At the same time they sharply condemned the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in Lebanon.

'Terrorism' and 'Legitimate Struggle'

LD071554 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0328 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: International Terrorism" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned states are deeply perturbed by the world wide escalation of acts of terrorism including state terrorism, in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms and have an increasingly deleterious effect on international relations and may endanger the very territorial integrity and security of states.

In the final declaration of the eighth summit the non-aligned in Harare they condemned all terrorist activities, whether committed by individuals, groups or states and called on all states to fulfill their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other states or acquiescing in activities within their territories towards the commission of such acts.

They, however, emphasized that the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist regimes and all forms of foreign domination and occupation, and of their national liberation movements can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism. In particular liberation movements of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine were mentioned in this context.

Saharan Issues

LD071345 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0243 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Document: Western Sahara" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement expressed deep concern over the continuing conflict in Western Sahara and called for all effort to be made to find a peaceful settlement to this conflict. At their eighth summit meeting, in their final document, the non-aligned called on Morocco and the Polisario Front to hold direct negotiations with a view to reach a ceasefire and create the necessary conditions for a just and peaceful referendum in the territory free from any administrative or military pressure and conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

Israeli Attack on Iraqi Reactor

LD071415 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0259 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Israeli Aggression on Iraqi Nuclear Installations" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries — at their eighth summit meeting in Harare — condemned Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as a violation of the IAEA system of safeguards and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The non-aligned countries request the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure Israel refrains from strikes or threats to nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere including installations subject to the safeguards of IAEA. The non-aligned, therefore, reguested IAEA to seek additional measures to effectively ensure that Israel undertakes not to strike or threaten peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the UN Charter and in violation of the IAEA safeguard system.

Support for Cyprus

LD071226 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0218 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Cyprus" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6 September (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government at their eighth summit reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and government of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the Republic. They also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. The proposal of the president of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus was welcomed.

The non-aligned at their eighth summit deplored the unilateral declaration of independence made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries gave full support to the efforts of secretary general of the UN and demanded an immediate and unconditional implementation of all resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly of the UN [words indistinct]

RSA 'Occupation' of Namibia

LD071137 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0157 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Document: Namibia" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the UN Security Council, General Assembly, OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international organisations. At their eighth summit meeting in Harare the non-aligned declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia is an act of aggression against the Namibian people. According to the final declaration of the eighth summit the nonaligned will give full support to the struggle of Namibian people under its sole, authentic and legitimate representative South-West Africa People's organisation (SWAPO). This support will be political, moral and material - the non-aligned said.

Chadian National Reconciliation

LD071355 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0245 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Chad" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement gave its full support to the endeavors of the Organisation of African Unity and the efforts of some countries to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of a lasting peace which respects the independence and territorial integrity of Chad without foreign interference. In the final document of their summit meeting in Harare the non-aligned urged the international community to contribute to the national reconstruction of Chad.

Madagascar's Unity

LD071337 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0238 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Malagasy Islands" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — Regarding the Malagasy Islands — Glorieses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India — the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare reaffirmed the vital need to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. In their final declaration from Harare they strongly urged all the parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, the movement of non-aligned and the organisation of African unity.

Military Presence in Indian Ocean

LD071238 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0227 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The non-aligned are going to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. In their final declaration at the eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned reiterated their conviction that presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries consitutes a flagrant violation of the declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries viewed with alarm and great concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. They emphasized that these activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the states of the region.

The non-aligned called upon all permanent members of the UN Security Council to fully and actively participate at the conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Colombo not later than 1988.

Mauritius and Diego Garcia

LD071328 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0232 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Mauritian Sovereignty Over Diego Garcia" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6 September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement fully supported Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in violation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514, and 2066. In their final document at the eighth summit conference in Harare the non-aligned called for an early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius as the establishment of the military base at Diego Garcia has endagered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritus and other states.

Status of Comoran Island Mayotte

LD071342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0240 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Mayotte" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement reaffirmed that the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros. In the final declaration of their eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned expressed regret that the French Government, despite its repeated promises had thus far not taken a single step or initiative that could lead to any acceptable solution to the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte. The non-aligned called on the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

'Threat' of Divided Korea

LD071234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0225 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Korea" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The non-aligned noted with concern that, inspite of the Korean people's aspirations for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided and this poses a potential threat to peace. At their eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned in their final declaration welcomed with satisfaction the attitude of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and to bring this about without any foreign interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between the north and south.

The heads of state or government expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

Southeast Asia Conflict

LD071403 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0252 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: South-East Asia (Kampuchea)" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — In their final declaration from the eighth summit in Harare the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries expressed grave concern over the continuing conflict in the region of Southeast Asia. They warmed that there was a real danger that tensions in and around Kampuchea could spill over a wider area.

At the same time, they reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that, through a process of negotiation and mutual understanding a durable peace and stability would be established as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers.

New Caledonian Independence

LD071409 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0255 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: New Caledonia" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — In the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries their heads of state or government declared their support for the self-determination and early transition to independence of New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people and in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of all its inhabitants.

Delegation to UN, West

LD071549 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0629 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Decision on Delegations" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 7 (TANJUG) — Participants of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare will send a delegation of foreign ministers to the special United Nations General Assembly session on Namibia in New York later this month.

Announcing the decision, Zimbabwean Prime Minister and Movement Chairman Robert Mugabe said that under a decision of the Political Committee the delegation will consist of ministers of Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Sao Tome, Tanzania and Zambia, India, Yemen's People Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Cyprus and Yugoslavia.

Mugabe also made known the summit decision for a ministerial level delegation to visit London, Bonn, Tokyo and Washington to exert pressure on the respective governments to accept the implementation of sanctions against the racist South African regime.

UNESCO Withdrawals

LD071116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0140 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: UNESCO" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The movement of non-aligned countries reaffirmed its full support for the goals and objectives of UNESCO and its role as the predominant and most appropriate universal forum for international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and information. In the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned the heads of state or government addressed an urgent call to states that have withdrawn from UNESCO to reconsider their decision as their action constituted a withdrawal from multilateral cooperation and democratic functioning within the framework of international organizations and thus posed a threat to the entire United

Nations system.

Colonial 'Exploitation'

LD071124 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0146 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Implementation of Granting Independence to Colonial Countries" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare noted that the colonial powers continued to obstruct and impede the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. In their final summit declaration they condemned the increasing exploitation of the human and natural resources of colonial territories by colonial powers and transnational corporations as well as the use of some of them for military purposes, including the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. this, says the Harare declaration, not only represents a serious impediment to the exercise of their inalienable right to self determination and independence but also constitutes a threat to their security and that of independent neighbouring states.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries expressed conviction that as long as cases of colonialism such as Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Island, Micronesia and other dependent territories continued, the notorious system of colonialism would not be overcome.

Transnational Corporations

LD071547 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0419 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Other Economic Problems" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned singled out in the 8th summit economic declaration adopted today the problem of the activities of transnational corporations. The member-countries noted with regret that the finalization of a code of conduct to regulate the activities of the transnational corporations has been continuously delayed and urged its early conclusion.

In several paragraphs in the economic declaration the non-aligned call for a most humane approach to the fundamental problems of man, family and individual communities and urge international assistance to solve them. In this context, it was agreed to have 1987 accepted by the United Nations as the international year of shelter for the homeless. Also, assistance has been urged for women, in particular for women in rural areas.

The non-aligned especially pointed out the need to improve the deteriorating living conditions of the Palestinian people on the occupied territories.

Also, an extensive action programme regarding economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries is put forth in the declaration annex. The action programme is assessed in the declaration as a solid basis for further accelerating cooperation in this specific area as well as in general.

International Economic Order

LD071503 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0336 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Establishment of New International Economic Order" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — Heads of state or government of non-aligned countries point up in the 8th summit economic declaration adopted today to the increasing interdependence in world economy. They called on the developed and the developing countries to enter serious negotiations to reach lasting solutions to the problems facing world economy today.

The non-aligned believe it is essential to launch negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order and regret that there had been no significant progress in the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the matter.

The eighth summit noted with regret that the objectives of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade remained unfulfilled. For this reason the declaration calls for appropriate actions and initiatives to be taken within the United Nations and other international organizations on issues of vital concern to the developing countries.

With a view to enhancing economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries and strengthening their position in the North-South dialogue, a standing ministerial committee for economic cooperation of the developing countries was set up at the eighth summit. The committee comprises 22 member-countries and three developing countries with observer status in the movement.

International Economics

LD071501 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0332 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Assessment of World Economic Situation" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The economic declaration the non-aligned eighth summit adopted today stresses that non-aligned countries state or government heads are deeply concerned over the deterioration of international economic relations. The declaration states that the crisis of the world economic system is not merely a cyclic phenomena, but also a manifestation of deep structural disparities, which mostly affect developing countries.

The economic declaration criticizes the policy pursued by developed countries and their failure to do anything that would contribute to the growth of the production in the under developed part of the world. The declaration states the concern over the rapid drop of prices of raw materials which developing countries export, assessing that this leads to a further deterioration in the terms of trade and increases protectionist barriers.

The non-aligned state that the rates of economic growth are either stagnant or declining in relation to targets set in the document on the international development strategy.

The declaration stresses that the question of debts has acquired grave international dimensions. Debts seriously imperial the stability of many developing countries. The economic situation is particularly difficult in Africa, the declaration underlines.

Economic Situation

LD071543 Belgrade TANJUG in English
07412 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Reform of International Monetary and Financial System" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — In the economic declaration adopted by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit today, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries call for an effective reform of the international monetary and financial system, assessing it as a prerequisite of better and broader international cooperation. In this context, they stress the need for the early convening of the international conference on money and finance for development, proposed by the Delhi non-aligned summit.

The critical economic situation in developing countries, as set out in the Harare economic declaration, is in substantial measure due to the inadequate transfer of resources for development.

The declining prices of raw materials, including petroleum, have raised the profits of developed countries by over 100 billion dollars, as estimated. At the same time, developing countries paid 54 billion dollars in loan interest in 1985 alone. In that same year, the net outflow of capital from developing countries in the form of foreign investment profits stood at 13 billion dollars.

At the same time, however, the transfer of capital from developed countries to developing continued to decline and in 1985 stood at a bare 13 billion dollars in credits and loans.

The declaration sets out that the basic goal of the United Nations third development decade has remained unfulfilled, the goal being that developed countries set aside 0.7 percent of the gross national product for international development aid.

In the declaration, the non-aligned urge that the transfer of resources from developed countries to developing be placed on a far stabler and long-term basis.

Debt Problem, IMF Strictures

LD071533 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0342 GMT 7 Sep 86

["External Debt Crisis" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — At the eighth summit in Harare, the non-aligned expressed their deep concern for the highly serious consequences the external debt crisis has for the development of non-aligned and other developing countries.

The economic declaration adopted by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit today upholds the conclusions of the non-aligned ministerial conference held in Luanda in August 1985, and the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned coordination bureau held in New Delhi in April this year.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries expressed their concern that, despite the international recognition of the seriousness of the external debt crisis, the international community had not yet taken the necessary measures through political engagement to stimulate a lasting solution to this problem.

In view of the fact that the financial obligations undertaken by developing countries with creditors from developed countries and multilateral financial institutions have become unbearable, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries warned that, unless urgent solutions were found by the international community, these obligations could adversely affect the capacities of debtor-countries' economies.

The declaration criticizes the policies of the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral financial institutions, and reaffirms the inalienable right of all states freely to decide their economic system, regulate their economic activities, and autonomously take decisions on the prolicies they deem suitable for countering the external debt crisis.

Unfavorable World Trade

LD071537 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0347 GMT 7 Sep 86

["International Trade" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — In the section on international trade and raw materials of the economic declaration the Eighth Non-aligned Summit adopted today, a deep concern is stated over the extremely unfavourable consequences of the world economic crisis on developing countries.

The declaration notes that the developing countries' share in world trade has dropped, while the prices of commodities exported by developing countries continue to decline, aggravating further the developing countries general economic situation. Despite the international accord no progress has been achieved in improving the situation in international trade to the advantage of developing countries.

In the declaration the non-aligned urge that the new round of negotiations on trade preserve and strengthen multilateral trade system in order to promote development, growth and diversification of developing countries trade, ensure bigger earnings from exports and a more favourable treatment for developing countries commodities.

A full accord on the targets of the new round of negotiations should be achieved as soon as possible, within three years at the most. In this, GATT rules on differential and more favourable treatment in trade should be taken as a starting point in these talks.

The non-aligned demand full liberalization in trade of agricultural products, as well as a halt to unfair competition due to subsidized exports by developed countries. The declaration says that the developed countries should not use food products as instruments of the policy of pressure on the under developed.

Nonaggression Declaration

LD071452 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0322 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Non-Aggression" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries expressed full support for adopting a universal declaration on non-use of force in international relations and pledge themselves to work towards that end in the United Nations special committee on enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. In their final declaration at the eighth summit in Harare they pledge themselves to work during the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to expedite the work of the special committee along the aforementioned lines.

Strengthening Solidarity

LD071456 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0325 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Strengthening of Collective Action" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned in their final declaration of the eighth summit in Harare stressed the need for collective action in order to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among non-aligned countries faced with threats of aggression against their sovereignty, independence, development and security.

Heads of state or government of the non-aligned stressed the historic rsponsibility of the policy of non-alignment for countering the serious deterioration of the international situation and strengthening peace, detente, collective security and the democratization of international relations.

'Right to Development'

LD071450 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0319 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Right to Development" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANNUG) — In their final declaration from the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare the heads of state or government stressed the importance for non-aligned and other developing countries of the item entitled "Right to Development" which is being examined in the relevant bodies of the United Nations and urged all members of the movement to pay their utmost attention to this item.

They recalled that the conference of ministers of the movement of non-aligned countries had recommended that the non-aligned countries coordinate and harmonize their positions at the eighth summit conference with a view to promoting the possible adoption of a declration on this subject during the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The coordinating bureau of the movement in New York will form a working group which will deliberate all relevant questions and give a report to the next summit meeting.

New Communication Order

LD071422 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0307 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: New International Information Order" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The eighth summit of the non-aligned countries reaffirmed the need to further intensify cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and to speedily remove disparities in communication capabilities which in the era of rapid technological advances create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles to democratisation of global information and communication process.

The heads of state or government noted with satisfaction in their final declaration from Harare the progress achieved in this field and in particular the significant contribution made by the pool of nonaligned news agencies.

They recognised the outstanding role of the pool in the struggle for decolonizing of information and towards countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements.

At the same time full support was expressed for the pool's new project of economic information (Ecopool), which corresponds to the non-aligned countries' need for the exchange of economic, trade and financial information.

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

LD071333 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0234 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, 6, September (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned

Movement stressed the exceptional importance of international cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At their eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned affirmed the inalienable right of all states to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs.

In their final document the heads of state or government expressed concern with regard to the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfer of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing conditions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of developing countries.

The non-aligned called for the observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in comformity with its own freely determined priorities and needs.

Role of Nonaligned

LD071113 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0137 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Role of Non-Alignment" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The policy of non-alignment, based on its original principles and character, as set out and elaborated in successive summit conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi involves the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, foreign aggression, occupation and domination as well as against apartheid racism, Zionism and all forms of dependence, intervention, interference and pressure as well as against great power and bloc policies. This was stated in the final declaration of the eighth summit of the non-aligned held in Harare.

As the foremost movement of peace in the world, the movement of non-aligned countries has consistently called for the relaxation of tensions and the promotion of peace and peaceful co-existence - says the declaration. In this context the Movement is committed to work for the arrestation and reversal of present dangerous trends in the international situation and the promotion of conditions conducive to cooperation and peaceful co-existence among states.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned reiterated in Harare that non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs are fundamental principles of non-alignment that must be strictly adhered to.

They noted with grave concern that an increasing number of non-aligned countries are being subjected to all kinds of pressures, increased threat from colonialist policies, by great power and bloc rivalries, by the quest for spheres of influence as well as by the persisting unjust economic system.

Bearing this in kind, they reaffirmed their commitment to adhere scrupulously to the principles and spirit of the movement as only way that will strengthen further the movement's capacity for action and enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on international affairs.

The effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement is directly related to the degree of loyalty of its members to the principles and spirit of non-alignment.

The policy and the movement of non-alignment have been a positive and influential force in the evaluation of international political and economic relations by expressing the need for peace, freedom independence, equality, development and prosperity for all.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries state with satisfaction - in their eighth summit Harare declaration - the increasing interest in the policy of non-alignment as an authentic factor in seeking solutions to the critical problems in international affairs. They welcomed the growing recognition among other countries of the need for cooperation based on the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

Conflicts Among Nonaligned

LD071120 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0144 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: Peaceful Settlement of Disputes" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare noted with concern that in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been exacerbated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of these countries and posing threats to peace as well as to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the movement of non-aligned. They regarded the persistence of this negative phenomenon as undermining the role and efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security. In the final document of the eighth summit they urged all countries to abide by the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principle of avoidance of threat or use of force which remains central to the philosophy of peaceful co-existence advocated by non-aligned countries.

International Year of Peace

LD071133 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0155 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final Declaration: International Year of Peace" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The Non-Aligned Movement welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly 1986 the International Year of Peace. In the final declaration of their eighth summit in Harare the non-aligned said that the proclamation of 1986 as an international year of peace is not only a celebration or commemoration but an opportunity to reflect and act creatively and systematically in fulfilling the purposes of the United Nations and, in this regard, pledged themselves to continue to promote positive action by states and peoples aimed at prevention of war.

ALGERIA

Castro Leaves 12 Sep; Seen Off By Bendjedid
LD121313 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cuban President Fidel Castro left Algiers this morning at the end of a friendly and working visit to our country. He was seen off at Houari Boumedienne Airport by Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, members of the Political Bureau and the government, high-ranking officials from the state and the party, the ambassadors of Latin American countries accredited in Algeria and members of the Cuban colony in our country. [passage omitted]

The two presidents, Chadli Bendjedid and Fidel Castro, earlier held talks at Djenane el-Mahdi [official residence in Algiers] in the presence of Brothers Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Algeria's ambassador in Havana. The talks were also attended by members of the Cuban delegation, including Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

MOROCCO

Soviet Warships Anchor in Casablanca Port
LD101450 Rabat MAP in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Casablanca, 10 Sep (MAP) — Two Soviet warships have been anchored at Casablanca Port since yesterday. The two warships of the Soviet Navy are on a visit to Morocco until 16 September. The crew of the two Soviet ships consists of 23 officers, 221 crew and technicians.

The lenght of the destroyer *Gromky* led by Captain [as received] Modestov is 125 meters, its width is 14 meters, while its net weight is 2900 tons. the second ship, (*Vsevolod Vishnevskiy*) led by Captain (Mushalov) is 62 meters long, and 10 meters wide and weighs 700 tons.

Officical Recieves Soviet Officer
LD101518 Rabat MAP in French
1000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Casablanca, 10 Sep (MAP) — Mr Ahmed Fizzazi, governor of Casablanca, yesterday received M.V. Modestov, commander of the two Soviet Navy ships which are making a stopover in Casablanca. During the meeting, the two sides dealt with several questions.

The development of the harbor infrastructure of greater Casablanca as well as the operational capacities of the two ports, which are being equipped with modern techniques necessary for their constant growth, were highlighted during the meeting.

LIBYA

JANA: 'Kneeling Husni' Receives 'Zionist Terrorist'
LD112351 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Zionist terrorist Shim'on Peres, the enemy's prime minister, arrived in Alexandria to attend his first meeting with the Egyptian president Kneeling [al-Barik] Husni. The Egyptian security authorities adopted stringent security measures in Alexandria where the treason talks will take place. The aircraft of the terrorist Peres, the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, landed at a military airport near Alexandria. He then took a helicopter to [name indistinct] Palace, where the treason talks will take place between the hireling Egyptian regime and the Zionists.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on the meeting of treason, which is taking place in Egypt. He said:

Yesterday Kneeling Husni subserviently received the terrorist Shim'on Peres thereby to receive orders concerning his shameful role in the conspiracy against the sons of the Arab nation and in striking the freemen of Egypt who reject imperialist and Zionist hegemony.

Tripoli Radio Debuts 'Question and Answer' Program
LD101025 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Question and Answer" program presented by unidentified moderator]

[Excerpts] Brother Arab citizens: This program is from you and for you. It is from you because it raises questions that you think about concerning the revolution, deliverance, and emancipation. It is for you because it provides the answers and directs you along the road of revolution — the road of ultimate emancipation, so that you may become a master and not one who is subservient, a freeman and not a slave, a partner and not a servant, so that the jamahiri society, a society of authority, and wealth, and arms in the hands of the people, will be created. [musical interlude]

[Question] Who are the actual enemies of the Arabs? Please give a brief synopsis of the deteriorating Arab conditions, the political, economic, cultural, military and social conditions that are constantly changing.
[Answer] Our great Arab homeland extends from the Ocean to the Arab Gulf, covers approximately 14 million square km, has a population of 180 million Arabs, and is rich in material and moral capabilities: oil, mineral wealth, livestock, plants, and cultural — a homeland that was the cradle of divine religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. [passage omitted]

Three enemies have rallied against this great Arab homeland to prevent the great Arab people from benefiting from these resources and building the great Arab humanitarian culture. This great Arab homeland constitutes a cultural nucleus for a new world force known as the Third World.

These three enemies are: Arab and world reaction, world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, and finally, Zionism. These three enemies of the Arab nation and the Arab homeland constitute the triangle of defilement and political, economic, social, cultural and military corruption. [passage omitted]

The Arab armies are only armies for parades and guarding the dictatorial tools of governments now ruling in the Arab homeland, used for protecting the Arab tools of government from the wrath of the Arab masses, and protecting the institutions, spheres of influence, and imperialist military bases and Zionism from the anger of the Arab people. [passage omitted]

These are armies of repression, not liberation, unless the coming days prove otherwise. [passage omitted]

All facades have fallen, and all cards and outbiddings have burned out [as heard] after what has happened in Lebanon, Iraq, and Tunisia, and what has recently happened in the Great Jamahiriyah by a crusading imperialist-U.S.-West invasion. All the ruling tools in the Arab world — from the right through the center to the left — are sitting on the fence with their hands tied, not making a move. Where is the economic boycott and confrontation of world exploitation — led by the West European regimes and headed by the United States? Where is the Arab military confrontation with the crusading imperialist-U.S.-West invasion as it attacked a part of our one Arab land, a land that extends from the Gulf to the Ocean? [passage omitted]

The Arab regimes' failure to confront politically, economically, and militarily the crusading NATO-Zionist-U.S. aggression in one of the Arab arenas in our greater Arab homeland, namely, the Great Arab Jamahiriyah, provides clear proof of the extent of the need of the current Arab political, economic, and military state of affairs for a comprehensive and radical change because of its failure and inability to prove its credibility and pan-Arab progressive legitimacy.

SUDAN

Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Visit, Political Talks

Attends Banquet 9 Sep

LD111619 Tripoli JANA in English
1444 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 7, Shahr al-Fatih 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Muhammad 'Uthman al-Marghani of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party and leader of Al-Katmiyah in the Sudan held yesterday afternoon a banquet in honour of the leader of the revolution.

Present at this banquet were Mr. Ahmad 'Ali al-Marghani, chairman of Sudan's State Presidium, members of this presidium, the premier Mr. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and a number of cabinet ministers and senior officials in the Sudanese Government.

Also present were all the Politburo members, the General Secretariat, the parliamentary body, the Executive Committee of the Democratic Unionist Party and presidents of the branch committees in the Department of Khartoum as well as members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps accredited to the Sudan.

On the leader's arrival to the banquet, the amassed people there started to chant in support of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, comprehensive unity between Sudan and Great Al-Jamahiriyah. They also welcomed the leader chanting/Al-Qadhdhafi is an Arab and revolutionary leader/O' Al-Qadhdhafi, unity/Allah is greater/may USA be wrecked/.

Meets Al-Mahdi 10 Sep

LD111634 Tripoli JANA in English
1447 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 7, Shahr al-Fatih 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received yesterday afternoon in Khartoum Mr. Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Sudanese premier, minister of defence, president of Ummah Party and leader of the Al-Ansar entity [Muslim religious sect] in the Sudan.

Meets Foreign, Interior Ministers

EA111753 Khartoum SUNA in English
1620 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Sep (SUNA) — The Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is currently visiting the country, met here today with the patron of the Democratic Unionist Party, DUP, one of the two parties which formed the current government.

Interior Minister and the DUP Deputy Secretary General, Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, who attended the meeting, said that the meeting discussed bilateral relations, relations between the Arab countries, how to find a formula for Arab unity, besides discussing means for ending the southern Sudan civil war.

Foreign minister and secretary general of the DUP, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, and member of the supreme council and member of the DUP Politburo, Dr Muhmmad al-Hasan 'Abdullah, had attended the meeting.

Meets Islamic Front's Al-Turabi

EA111735 Khartoum SUNA in English
1615 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Sep (SUNA) — Libyan Leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi met here today with secretary general of the Islamic National Front, INF, Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi.

Following the meeting, Dr al-Turabi announced that the meeting tackled the political and Islamic developments in addition to the international situation and its impact on the Arab and Islamic world.

On Al-Qadhdhafi's call during his meeting last Tuesday with the Ummah Party for sincere work by the Sudanese political parties to reach Arab unity, Al-Turabi pointed out that a certain direct basis should first be realized before achieving the Arab unity among them — the unification of the Sudanese political will which will lead to the country's unity and then to nationalism, Arab unity.

On the anticipated meeting between the Egyptian president and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Al-Turabi stated that it is a renewal to the crisis which severely hit the Arab world after the first contact of former President al-Sadat with Israel.

He expressed regret over the Arabs' rifts and falling in the polarization traps of the Western and Eastern imperialism [sentence as received]

Receives Party Leaders

LD121044 Tripoli Voice of Great Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum last night Aliaba Loboko Surur, leader of the the Sudanese people's Progressive Party; Peter (Kut), Deputy chairman of the Political Grouping Party for Southern Sudan; (Kun Akut), leader of the Sudanese National Labor Party; (Walters Kanhun) leader of the Sudanese African Congress; (Andou Mine), leader of the Sudanese African Congress Party; Maurice Lauya, leader of the Sudanese African People's Party; (Gabrial Yul), leader of the Sudanese Federation People's party; 'Uthman 'Ibrahim al-Tawil, leader of the Sudanese Front for the Liberation of Southern Sudan; Hasan 'Uthman, deputy leader of the Sudanese peace party and Taha al-Mirighi, leader of the Arab Nasirite Socialist Party.

Condemns Garang Movement

JN121152 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Sep (SUNA) — The country's great guest Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met here yesterday evening with leaders of the southern parties in the presence of State Council member Dr Pacifico Lolik.

At the meeting, the Libyan leader called for the need to denounce violence and condemn the aggressive practices carried out by the rebel forces in southern Sudan led by John Garang, as well as the need to urge John Garang to lay down arms and resort to dialogue. Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that he will assume this task since he has a relationship with the Garang movement.

Al-Qadhdhafi said he feels the solution to the southern problem lies in the establishment of a popular state. He added that the popular authority ascends from the base to the General People's Congress through popular congresses in which everyone participates. He said the domination of the Third World theory [as received] is the real solution to the issue of the oppressed minorities.

Peter Gatkouth, deputy president of the Southern Sudanese Political Association, pointed out that the southerners do not pay much attention to religious differences. He said southern society is open but the subversive practices of Numayri led to the religious problem in the country, thereby pointing to the implementation of the Islamic laws currently enacted in the country which were introduced during the Numayri regime in September 1983.

'Uthman al-Tawil, founder and leader of the Sudanese Liberation Front, urged Col al-Qadhdhafi to employ the agreements signed between Libya and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement as well as the treaty signed between Aden and Ethiopia in order to work for solving the southern problem. He said it is time for the Jamahiriyah, which financed the Garang movement without preconditions during the Numayri era, to play the role of mediator in order to end the fighting, especially since the Libyan leadership is able to contact Ethiopian leader Mengistu in order to iron out differences which make the southern problem subject to Ethiopian-Eritrean differences.

Call for 'Dialogue' Applauded

LD111106 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from the secretary general of the Political Grouping Party for Southern Sudan. Here is the text of the cable:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution; we applaud the reference you made in your speech [in Khartoum] regarding the unity of the Sudan and solving its problems which in your view calls for a dialogue among the Sudanese people. We would like to stress our absolute support for your call for a dialogue among all sons of the Sudanese people, and reaffirm also that the military solution to the problems of the Sudan deepens the differences. Peace be unto you. Long-live the Arab struggle.
[signed] The secretary general of the Political Grouping Party for Southern Sudan

'Commercial' Pact Announced

LD111715 Tripoli JANA in English 1633 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 7, Shahr al-Fatih 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Within the next few days the commercial agreement between Great Jamahiriyah and sisterly Sudan will be implemented. This has been announced by Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Hurayrah, the Sudanese minister of trade and cooperation.

Dr Abu Harirah has informed JANA, during the meeting between the leader of the revolution and Sudan's Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries were discussed in addition to the question of the Chadian people.

He adds that their viewpoints were identical on the questions the leader of the revolution and Mr. Al-Madhi discussed, apart from placing emphasis on the expansion of trade exchange between

Great al-Jamahiriyah and sisterly Sudan.

Garang Asks Besieged Soldiers To Withdraw or Talk

EA111436 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

["Text" of appeal by Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM; date and place of issue not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Appeal by chairman and commander in chief of SPLM/SPLA Political Military High Command to the besieged garrisons of Rumbek, Bor, Bentiu, Tonj, Kapoeta, Torit, Akobo, Waw and Nasir.

Commanders, officers, NCOs and men of the aforementioned garrisons: you are hereby asked to take independent and appropriate action as you think fit because Khartoum will not help you. Khartoum has no capacity to transport you food and reinforcements. All it can do is to give you promises. You must, of course, be already aware by now that the responsible officers in Khartoum, Juba, Waw and Malakal are only concerned with the black market and not with you in the trenches.

Since Sadiq al-Mahdi has refused to discuss peace with the SPLA, it becomes only logical and necessary for you either to withdraw from your garrisons or discuss peace independently with local SPLA commanders because your situation is desperate.

I am confident that you are fully capable of taking positive action of this kind because, in sharp contrast to Khartoum, we know that you can take us seriously. You are reminded that the SPLA feeds and treats soldiers who desert Bor garrison. So far, 80 soldiers have left Bor, and 72 of them have safely arrived [at] Juba and Ayod after passing through SPLA lines.

Again, we appeal to you to consider your position meanwhile, always bearing in mind that the SPLM/SPLA assures you of safe passage.

TUNISIA

Ex-Premier Mzali Reportedly in Switzerland

AU111420 Paris AFP in English
1410 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept 11 (AFP) — Disgraced Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali is currently in Lausanne, Switzerland, after leaving his country secretly last week, the local newspaper *Le Matin* reported on Thursday.

Police and officials of the Lausanne-based International Olympic Committee, (IOC) of which Mr. Mzali is a vice-president, denied knowledge of Mr. Mzali's whereabouts.

However the IOC said that Mr. Mzali still headed the Tunisian Olympic Committee, adding that a month ago IOC President Juan-Antonio Saramanch had asked Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to authorise Mr. Mzali to attend the IOC executive committee in October which will decide the venue of the 1922 Olympic Games.

Le Matin said Mr. Mzali, who was dismissed on July 8, had crossed secretly into Algeria then reached Sicily by boat before travelling throughItaly to Lausanne. It said he had numerous friends in the IOC, which has its headquarters in Lausanne.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Carries Out Attack on Merchant Ship

LD120115 Madrid in Spanish to Europe
1925 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] In a phone call to a Spanish radio station, the Polisario Front has claimed responsibility for the attack carried out against the Spanish merchant ship *Puente Canario* in which one of its crew died. According to the Saharan spokesman, they were attempting to sink a Spanish merchant ship to prevent trade between Spain and Morocco. This is the first time that the Saharan guerrillas have attacked a merchant ship, although they have fired on Spanish fishing boats many times. According to the captain of the *Puente Canario* the attack was carried out with machine guns and mortars from (?zodiac) rubber dinghys.

Algiers: Communique Details Attacks on 'Monarchists'

LD102212 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry announced in a communique released today that units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched an attack last Monday on a post of the Moroccan monarchist forces in the region of Bir Moghrein. The attack resulted in the killing of 15 of the monarchist forces, the wounding of several others, and the destruction of an ammunition depot in the post and 2 military vehicles. A large quantity of military ammunition and documents were seized.

The communique also reported that the Saharan People's Liberation Army attacked a position of the Moroccan occupation forces in the area of Guelta Zammour on 7 September. The statement said that the Saharan army destroyed the position and killed a large number of Moroccan soldiers. It also seized a quantity of military hardware and documents.

ETHIOPIA

Leaders Congratulate Mengistu on Anniversary

LD112207 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the revolution to be celebrated tomorrow, world leaders have sent messages of congratulations to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee Secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the Ethiopian people.

Among those who sent messages to the WPE, revolutionary government and the entire Ethiopian people expressing admiration for the victories achieved so far by the Ethiopian revolution and expressing the wish that the coming years will be years of prosperity and further achievement are: the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Presidium and Council of Ministers; and the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and that nation's president.

Others are: Queen Elizabeth II of England; King Baudouin of Belgium; U.S. President Ronald Reagan; Brazilian President Jose Sarney; Austrian President Kurt Waldheim; and Turkish President Kenan Evren. Others who also sent messages are Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC President; Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida; Comrade Erich Honecker, German Socialist Unity Party secretary general and chairman of the Council of State; Jeanne Sauve, governor general of Canada; and Mr Chon Tu-hwan, president of the Republic of Korea.

TANZANIA

Agreement With Guyana on Joint Trade Cooperation

EA101544 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Guyana have agreed to set up a joint commission to look into the possibility of the two countries exchanging various goods and services. A joint communique issued at the end of President Hugh Desmond Hoytes 3-day visit to Tanzania says that the step was aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation. [passage omitted]

The presidents endorsed the resolution passed at the nonaligned summit which called for the resolution of economic sanctions against the South African regime as a means of expediting the abolition of apartheid in that country. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Museveni, Thomas Sankara Issue Joint Communique

EA111403 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Uganda and Burkina Faso have expressed firm determination to work toward the realization of true African unity. In a joint communique signed at the end of the visit of President Sankara to Uganda, President Yoweri Museveni and the Burkinabe leader also expressed concern at the markedly deteriorating international situation characterized by the escalation of the arms race, especially the unprecedented buildup of more lethal nuclear arms which threaten the survival of mankind.

The two presidents (?expressed) the need for inter-African cooperation as an instrument of struggle against forces of imperialism and neocolonialism. They were of the view that barter trade among African countries made through bilateral arrangements not only eliminated the need for using scarce foreign currency but also strengthened cooperation. They were also of the view that excessive reliance on foreign currency for trade in Africa gave the imperialist countries the opportunity to exploit Africans and undermine their independence. They agreed that they would continue to explore other areas of mutual cooperation to the maximum benefit of their people.

President Museveni and Sankara also expressed deep concern at the continued deterioration of the situation in southern Africa in general, and expressed the view that the Pretoria regime should dismantle apartheid. Its illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggression against Frontline States for their steadfast opposition to the evil policy of apartheid constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, and a challenge to the values and principles accepted by the international community. They were of the view that only the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a majority rule, on the basis of free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage by all people in a united and nonfragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation prevailing now in South Africa.

The two leaders are gravely concerned at the continued delay of Namibia's independence and renewed their call for the immediate implementation of UNSC [United Nations Security Council] Resolution 435, which they reaffirmed as the only acceptable basis for bringing [about] Namibia's independence. In accordance to this position they again rejected attempts to link Namibia's freedom to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They also pointed out that the United States' policy of constructive engagement had failed to end South Africa's instrasigence over Namibia.

On the situation in north west Africa, the two heads of state deplored the failure of all efforts taken to resolve peacefully the conflict in Western Sahara. They remained convinced that only direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front in conformity with Resolution 104 of the 19th summit of the OAU can speed up the peace process begun in Addis Ababa.

On the situation in Chad, the two presidents expressed their great concern at the continued conflict in the country and the internationalization of the conflict. They called for respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad, and called on Chadian factions to reconcile under the auspices of the OAU. [passage omitted]

The two leaders agreed on the need to establish a joint commission to follow up the implementation of what they had agreed in various fields.

New Inspector General To 'Actively' Fight Graft

EA112320 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Mr (Augustine Rizindana) has been appointed inspector general of government. President Yoweri Museveni announced the appointment at State House, Entebbe, this morning.

The president said the new department has been created to inspect government machinery. The president emphasized that it will be an independent department which will actively deal with corruption in public affairs. It will receive and follow up complaints. The department will, among other things, handle cases of corruption in the acquisition of property like land, houses, and livestock.

President Museveni advised anybody who lost property to others who connived with government officials to submit his or her case to the department which will also handle cases of financial mismanagement in government, especially in regard to contracts and embezzlement of public funds. This includes misuse of public office to serve wrong interests. He said the inspector of government will also deal with negligence of duty, which he described as rampant in many categories of government servants.

The president disclosed that the department will in addition concern itself with matters of human rights violations, including humiliation of civilians by soldiers at roadblocks and cases of murder where courts have taken no action.

BURKINA FASO

SWAPO Leader Sam Nujoma Arrives; Feted by Sankara

Makes Arrival Remarks

AB111111 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, who arrived here yesterday evening, was decorated with the Nahouri Golden Star award during a cocktail party held at the presidential palace of Burkina Faso. President Sam Nujoma, whose visit is in response to an invitation by the president of Burkina Faso, is accompanied by three SWAPO members. His busy schedule includes the laying of a wreath followed by the delivery of weapons, a meeting with the mass organizations, and a visit to the Year III [of the Burkinabe revolution] village.

But let us go back to the SWAPO leader's arrival yesterday shortly after 2030 at Ouagadougou International Airport. He told the press of the aim of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma in English fading into French translation] Well, the SWAPO Central Committee delegated me to lead a delegation to Burkina Faso, in response, actively [as heard], to the invitation extended to our movement by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara. We are also here to perceive the Burkina Faso revolution, and to express our deep gratitude and appreciation to the Burkina Faso revolution led by Comrade President Thomas Sankara. We have come also to renew our friendship and fruitful cooperation, and the efforts of the various revolutions, with our Burkinabe brothers and sisters.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, it is known that SWAPO has chosen armed struggle to achieve Namibia's independence. What is the state of the troops at present?
[Nujoma] On 26 August this year, we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the preparation of the armed struggle in Namibia, with the warriors of the National Liberation Army, which is the military wing of SWAPO. This means since 1966, the SWAPO fighters have been able to instill in our men, women and children the confidence which they needed, and have made them understand that they are the liberators of their fatherland, and has again reassured them that with the struggle which they are waging, they will attain final victory.

We have killed thousands of supporters of the racist regime; we have wounded thousands of them. There are many today in the cities of Cape Town and Johannesburg, as well as other towns of South Africa, who go about without arms or legs, all because of the injuries we have inflicted on them. And I must say that we have stimulated the revolutionary spirit in the South African people, within South Africa, and they have realized that in order to fight the common enemy, they have to take up arms; and that is what is happening now, and is going to help us to win final victory against the racist forces who are supported by the capitalist regimes and other regimes which are actually supporting the racist South African regime. I will mention mainly the Reagan regime. [End recording]

It is this determination to defeat the racist enemy which the comrade president of Burkina Faso digressed on last night before honoring President Nujoama with the Nahouri Golden Star award. Towards our support for the struggle of the Namibian people, Ouagadougou has granted its accord for the opening of a SWAPO representation in our country. In reply to the decoration, the SWAPO president recounted the long struggle of the southern African people, a struggle which is drawing to an unavoidable end, because, according to President Nujoma, a determined people always end up in victory.

Recieves Weapons

AB111604 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Visiting SWAPO president, Comrade Sam Nujoma, who arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday evening with three SWAPO members, this morning had a very busy schedule. President Nujoma first laid a wreath at the Monument of the Flame of the Revolution. After that, Comrade Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of popular defense, donated some weapons to SWAPO. These are, specifically, 15 Kalachnikov rifles offered by the Burkinabe people to the southern African liberation movement. It is to be recalled that the comrade president of Burkina Faso declared during the last OAU summit that our country will come to the aid of the liberation movements. Let us listen to Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani:

[Begin Lingani recording] Your presence today in the free and revolutionary land of Burkina Faso offers us the solemn opportunity to give you these weapons, a very modest but significant contribution from our militant people to the liberation war effort which you are pursuing. On behalf of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its chairman Captain Thomas Sankara, and on behalf of the Burkinabe people, I have the honor, Comrade President, great son and great figure of militant Africa, genuine representative and worthy leader of SWAPO, I have the honor, I reiterate, to ask you to kindly receive these arms on behalf of the liberation movements, in order that the fight against apartheid, racism, colonialism, and imperialism for a free, independent, prosperous Africa may be won. [end recording]

Here is the reply Comrade Sam Nujoma:
[Nujoma in English fading into French translation] Comrade militants, I, on behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee, and in the name of the oppressed but struggling Namibian people, have the honor to express our profound gratitude and appreciation to Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the CNR, for the concrete material assistance and the political and diplomatic support which he gives to us. Today we have the testimony of the sincere and true expression of the solidarity of the Burkina Faso revolution. We all know that Burkina Faso does not manufacture weapons, it does not manufacture AK47's. It buys them from outside. But, as Burkina Faso favors freedom and independence, its government, led by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso, has decided to share what they have with us. We solemnly promise that we will use these weapons to fight in all corners, from east to west, from north to south, in order to achieve the total liberation of Namibia. [end recording][passage omitted]

Expresses Thanks, Departs

AB112150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader who was on official and working visit to our country since last night, left Burkina Faso around 1800 today. [passage omitted]

Before leaving our country, Comrade Sam Nujoma gave a press conference to the national media. Speaking to (Jean-Pierre Baroua) he took stock of his visit to Burkina Faso:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English with consecutive French translation] Our visit to Burkina Faso gave us an opportunity first of all, to salute the revolution of Burkina Faso led by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, the president of Burkina Faso, and it also gave us an opportunity to make (?more friends) after (?mingling) with our brothers and sisters of Burkina Faso. So we are very grateful for the expression of solidarity and support by the Burkina Faso revolution and in particular the gift of weapons which were given to me this morning by Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara, the president of Burkina Faso, as he promised during the OAU summit in Addis Ababa in July that Burkina Faso will try to give (?practical) assistance to the liberation movements. We have seen that Comrade Thomas Sankara has fulfilled his promise. So we leave Burkina Faso highly encouraged for we feel that we are not alone in this difficult struggle, but that we have comrades-in-arms who are behind us, who support us, in spite of the distance that separates us. [end recording]

GAMBIA

Jaware Says 'No' Restoration of Israeli Ties

AB111312 Paris AFP in French
1107 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Banjul, 11 Sep (AFP) — Gambia has no intention of reestablishing diplomatic relations with Israel, Gambian head of state Sir Dawda Jawara declared in Banjul on Wednesday.

The Gambian president, who was speaking during a news conference, however, refrained from criticizing the African countries which have reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel — the latest being Cameroon — for he considered this a matter of sovereignty.

The Gambia, he said, will not reestablish relations with Israel as long as the reasons which motivated the breakoff of relations with that country remain, that is Israel's refusal to recognize "the inalienable rights," of the Palestinian people.

President Jawara also said that the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee — of which he is the chairman — to mediate between Iran and Iraq are continuing. The mediation of the nonaligned countries, decided upon during the Harare summit conference, will complement these efforts, added Sir Dawda.

GHANA

Radio Urges Dissidents Trial in Ivory Coast

AB111730 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Kofi Amponsah commentary]

[Text] The police in Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] have confirmed the arrest of a ship, *Hercules-1*, which an Accra weekly had said was loaded with arms and ammunition and bound for Ghana on a terrorist mission sponsored by Ghanaian dissidents. One thing the Abidjan authorities did not confirm, however, is the arrest of Godfrey Osei, the man who sponsored the ill-fated *Nobistor* armed expedition which ended in Brazil, and Lieutenant Colonel Ekow Dennis who was involved in attempts to destabilize the government in 1983. Two other boats, (?fitted) for the exercise are said to have escaped.

The question everybody is entitled to ask is, what attitude will the Ivorian authorities take towards this latest dissident plot. If their ring leaders have indeed been arrested, will they be extradited to Ghana to face judgment or will they at least be tried in Cote d'Ivoire? It will be recalled that when Brazil arrested the mercenary crew of the *Nobistor*, it put them on trial and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. On the other hand, when the U.S. authorities arrested J.H. Mensah and two other Ghanaians for buying arms meant for causing mischief in Ghana, the court dealt leniently with the accused, freeing J.H. Mensah, ostensibly because of the so-called mistrial and letting off the others on a fine.

The people of Ghana are watching closely to see what the Abidjan authorities will do in this matter, that is whether they will cooperate with Ghana, as they should, in putting an end to instability in the subregion, or whether they will let the culprits off, as the United States did, thereby lending themselves to suspicion of having been in league with the dissidents all along. Already, Ghanaians have noted the very vague and evasive statements on the matter by the Ivorian authorities, especially their failure to confirm the arrest of the culprits, or whether the boat was heading for Ghana, or whether any arms had been found on board.

Talking about regional cooperation and security, one would like to know what role Liberia is playing in all this. Joshua Hamidu, one of the leaders of the Ghanaian dissidents, has admitted holding a meeting with a Liberian general and thereafter writing to request him to supply arms, ammunition, logistics, and even troops for their operations in Ghana. Subsequent to this, a ship loaded with arms had been arrested on its way to Ghana. Can we assume that Liberia obliged and supplied the arms to the dissidents?

We have every faith in our security agencies, and we trust that they will investigate this matter to know the truth so that appropriate action can be taken. Meanwhile, Hamidu is an employee of World Vision International and it is difficult to accept their denial about their involvement in Hamidu's activities, for if they had no hand in these acts, they would have denounced him long ago. Beyond this, one can let the desperation creeping into [words indistinct] of the dissidents, as can be seen in their plan to kill people at random and destroy our economic infrastructure. These are men blinded by love of power at all costs, and it behoves all patriotic Ghanaians to join our security forces to prevent people like these from ever achieving their diabolical aims.

SIERRA LEONE

Liberia, Guinea Sign Tripartite Non-Aggression Pact

AB111754 Paris AFP in French
1641 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Freetown, 11 Sep (AFP) — The Guinean, Sierra Leonean, and Liberian ministers of justice on Thursday in Freetown signed a treaty of non-aggression and cooperation in the field of security which will be submitted to the three heads of state for final approval within the next three months, it was learned from these countries' delegations.

At the end of a 3-day meeting, the ministers agreed to set up a joint liaison committee on security within which the three partners will exchange information in the sole aim, the document said, of maintaining a peaceful coexistence and contributing to the settling of disputes within the framework of the OAU Charter.

The three states are also, according to the terms of the accord, bound to respect the territorial integrity of one another, not to resort to any aggressive act towards one another, and not to use their respective territories for any act of "subversion and aggression."

Finally, the signatories are bound to prevent their official media from "sowing the seeds of discord" and to recommend the private press to follow suit.

It is recalled that Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea are the three member countries of the Mano River Organization.

ANGOLA

RSA Officer Says FAPLA Offensive Under Way

MB111729 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The commanding officer of the South-West Africa Territory Force, Major General George Meiring, says the FAPLA forces in Angola have probably begun a large scale offensive in an attempt to drive UNITA out of its stronghold in southeastern Angola.

Gen Meiring says between 6,000 and 8,000 SWAPO terrorists and a huge Cuban force are helping FAPLA in its desperate offensive. He says SWAPO's participation in the offensive largely explains why SWAPO activities in the operational area in northern South-West Africa have been drastically reduced since the beginning of the year.

Gen Meiring says SWAPO has only about 8,500 trained terrorists of whom only a few hundred can be used operationally because most of them are involved in the offensive against Dr Jonas Savimbi's forces.

He says SWAPO also realizes that it has lost the war in South-West Africa and that is why it is now helping FALPA to try to wipe out UNITA.

Gen Meiring says SWAPO's failure stems from the fact that much of its arsenal has been seized by the security forces and it is continually losing support among the local population.

MPLA-Labor Party Statement on 'Heroes Day'

MB111839 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Statement from MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau on "National Heroes Day" issued in Luanda on 11 September]

[Excerpts] From Cabinda to Cunene Provinces, the Angolan people are once again observing National Heroes Day, a day dedicated to the memory of our late president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. On this date, we remember the life and works of an untiring fighter, [words indistinct], a distinguished statesman, a world-renowned poet, the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, and founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. [passage omitted]

Angolan people, comrades, and compatriots, notwithstanding all the difficulties and intensification of the undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola by racist South Africa, the revolution continues its triumphant march. The MPLA-Labor Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the Angolan people, has rightly interpreted the firm determination of workers and peasants, overcoming the handicap created by the death of the late president, Agostinho Neto, and promoting our revolutionary spirit to continue the struggle in unity against the internal reaction and international (?capitalism). [Words indistinct] against all enemy divisionist maneuvers, the party has been able to draw up a policy that has brought about unity from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces.

The MPLA-Labor Party has been able to realize the wish of the late president, Agostinho Neto, for a solid revolution that covers all classes, all regions, all affiliations and brings about a unity of interest — the interest of building a socialist fatherland. In this context, the MPLA-Labor Party still considers valid the clemency decreed by the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution for all Angolans who for one reason or another were deceived and are engaged in adventures which have been resulting in the death of thousnads of innocent Angolans. Our party continues to practice this policy of clemency in a spirit of tolerance and consolidation of national unity.

However, as it has been rightly stated by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, our intention is not to allow the continuation of past mistakes but to see that all citizens who were deceived are integrated in the tasks of national reconstruction and defense of the fatherland under the leadership of the Angolan proletariat. Accordingly, false leaders of the people — those who led many young men to engage in adventure — cannot be covered by this clemency.

Angolan people, comrades and compatriots, the Angolan revolutionary process continues in the face of our society's complex class nature and the counterrevolution sustained from outside. The smooth development of our revolution is jeopardized in different forms, from class struggle to terrorist activities mounted by puppets who are well known for propagating tribalism and racism in the midst of less enlightened people. As stated in the Political Bureau statement issued on the occasion of the (?10th) independence anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola, we still feel that national unity is vital to safeguard national independence. [Words indistinct] in a relentless fight, without retreat or [words indistinct] to all forms of manifestation which go against our people's supreme interests and the objectives of our revolution. We shall firmly continue to fight our people's enemies and pursue measures that would lead to their neutralization and annihilation. Only thus shall we be fulfilling Neto's ideals and ensuring the continuation of his thoughts and those of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Angolan people, comrades and compatriots, at a time when we are observing another ideological day in memory of the founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party, we are confronted by new and dangerous acts of aggression frm racist South Africa. The enemy does not give up. On the contrary, he has intensified his criminal actions against defenseless people and economic targets to overthrow the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Accordingly, the Political Bureau appeals to all the Angolan people, from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces, to close ranks around the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Edurado dos Santos so that as one man we can confront enemy attacks. Today, more than ever before, there is a need to exercise a most vigorous revolutionary vigilance by detecting and neutralizing infiltrated enemy agents and denouncing divisionist elements as well as inflicting heavy blows on puppet gangsters in the service of South Africa and U.S. imperialism. It is only by vigorously defending our revolution that we shall be able to honor the late president, Agostinho Neto, our national hero, and founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. Eternal glory to late President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. Let us always honor and remember the ideals and teachings of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution.

For people's power, the struggle continues and victory is certain.

Luanda, 11 September 1986, year of defense of the people's revolution. The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

BOTSWANA

Guyana's Hoyte, Masire Hold Official Talks

MB110754 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, this afternoon held official talks with the visiting president of Guyana, Mr Desmond Hoyte. The talks, which were held at the conference room in the office of the president, were preceded by a meeting of ministers at the same venue. This evening, the two heads of state attended a cocktail party at the Gaborone Sun. The party was also attended by the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Per Musi, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

MALAWI

Banda Hosts Talks on SADCC Cooperation

MB112023 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, today held talks for more than 2 hours with leaders of Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe arrived in Blantyre early this morning for a 1-day official visit to Malawi.

The talks held [words indistinct] were aimed at strengthening regional cooperation (?among member) countries of SADCC. They were frank and cordial. (?In the) talks, the four leaders discussed (?ways) of strengthening their cooperation with other SADCC members in order to minimize the effects of the economic crisis affecting the four countries. The three leaders, who have since left for their respective capitals, were welcomed on arrival and on departure at Chileka Airport in Blantyre by his excellency the life president and a huge crowd, including singing and dancing members of the League of Malawi Women.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Threatens Border Closure With Malawi

NC112011 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 11 (AFP) — Mozambican President Samora Machel Thursday threatened to close its border with Malawi and to place missiles along the border if Malawi continued allegedly aiding armed rebels in Mozambique, the Mozambican news agency AIM reported in a newsflash.

Malawi's President Hastings Banda, President Machel, Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda met in Malawi Thursday to discuss the issue of sanctions against South Africa.

Mozambique also accuses Pretoria of continuing to aid rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) who have been fighting a nine-year civil war that has ravaged most of Mozambique.

Further Details

MB120816 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel stated that he could shut down the traffic from Malawi to South Africa and Zimbabwe, and place missiles on the border with that country in case the Malawian authorities do not stop their support for armed banditry in Mozambique. Speaking to national and foreign journalists at the Maputo airport, the Mozambican head of state said that those conditions were presented in Blantyre yesterday at the summit held by president Banda of Malawi and the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Describing the summit as historic in view of its openness, sincerity, involvement, and honesty, Samora Machel also disclosed that Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe went to Malawi on behalf of the Frontline States and that these share the responsibility of the stand adopted and the conditions put forward.

At the news conference given to Mozambican and foreign journalists at the Maputo airport, President Machel said that in August the Frontline States met in Luanda with a view to discussing the present situation in southern Africa and to assess the strategy of the struggle to totally liberate the region. According to President Machel, the Frontline States agreed in Luanda that the world is already aware that apartheid is not a rotten fruit which will fall by itself. According to Machel, apartheid has instruments for its defense and survival. Accordingly, the Mozambican head of state said that there are countries which are accomplices of racist South Africa, and countries that in view of their geographic situation are eternal slaves of Pretoria. On this issue Samora Machel recalled the goal of lessening dependence on South Africa that guided the creation of SADCC 6 years ago. He added that South Africa immediately understood those goals and since then it has launched a plan of destruction against Mozambique. This plan, President Machel stressed, was not aimed at Mozambique alone, but the hinterland [preceeding word in English] countries as a whole, including Zaire which finds in Mozambique and Angola its natural doors to the outside world.

Samora Machel mentioned the dominant role being played in South Africa today by the military and the warmongering circles, while the politicians have a secondary role. He added that the South African militarist forces have assembled in Malawi, involving this country in destabilization against Mozambique and SADCC.

On Malawi, President Machel pointed out this country's stand in view of Portuguese colonial domination in Mozambique. He recalled that at the time the Malawian Government used the Mozambican ports, then in the hands of Portugal, and that today, when Mozambique is independent, Malawi exchanged these natural and more profitable routes for South African ports. This concern was conveyed yesterday by the Frontline States to the Blantyre summit during which Malawi was called upon to join the efforts of the entire region with a view to bringing to full operation the Mozambican ports of Beira, Maputo, and Nacala.

President Machel was accompanied to the summit by a high-level delegation which included the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, security, and ports, and also Mariano Matsinhe, leader of Niassa Province; Bonifacio Gruveta, head of the department of grassroot organizations of the Central Committee; and Joao Americo Mpfumo, Tete military commander. The summit lasted about 2 hours. The news conference, which was scheduled to be held immediately after the summit, was suddenly canceled after several dozen journalists had waited in the conference room for 2 hours.

NAMIBIA

Interim Government Wants Own Foreign Ministry

MB111900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 11, SAPA — Namibia's interim government wants to form its own Department of Foreign Affairs to barter internationally for independence, National Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila said in Windhoek this week.

He expressed his impatience at a press conference with the little progress the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs had made in this regard.

Namibia does not have its own Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Matjila also said the interim government wanted to have talks with Pretoria "soon" on organising an internationally-supervised election in Namibia.

However, the interim government did not want the United Nations to supervise the elections, but a group of Western countries, such as Britain, France, Germany and Canada.

He said SWAPO would win a UN-supervised election because the population would be told that the "UN troops are Sam Nujoma's troops."

Mr Matjila said though the interim rulers were being branded as puppets from the left and right, they sincerely sought to turn Namibia into a model democratic state.

SEYCHELLES

Defense Minister Resigns, President Assumes Post

AB111429 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Victoria, Sep 11 (AFP) — Seychelles Youth and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who played a leading role in bringing the present government to power in 1977, has resigned, the Office of President France Albert Rene said here Thursday.

President Rene, who now takes over the portfolio, has also effected changes in the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, an official communique said.

The communique said Mr Berlouis tendered his resignation Wednesday and it was accepted. However, private sources said he was asked to resign.

The communique said some senior members of the forces had been retired, but gave no details or reason.

Rumours said a number of majors were among those sacked.

Mr. Berlouis, 36, had been defence minister since Mr Rene ousted President James Mancham in 1977. Between 1974 and 1986 he was the external representative of Mr Rene's then People United Party in Dar es Salaam.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bophuthatswana Residents Barred From RSA Citizenship

MB111425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — Bophuthatswana citizens living permanently in the independent homeland could not regain their South African citizenship, the government said today.

The Department of Home Affairs said in a statement citizens of Bophuthatswana "who reside permanently in Bophuthatswana do not qualify for regaining South African citizenship, and therefore applications for identity documents are not accepted from them, although they may be working in South Africa on a daily basis."

The department was reacting to a press report on September 6 that Bophuthatswana citizens had been told to choose between working in South Africa — where their employers insist that they must have South African citizenship — or living in Bophuthatswana where they have to take out the citizenship of that country.

"It was further alleged that their employers have threatened to dismiss them if they are not in possession of South African identity documents and that if they opt for South African citizenship, they would have to leave Bophuthatswana," the statement said.

The working arrangement in South Africa regarding commuters remained unchanged, it added.

"It follows, therefore, that their employment in South Africa is not affected by the fact that they do not qualify for regaining South African citizenship or for the issue to them of a South African identity document," the statement said.

King Comments on Visit, Botha Meeting

MB111647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 11 Sept 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 11, SAPA — Despite not having seen the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, or the KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mrs Coretta King's visit to South Africa was successful "beyond the wildest hopes" of her delegation, she said in Johannesburg today.

Mrs King, who with a 12-member delegation arrived in South Africa eight days ago, was speaking to about 80 journalists at a press conference prior to her leaving for London tonight.

The widow of assassinated civil rights leader Martin Luther King said her mission to South Africa was to talk to and meet "as many people and groups, from all stations, to bring the people of South Africa together in a Christ-like spirit." She said: "If success is measured in by the accomplishment of goals then our trip to South Africa has been successful beyond our wildest hopes."

Mrs King, who started her southern African sojourn in Harare said she and the members of her delegation, from the Coretta King Centre for Non-Violent Social Change, had met Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Botswana President Quett Masire, Mozambique President Samora Machel, Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi — all of whom were in Harare for a summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, which ended last week.

Mrs King said she also met Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, while she was in Harare.

In South Africa, Mrs King said she had meetings with the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, members of the South African Society for Equality in Education, members of the Progressive Federal Party, delegates from the National Association of Federated Chambers of Commerce, heads of companies that are signatories to the Sullivan code, members of the Black Sash, business, education, and community leaders and the general-secretary of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Alan Boesak.

Members of Mrs King's delegation had met the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, she said.

"I would guess in my eight-day visit we met thousands of people," she said.

In reply to questions about calling off a planned meeting with Mr Botha at short notice, Mrs King said she realised "only too late" that she did not have the opportunity to meet all of the people she was supposed to when the scheduled meeting was to have taken place.

Mrs King had said earlier, and she repreated today, that she would like to meet Mr Botha on a subsequent visit to South Africa. "President Botha, in statements I have read, is willing to meet with me at a later time," she said.

When asked what she thought of Dr Boesak's statement that she had been "courageous" in cancelling the meeting with Mr Botha, Mrs King replied: "I don't hold with speaking of myself as courageous."

"I have not discussed the Botha meeting with anybody ... I don't think it is opportune to discuss that in this country," Mrs King said.

When asked about statements made by Dr Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela saying they would not meet her if she met Mr Botha, Mrs King said she did not believe that the remarks were "an assault" on her.

Mrs King had not met any members of the South African Government "in an official capacity." She had met Mr Piet Koornhoff, a member of the President's Council and the former minister of cooperation and development, at a prayer breakfast. "They are all people who come regularly together to pray for peace and reconciliation. We got to know each other in a very informal way," Mrs King said of the meeting with Mr Koornhoff.

Mrs King admitted that one of the things on her agenda for the meeting with Mr Botha was to have been to ask for permission to meet the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela. "I would have liked to meet Nelson Mandela to reach out to him. For someone who has been incarcerated for so long, he needs a lot of support," Mrs King said.

Mrs King supported sanctions against South Africa and said that her husband had signed a document in favour of sanctions with Nobel Peace Prize winner Chief Albert Luthuli in 1962. She said that it would be necessary for "other actions to take place simultaneously so that people would not suffer so much politically and economically." She said it would be possible to "explore other avenues of non-violent action that would not be as damaging or last as long as sanctions. One cannot use immoral means to achieve moral goals," she said.

Mrs King said she would not be able to say what recommendations she would make about the situation in South Africa once she returned to the United States, as she still had to meet U.S. Government officials and members of her centre to discuss what went on during her stay here.

Former Detainees Said Being Sent to Camps

MB120723 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Evidence has come to light that former detainees are being sent to camps. The Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau says the Department of Education and Training [DET] is operating camps where former detainees are receiving special reorientation and training. The bureau says it knows of at least two at Rustenburg and at Rooiwal near Thabanchu. The bureau's head, Neil Ross, says it is believed some of the detainees were coerced to sign documents committing themselves to the camps.

The public relations department of the DET has confirmed the existence of what it calls youth centers in certain parts of the country.

Government Defends 'Youth Camps'

MB120725 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The South African Government has defended its camps for former detainees. Department of Educationa and Training [DET] spokesman Job Schoeman says the DET has set up so-called youth camps over a number of years to offer courses in leadership training, vocational guidance, and sport. He says there is no police or prisons department involvement in the camps and no political component in the courses.

The head of the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau, Neil Ross, says the authorities are breaking the Prisons and Children's Act as there is evidence that some of the detainees were coerced into signing documents committing themselves to these camps, and he says he deplores the secrecy involved in setting them up.

Monitoring groups estimate up to 4,000 children have been detained since the emergency began.

Several Soweto High Schools Reportedly Empty

MB110743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT
11 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 11, SAPA — A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training [DET] has described attendance at black schools in the Johannesburg area as "good," although on-the-spot checks showed that yesterday, the first day of the fourth term, little schooling went on.

According to a DET spokesman, only 20 per cent of DET schools in the Johannesburg area had less than 80 per cent attendance yesterday.

When it was pointed out that this version differed vastly from what a Johannesburg daily newspaper saw at Soweto yesterday, the spokesman said: "If your information is different, well, that's it."

Some high schools had no attendance yesterday, he said, but "we have decided against giving figures for very good reasons which I am not prepared to divulge."

In Soweto, several secondary schools were empty at the start of the day.

Mghyngh. nyani, Senaoape, Mapetlatswana, Seanamarena and Sekanontoane secondary sechools were empty at 8am. Ibhongo, Vuwani, Diepdale, Madibane, Fidelitas and Meadowlands secondary schools had few pupils outside classes.

Bopasenatla, Orlando, Naledi, Selelekela, Lofentse Girls, Pace, Aurora and Jabulani Technical had slightly higher turnout, but there was no tuition. Pupils were outside classes.

Lobone, Morris Isaacson, Prudence, Tladi, and Thabajabula were deserted by noon yesterday.

Holy Cross and Orlando West High School had large turnouts, but pupils left early.

In all secondary schools, there was no tuition and pupils did not stay on the premises for the prescribed hours.

The spokesman said there was "normal schooling at most schools," but some schools had minor disruptions.

He confirmed that 20 schools in the eastern Cape had already been closed, but declined to say when the Johannesburg area schools earmarked for closure would be shut down.

More schools in the eastern Cape would also be closed, he said.

"Nobody knows when, or how many schools. The minister (Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid) has still to decide."

"I am not prepared to tell you which schools might be closed because the minister has still to decide."

SABC Commentary Cites Progress in Black Education

MB120523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Of all the nonsense that has been spoken about the closure of black schools this week, the most fatuous is the allegation that black children are being denied an education and condemned to a life of unemployment.

The short answer to that is that of the 7,300 schools run by the Department of Education and Training only 20 have been closed until the end of the year, although several more are likely to be closed in Soweto. That represents about a quarter of 1 percent.

But there is more to it than the derisory statistic. What is at issue is the whole question of responsibility for education, and the obvious fact that without a commitment from the receiver as well as the provider there can be no progress.

Closing schools for the rest of the year, even if it was only a couple of dozen, was a drastic step. But it was hardly unexpected. More than 2 months ago, at the start of the third quarter, the educational authorities announced special arrangements to enable pupils to catch up on work which had been neglected in the disruption of the first two terms.

The undertaking was given then that the authorities would do everything possible to help the pupils get through the year's work in spite of the wasted months.

The extent to which the crash program would succeed, however, would eventually depend on the pupils themselves — on their own determination to make up for lost time. And most have shown themselves to be eager to respond to the challenge. The reaction in some parts of Soweto and the eastern Cape was the opposite: a refusal to register or to attend classes until a variety of political demands had been met.

When the last school quarter opened this week those youngsters had frittered away so much time that they had already sacrificed whatever hopes they had had of being able to pass examinations this year.

That the educational authorities are firmly committed to extending and improving education for black South Africans, none but the most ideologically blinkered critics would dispute.

In 10 years the number of matric pupils has grown from fewer than 8,000 to 107,000. In 5 years per capita expenditure has increased by some 350 percent. The number of black students at university now exceeds 43,000. And the building program for this year alone provides for classroom accommodation for an additional 50,000 pupils.

Of course there have been, among pupils and the black community at large, legitimate grievances relating to educational matters. These have been dealt with in the course of numerous rounds of negotiations in the last couple of years between departmental officials, teachers, parents and the pupils themselves.

In all fairness it must be said that the authorities have done all they could, and displayed quite exceptional forebearance, in the cause of promoting black education. But they cannot do more than provide the means. In the end it is a community itself which chooses how much it wishes to benefit from the educational opportunities available to it.

2,000 Striking Miners Return to Work

MB110914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 11 SAPA — About 2000 workers — 50 per cent of the night shift at the Beatrix gold mine near Theunissen in the Free State returned to work last night following a work stoppage that started on Sunday, GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation], the mine's owners, said today.

A GENCOR spokesman also said that about 95 per cent of the day shift reported for work this morning.

He said a statement on the position at the mine would be issued later today.

Yesterday it was reported that management was negotiating with the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] to establish the cause of the stoppage which started on Sunday with NUM members refusing to go underground.

The stoppage seemed to stem from an incident when mine security officers allegedly fired rubber bullets at miners after a union meeting, the NUM said yesterday.

Sixteen miners were injured.

Mines Official Says Sanctions Will Not Hurt Gold

MB111804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] President's Council, Sept 11, SAPA — Sanctions would have a significant effect on the employment of workers in the coal mining industry but would not reduce jobs in gold mining, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr E.L. Gush, said today.

He was giving evidence to the Economics and Finance Committee of President's Council which is investigating the formulation of a strategy to create employment opportunities.

According to estimates the coal mining industry had been expected to create about 16,000 jobs between 1985 and 1990. However the implementation of sanctions against South Africa could cause the number of jobs to be reduced during this period.

He said many countries produced coal although few could compete with South Africa's efficiency in supplying it. These countries would be keen to remove South Africa from the international market by way of sanctions. This would have a significant effect on the coal mining industry and could lead to a reduction in the number of jobs it provided.

However South Africa's gold was in demand internationally and sanctions were unlikely to effect the industry which is expected to provide over 50,000 more jobs by 1990.

Suzman Says Mandela 'Key' to Settlement

MB110931 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, September 11, SAPA — Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, told the Cape Town Press Club today she remained convinced jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela was the key to a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

Addressing a club luncheon she said he was the recognised leader of black people right across the spectrum from the ANC to the

United Democratic Front to KwaZulu's leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"I believe only he is capable of instilling some discipline into the unruly kids in the townships.

"He is not a communist, he is an African nationalist," Mrs Suzman said.

He adhered in principle to the Freedom Charter, which was certainly a socialist doctrine, "but which is capable of adaptation to a mixed economy."

"Both Oliver Tambo (the exiled ANC leader) and Nelson Mandela proclaim that their aim is a non-racial democracy.

"I believe them," she said. "But I am extremely dubious about ANC aims if they are not around in the future to impose their authority on the grass roots township organisation that presently is on a high."

This organisation was encouraged by the world-wide campaign for sanctions, disinvestment and other punitive measures that would leave South Africa totally isolated.

"The liberation-is-around-the-corner syndrome is very evident," Mrs Suzman said.

"It is this entirely false impression that is the reason why so many people here and abroad support the sanctions campaign."

"They believe that a short sharp dose of punitive measures will lead to the rapid demise of the Nationalist government and its replacement by a non-racial democracy.

"Would that it be so — but I do not believe there is any prospect of a quick fix."

Much more likely, if the same main adversaries remained transfixed and immutable in South Africa, was a long drawn-out confrontation between a heavily military and police-backed government and a popular movement backed by mass support increasingly using IRA-type terrorism.

"A frightful prospect which not even the current windfall rise in the gold price makes any less threatening."

The new archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, had pertinently remarked that those who did not wish to have sanctions should provide a non-violent strategy to dismantle apartheid.

Although she disagreed with him on the basic issue of sanctions, Mrs Suzman agreed with Archbishop Tutu on the underlying premise that sanctions did provide such a strategy.

"But the archbishop, like the (Commonwealth) Eminent Persons Group in its final report, overlooks the one vital factor on the South African scene — the middle ground."

She said the answer lay in Parliament's House of Assembly, as it had the power to get rid of the present government by replacing it peacefully with a re-aligned Parliament prepared to negotiate constitutional change of a fundamentally non-racial character.

"This will be South Africa's choice — transition or collision — that will determine the fate of this country in the post-apartheid period.

"Whether we will in fact be able to exercise that choice will depend on how soon we effect a re-alignment and whether Mandela is still able to play his part at the negotiating table," Mrs Suzman said.

Pik Botha Rejects Pressure, Urges Closer Asian Ties

MB111757 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says South Africa has done more during the past 6 months to dismantle apartheid than the United States has done in 20 years.

Mr Botha said at a news conference in Taipei before his departure for Hong Kong that South Africa will not allow the world community to dictate to it. He called on Asian countries to strengthen their trade ties with South Africa. He said South Africa will not be threatened by sanctions from the West. South Africa regards sanctions as a challenge that will strengthen its economy.

[Begin Botha video recording] We have not asked for sanctions. We have not encouraged sanctions. What my president has said and what I am saying is this: If we have no choice, then we accept the challenge. Then we will turn this challenge into an opportunity, and the opportunity into victory. [end video recording]

Mr Botha held talks with the Republic of China's president, Chiang Ching-kuo; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Chu Fu-sung; and other senior cabinet ministers. Chinese newspapers have hailed Mr Botha's visit, and all media reports have been positive.

Immigration Figures Show Net Loss For 1986

MB111532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 11504 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — South Africa's net result of immigration and emigration during the period January to July this year shows a loss of 4,138 people compared with a gain of 5,954 people during the same period last year.

The Central Statistical Service (CSS) said in a news release today that in the period under review, 8,483 people left the country while 4,345 people settled in the Republic.

In the corresponding period last year, there were 6,199 emigrants and 12,153 immigrants.

Of the 8,483 people who sought to live elsewhere, 1,422 were professional, technical, and related workers, 287 were engineers, and 61 were medical doctors and dentists.

Information Bureau Releases 12 Sep Unrest Report

MB120848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06H00 (11 September) to 06H00 (12 Septmber)

"In Sebokeng a group of people threw a petrol-bomb at a vehicle of the security forces yesterday afternoon. The security forces fired one shot at the group, killing an unidentified black man.

"The number of other unrest related incidents decreased yesterday."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Press Curbs

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 10 September says in the page 6 editorial that it believes the state of emergency is necessary and that the restrictions on reporting are an essential feature of the emergency. "We cannot say the Government is wrong in placing curbs on reporting and especially TV coverage, but we do question whether the restrictions should be so extensive as to place a total ban on coverage of the unrest." The editorial also says that the fact that the government has to "block loopholes" in its legislation damages its credibility. "Greater care should be taken therefore, in drawing up the regulations, so as to avoid confusion and litigation." Commenting on the Bureau for Information as the main source of news of the unrest the editorial says "given that it is a new organisation which has to deal with an emergency before its media liaison machinery was working smoothly, it would have been a miracle if it had functioned satisfactorily." *The Citizen* suggests that the media be given some leeway in reporting unrest and that "the police media liaison section should deal with unrest reports affecting the police, the SADF liaison section should deal with unrest reports dealing with army security operations, and the Bureau should only see that news is properly co-ordinated, where necessary."

SOWETAN on Black Education

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 10 September says that "the crisis in black education is an even bigger threat to this country's future than the sanctions issue." *Sowetan* believes that the Department of Education and Training is not capable of sorting out the problem. The people who should do something are the teachers since they have their "finger on the pulse, as it were," and they would help to bring forth certain answers that less professional people might not be aware of. However, "in the end it is everybody's problem including people of other races. It is a problem that should be addressed by big business, by politicians, by men and women everywhere. We do not have the time nor the luxury to point fingers or try and monopolise such an important issue which will, and must affect the future of the entire country."

'Focus' on Black Education

"The Department of Education and Training, pupils, and 'agitators' have been blamed" for the crisis in black education, says Sam Mabe in the "Focus" column on the same page. Mabe writes that it is essential "that there be free and healthy debate among all interested parties before a consensus can be reached on what should be done." He points out that teachers have also been accused of playing a role in the present education crisis. "They together with principals and inspectors, have been labelled part of the problem because they are seen not to be playing any role in solving the problem. But how can they play any role if they have no freedom to speak out their frustrations and to voice their feelings about what is happening in education?" asks Mabe. "It is until [as published] serious attention is given to the alternative system of education that has been spoken about both by pupils and their parents, that our efforts can convince pupils that there is anything to be gained by ending the school boycott."

STAR on Gold Price Increase

"Economic prospects have brightened as a result of the swift price increases of gold, diamonds and platinum. But the world hasn't changed its stance on the need for political reform," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 10 September. "It remains to be seen whether the Government has the will to make use of the breathing space it has been given." "Pretoria's lack of political courage and ideas has reduced the economy to a dismal rate of growth. The surge in the gold price desperately calls for a similar boost from the politicians. There is little in recent history to suggest it will be forthcoming."

STAR on Coretta King

A page 14 editorial in *The Star* says "anyone genuinely interested in abolishing apartheid without spilling blood will be sorrowful today about Mrs Coretta King's failure to arrive for a meeting with the State President. Anger — or delight — at 'the snub' are as misplaced as they are immature. The failure of a peace-loving moderate such as Mrs King to communicate with both sides of the problem shows just how far violence on both sides has polarised our society."

Different Perceptions of RSA

John D'Oliveira writes on the same page that attending the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare revealed to him that "Africa's perceptions of South Africa differ radically from those of the average white South African as do perceptions about the levels of competence, prosperity, justice and democracy in black Africa." However, "just as white South Africans deceive themselves into believing that theirs is a christian, just society and that most blacks accept the current dispensation, so black Africa conveniently overlooks its own failures as it unites against the 'racist regime' in Pretoria." D'Oliveira says that "whatever their own shortcomings may be, black African leaders obviously believe that both time and Western public opinion are on their side," and the " 'liberation movements' will step up significantly their pressure on the Pretoria regime. They see South Africa's internal unrest as the catalyst. Every report of the killing of a black by the South African security forces is seen as strengthening the resolve of black nations (and the Non-Aligned Movement) and feeding the anti-South African Government movement in the developed countries."

BUSINESS DAY on Business Confidence

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 10 September says that many leading businessmen have developed a "kind of defiance that accepts the misfortunes of the country as given," and get on with the job. "This mood, allied to the astonishing basic strength of the South African economy, may yet throw up surprises for the sanctions lobby." The editorial says that "one reason why sanctions are so bad an idea is that they can wound but not, in any measurable time frame, break the capacity of a white government to hold out. This inherent strength has been demonstrated under the most adverse circumstances in meeting the debt repayment problems that came to a head just one year ago." However, South Africa still has "insoluble problems": "The profligacy of government and the inflation which it causes, the need to control violence, the pressing and legitimate demands of black people for a just, non-racial, democratic society." *Business Day* believes that South Africa is "an unstable society caught in a period of great turbulence but this, like the extremes of weather, is simply part of the environment in which business must operate. For those with the drive and the nerve to exploit a strong if troubled economy, opporutnity still beckons."

Right-Wing Growth Reason for Election

Political correspondent Max du Preez writes on the same page on the possiblity of an election. Even though no final date for the election has been decided upon, the state president favors November 26. "But why have an election at all now? Most NP [National Party] MPs say it was the decision of the President, who is very sensitive to Right-Wing accusations that he has become an undemocratic leader. However, the main argument for an election seems to be the Right-Wing is growing and it would be better to defeat them now and have a few years grace after that. There is serious concern in government circles about, especially, the growth of the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. The sanctions threats and decisions present the ideal emotional issue to use for an election campaign." Du Preez believes that "it seems pretty clear that the NP will go back to Parliament as the ruling party, but with a substantially smaller majority. The NP's serious bungling of the last months and the almost complete lack of leadership and direction could cost them dearly, more so than an ideological swing to the Right." Most importantly, the reason for an election could be so that the NP could "feel more confident" and "stop looking over its shoulder. The verligtes [enlightened] in the party say they are determined to get their act together and start moving after the election to incorporate blacks into central government and create the climate for full-on negotiations with the ANC. But perhaps this is wishful thinking," says du Preez.

CAPE TIMES on Tutu Enthronement

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 9 September says: "The abysmal coverage given by the SABC to the enthronement of Archbishop Tutu was hardly unexpected. But it remains noteworthy as yet another egregious example of the unprofessionalism of the electronic media under the control of this State-owned corporation. Monopolizing radio and television, the SABC has no competition which would constantly show them up as the incompetent purveyors of distorted and manipulated news which they undoubtedly are." "It is sad indeed that Archbishop Tutu, who is revered among blacks, is so consistently presented to its whites as an ogre. It is not only sad. It is socially divisive and irresponsible. Yet the time may come when Archbishop Tutu will play a key role as a peacemaker, bridging the racial divide. He may confound the propagandists yet."

VADERLAND on NAM Summit

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans says that a lot was spoken, but very few decisions were made at the nonaligned summit in Harare. It also says that if America does not see that the ANC is keeping company with Libya, then surely this "leading country in the West is beyond redemption." The editorial says that "instead of being helped out of the swamp of poverty, Africa is instead being fed with ways to commit violence and destruction. It is a pity that the Harare summit did not supply a worthwhile initiative to escape this."

DIE TRANSVALER on Sanctions

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 8 September says: "By extending the selective sanctions imposed on South Africa in September 1985 for a further year, President Ronald Reagan has underscored his stance on the subject and more importantly has bought more time for himself." However, the editorial points out that President Reagan finds himself "in the line of fire of his legislators and his allies on the one hand, and his political insight and South Africa's progress on the other." *Die Transvaler* says that it would be foolish to believe that there might be less pressure concerning sanctions. "On the contrary, measures such as the prohibition of landing rights and the export of coal indicates the new kind of sting against this country. South Africa will become more unyielding and will continue with the reform process at its own pace."

TRANSVALER on Tutu

A page 14 editorial on the same page says that concerning the survival process in South Africa, Archbishop Tutu "holds no key." "In reality Bishop [as published] Tutu has gone on for too long undisturbed, like a child who strikes matches in long grass. The flames leave him wide-eyed while he is totally without power to snuff them out." *Die Transvaler* says that from the corner wherein Tutu finds himself now "his voice is no longer audible to the people within South Africa. He will have to turn to the Bible and only the Bible."

CITIZEN on Coretta King

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 11 September comments on the last-minute decision by Coretta King, wife of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, not to keep her appointment with State President Botha. "Apologists for Mrs King will say, as she does, that she has been put under tremendous pressure here and abroad and that her talks with Mr Botha must take place at some other time. But it is clear that the pressure was not so much from overseas but from Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela. All three stand condemned for misusing this most moderate and modest of women for their own political purposes." The editorial points out that if there is no dialogue there can only be violence.

"And if a woman of peace cannot talk to a man of reform without radicals putting up an iron curtain between them, what hope is there of reconciling the conflicting interests in South Africa itself?" *The Citizen* believes that some good "will come of the debacle, for moderates in America will see at last that the people who have been calling for sanctions, divestment and other punitive measures against South Africa are not people of reason, or reconciliation or peace."

SOWETAN on King's 'Snub'

"The problems of this country are really turning us into a schizophrenic lot," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 11 September. It comments on Coretta King's decision not to meet with President Botha. *Sowetan* says it is "not only shocked but quite amused by the outrage expressed by certain Government supportive media about the so-called snub. Americans, we are also told, are aghast at the radical leftwingers who are further marginalising the middle ground. That is a lot of hot air. How many times have they begged on bended knees for the Government to speak to black leaders of credibility. How many times have we been snubbed for suggesting something that was an attempt at resolving the very serious problems we face. These people are a fine lot to sound so outrageously pained by the so-called snub." *Sowetan* does not believe that talks between President Botha and King "would help the situation in this country," and believes that speaking with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu "would be even more of a waste of time." "As for Mrs Mandela and Dr Boesak, we would support almost everything they do because they are not only outspoken in their beliefs, they are also fearless."

SOYCO, SOSCO Blamed For Soweto Unrest

On the same page Nat Diseko says in the "Focus" column that after the shootings in Soweto, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange blamed the Soweto Youth Congress (SOYCO) and the Soweto Students Congress (SOSCO) for the "tragedy." SOYCO President Rapu Molekane says "there was no way in which SOYCO or SOSCO could be held responsible for the shootings." He says it is SOYCO's role to " 'give direction to the youth. There are many misdirected youths in the townships who take people's cars and collect monies in the name of our organisations.' " However, Molekane says that SOYCO and SOSCO play a big part in preventing people from being harassed or their houses burnt and their cars stolen. He also says that the two organizations condemn necklacing and other forms of brutality. SOSCO's organizer Henry Zwane says SOYCO and SOSCO do not align themselves with the slogan " 'liberation now and education later.' " " 'Imagine having to cope with the problem of thousands of illiterates at the time of liberation. What type of liberation will that be? We have to acquire skills while fighting for liberation at the same time,' " says Zwane.

Different Approaches to Reform

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 10 September says: "The blackmailing of Coretta Scott King, widow of the murdered black American civil rights leader and Noble Peace Prize winner, Dr Martin Luther King Jr, concerning a meeting with State President P.W. Botha, tells a good deal about the present situation in the country." The editorial says that the fact that she was initially prepared to speak with President Botha indicates a meaningful difference in her approach to reform. "The Boesak-Mandela attitude is representative of the radical left which does not want to allow a discussion with others who have different opinions, but place unrealistic demands." *Die Vaderland* says theirs is an attitude which "retards social reform and believes that violence is the solution."

BEELD on Democracy

"Democracy in South Africa — however imperfect — allows Rev Allan Boesak to speak as he does," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 11 September. "Dr Boesak utilizes this freedom in the Republic to become patron of the United Democratic Front [UDF]." The editorial asks in how many African countries such an organization would be allowed to undermine the authorities. The editorial points out that Boesak, who regards the South African Government as "unchristian and authoritarian," and who is patron of the UDF, an organization which "only gives lip service to the word democratic," is in the forefront in threatening and intimidating Coretta King not to meet with President Botha. The editorial says that there are many people in South Africa who have genuine reasons for complaint and Dr Boesak is hampering the removal of these because he has become an "advocate of his own impetuousness."

Crossroads 'Tourist Attraction'

A second editorial on the same page says: "The shantytown Crossroads has become a 'tourist attraction' these last few years. That is where foreigners are taken to get first hand experience of the 'horrors of apartheid' ". The editorial says that "this arouses the suspicion that certain people are dependent on the continued existence of Crossroads for their own moral indignation. If the conditions there are improved then a symbol of apartheid is lost and so is a handy weapon in the hand of those who want to 'turn the country upsidedown.' "

BEELD on Debt Repayment

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 10 September says that: "While in various countries plans are being forged to impose economic sanctions against South Africa which will virtually amount to a declaration of war, South Africa is committed to honoring its debt repayment to foreign banks." *Beeld* says that the repayment cannot be done without harming the country's long-term potential, and that strong economic growth is needed but asks how that can be achieved if the interests of foreign banks have to be served first.

STAR on Black Education

"Stop-start schooling is one step from the ultimate disaster in black education. The environment is already unsettling, the syllabuses unpopular and the teaching staff generally underqualified," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 11 September says in a page 18 editorial. "The final disaster — no school at all — is alarmingly close as stayaways spread and schools are shut." "The ramifications of the schooling problem create their own complications. The jest that closing schools causes resentment because there is nothing to boycott carries a painful truth: In this superheated situation almost any act can be misinterpreted. Certainly depriving pupils of the choice of going to school can be read as discrimination." "Not all the mistakes have been made by the Department of Education and Training [DET], but the DET has made some whoppers. Nobody should be in any doubt that the years of opposition stem from the type of education imposed. It will require a powerful switch in direction to salvage the situation."

Effects of Sanctions

"As assorted sanctions slot into place around the world, assorted effects become evident. Not all of them are to South Africa's disadvantage," *The Star* says in another editorial on the same page. "Mr Pik Botha lost little time in haring off to the Far East, where he noted the benefits of South Africa's diversifying its trade in that quarter to counteract stiffer sanctions from the West." Meanwhile, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht has complained that the National Party is using "the sanctions issue as a vote-grabbing ploy. He says the Nats are fostering the belief that a far-right regime would mean even further isolation. The logic is elusive: one might argue that if limited sanctions are good for the NP, stronger ones should be even better for the CP. Still it all goes to demonstrate the fickle and unpredictable nature of the weapon now being used to chastise South Africa."

King Incident Shows Polarization

Commenting on Coretta Scott King's "snub" of President P.W. Botha and Chief Buthelezi in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 11 September notes that "Mrs King was subjected to 'moral' or at least verbal, suasion; had she been South African she might well have been set on fire." The incident clearly shows the polarization in the country and causes one to wonder how, if Mrs King "cannot be permitted to talk to the white rulers or even to less-than-murderous opponents of the system like Buthelezi, white and black South Africans can ever be expected to sit down and talk to each other directly." The polarization in South Africa is becoming "less a polarisation of black and white. Both blacks and whites are to be found on either side of the great divide which now separates liberals from communists, capitalists from collectivists, conciliators from revolutionaries, peacemakers from the ideological warriors of the left. Indeed choice is becoming inescapable, but it is not a choice that innocent survivors of the civil rights movement will find palatable."

CAPE TIMES on King 'Fiasco'

"The fiasco of Mrs Coretta King's well-intentioned South African visit reflects badly on almost everyone concerned but least of all on the hapless Mrs King herself," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English says in a page 6 editorial. After Winnie Mandela and Allan Boesak made it known that they would not speak to her if she met with Chief Buthelezi and President Botha, "Mrs King succumbed to intense pressure and cancelled the meeting." President Botha's office and Chief Buthelezi then entered the "free-for-all," "weighing in with contributions hardly more edifying than the stricutres of the UDF." "Is it too much to hope that at least some of those involved are by now thoroughly ashamed of themselves?"

CAPE TIMES on Local Government

A second editorial on the same page notes recent local government initiatives in the Cape, such as the defeat of a proposed vote of no-confidence in the local civic association in Camps Bay and a multiracial referendum in Saldanha on whether the town should become a seperate municipality. "These are all decisions in which the respective communities rightfully exercise a decisive say, and the fact that they do says much for the existing system of local government — without a top-heavy paraphernalia of umbrella structures." "The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning may be interested to know how democracy works at local level in the Cape without the dubious benefit of multi-million rand constitutional edifices."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves For Talks in Malawi

MB111145 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda, who left for Malawi this morning, is accompanied by the first lady, Madame Kaunda, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku. Yesterday during a news conference [words indistinct] frontline leaders will meet Dr Banda with a view to [words indistinct].

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Arrives in Malawi for Summit

MB111634 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] A 1-day summit meeting of four heads of state and government of southern Africa opened in Malawi today. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Malawi this morning to take part in the meeting. It is also expected to be attended by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

The aim of the meeting is to make regional cooperation more operational within the framework of the SADCC. One of the main concerns of the frontline leaders is to seek new rail routes from Mozambican ports, which link the land-locked countries [word indistinct] with the sea.

Meeting on MNR Agreed On

MB112006 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has returned from Malawi where he attended a 1-day meeting with President Machel of Mozambique, Kaunda of Zambia, and Banda of Malawi. The meeting was recommended by SADCC heads os state at their last meeting in Angola.

Today's meeting focused on ways of facilitating the rehabilitation of routes to the Mozambican coast, especially to Beira and Nacala. The meeting also agreed that Mozambique and Malawi meet at ministerial level to discuss the issue of the MNR bandits.

Mozambique alleges that Malawi is harboring bandits who are fighting against the Mozambican Government.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 SEPTEMBER 1986

Aftermath of Israeli-Egyptian Summit

A "large section" of the Israeli Government opposes an international conference on the Middle East problem and the U.S. Administration likewise "absolutely objects" to the idea, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stressed during interviews with Jerusalem television and radio 14 September. Shamir said he cannot understand Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' support for a conference, which would put a "great deal" of Israel's fate into the hands of elements with alien or opposing interests.

Peres defended his position at a news conference broadcast by Jerusalem radio prior to his departure for the United States, stating that he is not occupied in satisfying the Likud's views but in acting on the basis of the government's mandate. Israel rejects a Palestinian state and negotiations with the PLO, he said, but "other fields are fair game for initiatives." Asked about U.S. reservations over an international conference, he said there is "full understanding" between Israel and the United States on the need to accompany direct negotiations with an international forum, provided the latter has no power to coerce and is not a substitute for direct negotiations. As for the preparatory committee agreed on by Peres and Egyptian President Huani Mubarak, the prime minister noted during an earlier news conference carried by the radio that Israel and Egypt have not yet begun work on the committee's "participants and procedures," and he pointed out that this is "not an issue that can be solved overnight."

For Egypt's part, a 13 September Cairo radio commentary viewed the outcome of the summit favorably, stating that "an important change" has taken place and that Mubarak and Peres have managed to open the door for anyone wishing to participate in the peace process. The radio said the PLO should now coordinate with Jordan in order to join the peace process, which can no longer tolerate "stalling or procrastination." However, a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary the same day viewed the Peres-Mubarak summit as a "great failure," adding that it would have been better if the meeting had not taken place.

West Bank

A young Arab woman was killed by an IDF soldier after she stabbed another soldier in Hebron, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanon

Israeli aircraft destroyed a boat used by "terrorists" south of Sidon 12 September, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the vessel was attacked while it was positioned on land, where it was being prepared for a terrorist attack against Israel. AFP cited reports that four Palestinian civilians were wounded in the raid, which was directed against targets belonging to the organization headed by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal.

In other developments in the south, three army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were killed in a 14 September attack on ASL positions near Jazzin, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The radio also reported that French UNIFIL troops vacated positions east of Ma'rakah in view of recent attacks on them. Another French soldier was killed and five were wounded in a landmine attack 13 September, AFP noted.

In Beirut, the "Partisans of Law and Liberty" claimed responsibility for the 14 September terrorist attack in the French capital, Paris radio reported, and the "Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners" warned that "the fire will increase" unless France releases Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah and other Arab prisoners. Responsibility for the recent kidnapping of two U.S. citizens in Beirut was claimed by the "Al-Ba'th Cells Organization" and the " 'Umar al-Mukhtar Forces of the Arab Revolutionary Cells," according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes raided five Iranian oil-pumping stations 13 September. The communique acknowledged the loss of an Iraqi plane during the raids, and IRNA disclosed that the aircraft was shot down in the Khorramabad area. Iranian planes had raided Iraqi oil installations in the Kirkuk region the previous day, according to IRNA.

As for attacks in the Gulf, Voice of the Masses broadcast announcements that Iraq hit two large maritime targets 13 September and an oil tanker the following day.

In another development, INA claimed that Iranian "agents" were responsible for the assassination of the Iraqi vice consul in Karachi 14 September. An Iranian Embassy spokesman in Islamabad denied that Iran was responsible, AFP reported. An anonymous caller told a news agency in Beirut that the "Al-Rafidayn Organization" was responsible, according to Radio Monte Carlo, which noted that the same group claimed responsibility for kidnapping an Iraqi diplomat in Cyprus last August.

Internal Developments in Iran, Iraq

A 12 September Tehran radio commentary denied Western reports that Iranian opposition elements recently succeeded in broadcasting a program on Iranian television featuring the late shah's son. The alleged program "never existed," according to the radio, which also carried an interview with the director general of radio and television, who said such "lies" were fabricated by the "counterrevolution" in order to create "pessimism and division."

On the internal situation in Iraq, SANA cited a report by the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* that the authorities recently executed former National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad and Baghdad region commander 'Umar al-Hazza'.

Turkish Policy on Iraq, Syria

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by ANATOLIA denied a *Wall Street Journal* report that Turkey has threatened to seize parts of northern Iraq if the latter is defeated by Iran. Turkey will continue to respect the territorial integrity of all Mideast countries, the spokesman stressed. Official sources also stressed that Turkey has no hard evidence of Syrian or Libyan involvement in the Istanbul synagogue massacre, according to ANATOLIA. However, the Voice of Lebanon maintained that Turkey closed "all land crossings" along its border with Syria following the massacre, and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated that Turkish-Syrian relations are tense and deteriorating. The Lebanese Christian radio stations cited reports that Abu Nidal's organization carried out the Istanbul attack with Syrian backing.

Al-Qadhdhafi's African Tour

"An understanding has been reached" with the Ethiopian president concerning the situation in southern Sudan and developments will take place that will "end this war," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in remarks reported by Tripoli television following his return to Libya 14 September. He noted that his visit to Addis Ababa over the weekend was aimed at "finding the facts" about the southern Sudan situation, "which is disturbing the brothers in the Sudan in view of the fact that Ethiopia is the base of John Garang and his fighters." The Libyan leader expressed satisfaction that his efforts to prevent friction between Sudan and Ethiopia have proved fruitful. Col al-Qadhdhafi also commented favorably on his visit to Uganda, which he described as a "semi-Jamahiriyah" with a "revolutionary-popular" system of government.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba appointed a new foreign minister 15 September, replacing Beji Caid es-Sebsi with Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to France, according to a statement by the prime minister cited by KUNA.

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'Arafat Meets With Claude Cheysson in Tunis

JN121704 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1603 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Tunis last night with EEC representative Claude Cheysson, who is authorized to cooperate with Middle East states and the Mediterranean region.

The meeting, which was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and a number of senior aides to Brother Abu 'Ammar, dealt with the Palestine question, the Middle East situation, and a number of Arab issues, particulary the Iraq-Iran war.

The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said the talks also revolved around the Palestinian people's conditions in the occupied territory and the Palestinian camps and on the EEC states' abilities to improve the Palestinian people's conditions.

Cheysson on Talks

JN131714 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] EEC representative Claude Cheysson, who is authorized to hold contacts with Mediterranean states, has expressed his conviction that finding a settlement to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and achieving peace in the region will completely change the situation in the Middle East. At a news conference in Tunis last night, Cheysson said his talks with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, dealt with Arab-European dialogue. They also discussed the EEC's decision to give products of the occupied West Bank and Gaza preferential treatment by directly dealing with Palestinian producers in these territories without resorting to the Zionist occupation authorities or others.

Monte Carlo: 'Arafat Expects Israeli Raids on PLO

JN130614 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] In an interview with the Italian magazine *L'Espresso*, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expects Israel to carry out military operations against the PLO forces in Tunisia, Algeria, the YAR, and Iraq. He said Israel is currently preparing anti-PLO operations under the pretext of retaliating against the Karachi and Istanbul operations.

After reiterating his strong condemnation of what happened in Karachi and Istanbul — particularly in Istanbul because the synagogue massacre is a grotesque deed, as he said — 'Arafat noted that other crimes are being prepared to cover up for those really responsible for the crimes that have been perpetrated, adding that he is perfectly convinced that there are secret agreements between the U.S. intelligence services and some intelligence services in Middle East states to prevent an end to terrorism. 'Arafat pointed out that the U.S. and European intelligence services know everything about these terrorists — their names and addresses — but they pretend to be looking for them.

PLO Condemns Israeli Raids on Sidon

JN131646 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The PLO has condemned the raids launched by Zionist aircraft against the southern coast of Sidon in southern Lebanon yesterday. The raids damaged the possessions of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens and wounded a number of them. In a statement issued in Tunis last night, the PLO noted that these aggressive raids, which continued for a 3d consecutive day, complete the terrorist plan carried out by the Zionist entity against Lebanese cities and villages, as well as Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa'.

The PLO reiterated that this military and political belligerency of the Zionist entity, through which this entity encroaches upon the land and airspace, (?will not weaken) the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their brave revolutionaries, who will escalate their heroic struggle inside the Zionist entity.

PLO Radio Calls Peres-Mubarak Summit 'Great Failure'

JN131914 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The propagandistic dialogue on the so-called efforts to reactivate the peace process in the Middle East, which is led by Washington, will continue to revolve in a vicious circle, not only because it is a propagandistic dialogue, but also because it is taking place in accordance with a decision that has been made in advance and in accordance with preconditions and details that have been prepared by the U.S. Administration. In other words, the U.S. Administration is the one composing the language, terms, and objectives of dialogue. Because this dialogue revolves in a vicious circle, it will certainly continue to be an unsuccessful dialogue even in its propagandistic part serving Washington and Tel Aviv. It is no longer possible to falsify the true Israeli-U.S. stand hostile to a just peace in the Middle East — a stand that seeks to impose unilateral solutions and separate political settlements that only serve the hostile u.s.-Israeli interests.

In this context we say the meeting between the Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak that concluded in Alexandria yesterday — a meeting held following great pressure by the U.S. Administration on the Egyptian Government, which submitted without justification to these pressures — we say this meeting has ended in great failure both regarding its propagandistic dialogue about the so-called reactivation of peace efforts and regarding the Tabah issue, which was used as a pretext by the Israeli enemy. Regarding this issue, there is no decisive progress. The tragedy is there are many pending issues included in the ill-omened Camp David accords that must be solved in accordance with the Israeli-U.S. method, namely playing with and wasting time to serve Israeli-U.S. interests.

The Egyptian side should not have issued that short 10-line communique on the Alexandria meeting. It would have been better to confirm failure in a political way that could imply different interpretations instead of announcing this failure in a communique. Moreover, it would have been better not to have given Shim'on Peres the image of a man who actually holds dialogue for peace and to reactivate peace efforts. This is what Peres wants for his propagandistic election campaign on more than one level and for several reasons and considerations.

Is it true there is no justification for giving Peres this image in return for empty dialogue, especially since he is the war general who knows nothing but war during crucial times? Peres is the general quietly spreading the expansionist Zionist policy, which is the most serious strategy. Peres left for Alexandria as his planes were raiding Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon to continue the declared war of annihilation against our Palestinian people.

Of course, it would have been better and more correct, on the Egyptian level before anything else, if the Alexandria meeting had not taken place. Washington and Tel Aviv wanted this meeting to give life to some of the Camp David accord articles on one hand and to spread propagandistic dialogue about the so-called peace efforts on the other. However, the meeting was held and, therefore, we have to reap its negative results, we who are the Palestinian people in the first place. Reaping these results means confronting them. This means new burdens and difficulties on the road of our struggle. Of course, this is something we do not fear because our basic task is to continue the march regardless of obstacles and difficulties. The road of struggle has never been and will never be an easy one.

We say more difficulties on the road of our struggle will not scare us. In fact, our struggling people will never yield to increasing difficulties on the path of national struggle. However, our people are looking forward to that day when the Arab retreat will stop so effective Arab support will begin for their national cause and just struggle for regaining all their legitimate rights. When this retreat will stop? When?

AL-ITTIHAD: Hawatimah Rules Out PNC Session

JN150804 Doha QNA in Arabic 0630 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Sep (QNA) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has stated that the three Palestinian organizations that participated in drafting the Prague statement are currently preparing a comprehensive organizational political document that will be the groundwork for the national Palestinian dialogue and that will pave the way for a PNC session.

In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* published here today, Hawatimah ruled out a PNC session before this detailed document is completed. He called on the Palestinian organizations that did not participate in the Prague statement to adopt a positive policy toward the national Palestinian dialogue.

It will be recalled that this dialogue, which was scheduled to be held in Algiers today, has been postponed for 2 weeks to allow for further contacts with the Palestinian organizations regarding their participation in it.

Klibi Asked To Mediate Syria-Iraq Border Issue

JN111049 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — *Sawt Al-Sha'b* — At the end of its meetings, the Arab Economic and Social Council asked Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to continue his good offices between the two fraternal countries Syria and Iraq to open the borders between them. Such a move would support and consolidate economic exchanges in general and agricultural exchanges in particular, whether through domestic markets or through the transit passage of commodities through these countries. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Interviews 'Ali Salim al-Bayd

JN111122 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 Sep 86 p 125

[Interview with 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, by 'Adnan al-Rashid in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts]['Adnan al-Rashid] How are the party and government affairs proceeding in the PDRY? Has the political and party leadership managed to overcome the January crisis? Have the reasons for this crisis been diagnosed? What are the ways to deal with its effects and repercussions and prevent such a crisis in the future?

['Ali al-Bayd] [Passage omitted] On the level of the party we managed to rebuild our impaired party organizations, and full electoral sessions were held for the party organizations in the Aden, Abyan, and Shabwah Governorates according to our party's bylaws. We can say that our party's organizational structure has been completed and the party is now strong, cohesive, and capable of reinforcing its role of leading the society and entrenching its militant relations with workers, peasants, and all toilers in our country.

On the level of the state and popular organizations, we managed to reorganize the work of the state and government apparatus which is today performing its tasks according to the constitution and valid laws. Preparations are under way to hold elections for the local people's councils and the Supreme People's Assembly. The popular organizations, most of which held complete electoral sessions, have been reorganized and final preparations are being made to hold the general congress of the trade union and peasant federations.

On the economic and social level, we made large strides toward rebuilding most of the government installations and economic utilities which were harmed despite our meagre financial capabililties. We are extending moral and material aid to the families of martyrs, dead or wounded, and fugitives. In the military and security field, we managed to restore the Armed Forces' combat preparedness and these forces are today capable of repulsing any aggression against the homeland's sovereignty, security, and stability.

In the field of our foreign relations, we embarked on large- scale activity. We sent some delegations to fraternal Arab and friendly countries to emphasize the continuation of the same foreign policy drawn up by the party in its program — a policy based on peaceful coexistence and international solidarity. These visits and contacts contributed to the enhancement of our fraternal ties with the Arab brothers in a manner that serves the Arab nation's interests, ensures confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist challenges, backs the Palestinian revolution, and brings about the success of the efforts being made by its good forces to restore the PLO's unity on the basis of the 16th PNC resolutions and the Aden-Algiers agreement so that the Palestinian revolution will continue its struggle to achieve the Palestinian people's aim as represented in their return to their land and the establishment of their independent state under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. Therefore, we supported the Algerian initiative and stressed the importance of unifying the Arab nation's energies and efforts and overcoming marginal differences in order to confront the common enemy which is threatening the Arab nation's security, safety, and stability.

Our relations with our friends and strategic allies, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, are firmly-established, principled, firm, and developing constantly. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries extend to us all forms of support and firmly support the Arab nation and uphold its just causes. We appreciate this international support and these firm principled stands.

On the level of our relations with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, we worked and continue to work through all peaceful means to normalize these relations and continue our peaceful unionist efforts in the service of the objective of our great Yemeni people as represented by their peaceful and democratic unity and by their efforts to rob the enemies of any chance to create seditions and tension and keep Yemen both weak and fragmented. I am fully confident that we and our brothers in the northern part of the homeland will jointly act to foil enemy plans, overcome all difficulties, continue the unionist efforts in an atmosphere of fraternal understanding and quiet dialogue, and preserve the security and stability of the Yemeni homeland. [passage omitted]

[Al-Rashid] How do you evaluate 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's action in January? How will he and his colleagues who were not covered by the general amnesty decision be treated? How true are the reports on the continuation of efforts to reconcile you with them?

[Al-Bayd] [Passage omitted] 'Ali Nasir was finished as a party and political figure since the moment he decided to fire his shots at the historic leadership of our party during the party meetings at the political bureau. There will be no reconciliation or dialogue with him and he will be brought to just trial along with those who planned and implemented the plot and they will receive the just punishment they deserve. Those who were duped into participating in the events unconsciously were pardoned by the highest legislative body in our country. Some of them have returned home and we call on the rest to return and live in security and stability among their people and relatives and exercise their normal life and participate in the process of construction. [passage omitted]

Official on Elections, Oil, President's Visits

JN142030 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 13 Sep 86 p 21

[Interview with Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di, deputy chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, by 'Adnan al-Rashid in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Adnan al-Rashid] What progress has been made concerning elections for the Supreme People's Council and the local popular councils? Are they to take place on schedule, or are they to be postponed in view of last January's incidents?

[Muhammad al-Sa'di] The elections will be held on the date set for them earlier this year. All the relevant required documents are now complete, including the names of candidates running individually or on tickets. Balloting for the People's Council and the popular councils will take place in all the governorates at the beginning of October. As you know, the local popular councils are elected by the people in every governorate.

[Al-Rashid] Recent reports said you began prospecting for oil in earnest, as well as for gold, said to exist in large quantities in Aden. How true are these reports?

[Al-Sa'di] We are not an oil-producing country, as you know. Prospecting for oil nonetheless has been going on in earnest. The results have hitherto been positive and encouraging. Should oil be found in commercial quantities, we hope it will make a major contribution to our national economy. Presently, prospecting is confined to a pilot field. We hope to extend the operation to other fields in the very near future. For the record, not only have the results of oil exploration been encouraging; the results of prospecting for other minerals, including gold, have also been promising. Again for the record, our Soviet friends have been most cooperative in these efforts. The next 5 years will hopefully produce good results in the areas of oil and gold. I would like to point out that our oil requirements are met by our friends, the Soviet Union, who have been supplying us with 50,000 metric tons annually. We also import oil from sisterly Algeria and other sisterly and friendly countries.

[Al-Rashid] What are the most outstanding results of the recent visits by President Al-'Attas to Syria, Libya, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia? What has his meeting with the president of the northern part of Yemen produced?

[Al-Sa'di] The visits of the brother President Al-'Attas to Syria, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia were, on the whole, quite fruitful and produced a good many positive results, although some had expected more of them. But the visits were successful politically, economically, and socially. The president's visit to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia was extremely fruitful. As for his Libya trip and the joint Yemeni meeting which took place during the visit, it was, to my knowledge, good. The most important thing in this regard is that a meeting between the two presidents took place. Furthermore, the meeting saw an objective and brotherly discussion of Yemeni affairs and an exchange of views on various issues of unity. Agreement was also reached on some of the issues brought up by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The two presidents agreed to follow up unity efforts through joint committees.

I do not think that sharp differences surfaced during the summit between the two presidents in Tripoli, as stated by some quarters.

It is significant that the meeting took place at all, illustrating the depth of our relations with our brethren in the north. The ties of the south with the north have not been and never will be affected by 'Ali Nasir or anyone else; the Yemeni people in the two parts of Yemen are great. Their unity far outweighs 'Ali Nasir or anyone else.

OMAN

Paper Views 'Signs of Political Detente' in Region

JN141628 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 13 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Recent events and developments in the Arab region show good signs of a political detente that might embody many positive factors to help us proceed on the right path toward a solution for the Middle East crisis and find just ways to preserve Arab rights. Undoubtedly, these signs will be coupled with new ideas and principles commensurate with the justness of the required solution. However, it is also important that these signs and indications receive the enlightened responsiveness that would pave the way for achieving the cherished aims of solving the region's crises and restoring the rights.

No doubt efforts during the next stage should be pooled to realize this objective by taking the shortest way, be it direct dialogue among the concerned parties provided that this dialogue does not sell out the rights, or an international conference with enough good will to find long-awaited solutions for these problems. The presence of a minimum level of Arab solidarity and the elimination of isolationism and divisions which have long been afflicting the Arabs will undoubtedly be the safe way to face the new developments and to benefit from them to the highest degree possible, so as to realize our hopes and devote ourselves to building our societies and keeping pace with the achievements of the advanced world.

SAUDI ARABIA

Officials Deny Reports of Production Increases

LD110736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2350 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Sep (SPA) — In response to the report circulated by AFP on 8 September that the oil production of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the last week of August reached 7.61 million barrels per day, and the report circulated by REUTER last Tuesday that the production of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the beginning of September reached 5.1 million barrels a day, pointing out that the quota allocated by OPEC to the Kingdom amounts to 4.353 million barrels a day, an official source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources told SPA today — Wednesday — that both reports put out by the two agencies regarding the increase in production over the quota which has been allocated to the Kingdom are totally unfounded.

The sources added that the OPEC agreement stipulates that each oil-producing state submit its weekly average production to the organization's experts. The reports concerning the first week of September show that the Kingdom's quota during that period did not reach the quota which OPEC decided — i.e., 4.353 million barrels a day. The source concluded his statement by saying that the two said agencies and other information media should have made a thorough investigation and tried to substantiate the fabricated reports before putting them out.

Sudanese Finance Minister Arrives on Visit

LD130840 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2226 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 12 Sep (SPA) — The minister of finance and planning of Sudan, Dr 'Umar Muhammad Fadl, this evening arrived in Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom. [passage omitted]

Meets With Counterpart, Departs

LD142008 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1725 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 14 Sep (SPA) — 'Umar Muhammad Fadl, Sudanese minister of finance and economic planning, left Jeddah today at the end of a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. During his stay the Sudanese minister held talks with Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl on bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The Sudanese minister was seen off at the airport by Finance and National Economy Minister Aba al-Khayl; Ahmad Muhammad 'Ali, governor of the Islamic Development Bank; and the Sudanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Iraqi Interior Minister Arrives on Visit

LD141804 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1632 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 14 Sep (SPA) — His Excellency Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Revolutionary Command and interior minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Jeddah this evening on a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the Interior, a number of officials, Iraqi Ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin and other embassy officials.

Received by Deputy Prime Minister

LD150014 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2012 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 14 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, received tonight at his palace in Jeddah Mr Sa'dun Shakir, member of the RCC and interior minister of the Iraqi Republic. The meeting was attended by Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

YAR

President Receives DFLP's Hawatimah

JN101400 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Brother Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general, at the presidential palace.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations of struggle between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and discussed the recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. Brother Nayif Hawatimah apprised the brother leader of current developments in the Palestinian revolution and the heroic struggle being waged by the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist occupation. He lauded the immutable and principled positions of our country under the leadership of Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to bolster and support the Palestinian issue. The brother president stressed our country's absolute support for the just and legitimate struggle being waged by the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, in order to regain their national rights and establish their independent state on their national soil.

The meeting was attended by Brother Ahmad al-'Imad, assistant secretary of the standing committee.

Al-Majid Briefs Jordanian Prime Minister on Summit

NC131117 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held a telephone conversation today with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Dr 'Abd al-Majid briefed the Jordanian official on the results of the talks between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria.

Al-Baz Interviewed on Tabah, Palestinian Issues

NC150734 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2215 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the foreign ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has said that the Likud government was responsible for the dispute over the Tabah issue.

In an interview on Egyptian television, in which Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, also participated, Dr al-Baz said that Israel believed it was able to exert pressure to obtain specific gains in the so-called normalization question. Egypt, however, resisted this pressure. Asked about Israel's aim in the arbitral compromis on Tabah, he said there is no such thing as normalization. Normal relations exist between two countries, in accordance with the wishes of the two peoples.

Dr al-Baz noted that President Husni Mubarak had insisted from the outset that the deliberations pertaining to the Tabah question be conducted at a certain level, as it is a pan-Arab issue. He said that for this reason a national committee was set up comprising three experts in law, history, and geography. He added that many survey and military experts had been consulted, and that the committee had undertaken a thorough examination of the matter.

Dr al-Baz stated that it was the Israelis who changed their stand and gave way last Thursday night, while the Egyptian stance remained unaltered. Thus agreement was reached at the last minute. He added that the change in Israel's position came about after the Israelis saw that Egypt would stand firm. No foreign influence was brought to bear on Egypt either by the United States or by anyone else.

Dr al-Baz expressed his satisfaction with the process for choosing the arbiters. He said: These arbiters cannot easily be influenced. They are as reliable as if they were judges. Dr al-Baz did not reveal the names of the three arbiters. He declared: Thus we are on very firm ground and the likelihood of stumbling is extremely small. He stated his conviction that Tabah will shortly return to Egyptian control.

Dr al-Baz stressed that it would be to the advantage of Egyptian national security if the Palestinian issue were resolved. On the subject of relations with Israel, Dr al-Baz stated that these relations must be based on Egypt's national interest, which indeed represents the pan-Arab interest. He said that progress in relations with Israel is linked to progress in solving the Palestinian issue. He declared that the two issues must move forward simultaneously and in parallel. He pointed out that there is nothing at all special about Egypt's relations with Israel; rather, they are ordinary relations between two neighboring countries.

In this regard, Dr al-Baz pointed out that during his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria President Mubarak stressed the need for progress in relations between Egypt and Israel and in the settlement of the Middle East conflict, with particular reference to all aspects of the Palestinian issue. He said that the agreement on the Tabah issue will remove this point from the list of differences between the two countries, and added that the differences will be confined to a certain framework.

Concerning the Palestinian issue, Dr al-Baz said that Egypt had managed to bring about some progress in Israel's position. Hitherto, Israel had said that the Palestinian issue could not be settled internationally and that the acceptance of an international conference would depend on certain preconditions being met, such as the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. Dr al-Baz stated that, through the meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, Egypt was able to modify Israel's stand on the question of an international conference. As a result, Israel now agreed to such a conference being held.

Asked what effect the Likud Party's opposition to an international conference is likely to have, especially after Yitzhaq Shamir takes over the government next month, Dr al-Baz said that the situation will not be very different. The present representation of both the Likud and the Labor parties in the cabinet and the Knesset will remain unchanged.

Dr al-Baz added that the change will be limited to the question of Shamir's premiership and the possibility of initiatives by him. He noted, however, that Peres' bloc will seek to defend its approval and strengthen its stand on this issue. Dr al-Baz called on the Arab states to act wisely and attempt to move Israel in the direction of change on this issue. This indicates the need for a unification of Arab efforts to settle the Palestinian issue. In conclusion, Dr al-Baz expressed his belief in the possibility of arriving at a combined Arab stand that can influence Israel and strengthen the hand of those who say yes to peace.

Commentary Urges Jordan, PLO To Join Peace Process

NC131548 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "This Opportunity for Peace Merits Attention"]

[Text] When two parties truly want something, they can overcome the most difficult obstacles. The meeting in Alexandria between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres certainly reflects this. Egypt and Israel have reached agreement on several important matters related to the Middle East crisis.

Their first accomplishment was the formation of a preparatory committee to study all forms that an international peace conference might take. The second was the decision designating 1987 as the year of negotiations for peace. The third was a pledge by Egypt and Israel to work, along with the other parties concerned, to settle the Palestinian issue in its entirety.

This important development is undoubtedly a positive achievement, given the maze in which the Middle East crisis is trapped. With the utmost sincerity and determination, President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister have managed to open the door for anyone wishing to take part in the peace process. Thus, everyone involved is called upon to take action and complete what the Alexandria meeting began.

We are not saying that the Israelis have given up their stubborn manner of negotiating or set aside their ability to maneuver. We are saying that an important change has taken place. We must exploit this to achieve our Arab goals. In the joint communique on the Alexandria meeting, the Israelis agreed that every effort must be made with the other parties to solve the Palestinian problem in toto, and to achieve a comprehensive peace. This is just one example, but we believe it was the first time that Israel had spoken of the Palestinian question, and the need for an all-inclusive solution. The reference to a comprehensive peace seems to be new, as well.

Our greatest fear is that the Arabs may become preoccupied with a political analysis of Shamir's position on the Alexandria agreement, and whether he will accept or hinder it. We would like to note here that the Israelis, regardless of how much they may support or oppose a national political stand, act in accordance with a strategic plan. The distribution of roles in Israel is absolutely no obstacle to the agreements they reach.

What is now required of the Arabs is for the PLO to coordinate with Jordan in order to join the peace process. We feel that there is absolutely no room for raising problems, as the peace process can no longer tolerate any stalling or procrastination. Everyone must consider the local and international circumstances surrounding the drive for peace. Each party must make exact calculations, and place its highest interests above all other considerations.

We hope that the Palestinian groups scheduled to assemble in Algiers tomorrow will discuss the results of the Alexandria meeting and the arbitral compromis on Tabah, and draw the appropriate conclusions for their own cause. Experience shows that direct negotiations are the only way to learn the other side's intentions. At the same time, dialogue can remove the obstacles in the way of negotiations. All countries use negotiations to wrest free their rights. No one at the negotiating table is forced to accept anything he deems unsuitable.

Certain countries have refused to exploit opportunities advantageous to Arab rights. Some states have even gone to extremes, rejecting any dialogue with Israel whenever the chance arises. This is despite the fact that they have no well-planned alternative to obtain these rights.

Egypt and Israel have agreed that 1987 will be the year of negotiations for peace. Both countries clearly have a genuine interest in establishing peace. They are serious about this objective, as it relates to their national security. The Arabs, particularly the Palestinians and Jordanians, now have a chance to join the march for peace. This opportunity undoubtedly merits the closest attention.

Peres' Role in Middle East Peace Process Assessed

NC112110 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the "Newsreel" program; interview with Ahmad al-Himali, Israeli affairs expert, by unidentified radio correspondent in Alexandria — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Before leaving Israel for Alexandria, the Israeli prime minister said that his delegation would strive to give impetus to the peace process and that it would not allow the peace issue to stagnate, because peace is in the interest of all the peoples in the region. Do you believe that in speaking in these positive terms, the Israeli prime minister was fully expressing the feelings of the rest of the coalition government whose leadership he will relinquish within days so that Yitzhaq Shamir can become prime minister?

[Al-Himali] This question is debated not only in Alexandria but also quite extensively in Israel. Will Shim'on Peres' policies, which according to his statements [seek] to get the Middle East question moving, continue under Yitzhaq Shamir's leadership beginning in October? That is the question. We believe that Shim'on Peres' words express the policy of Ma'rakh and not that of the government of national unity in Israel, because the Likud continues to adopt extreme right positions. The Likud believes that peace means maintaining the status quo in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem — that is, continued Israeli control over these territories — and that the Arabs must make a move toward Israel in order to have peace. But we believe that if the Israeli prime minister, who is the leader of the Labor Party, wants to play a part in getting the Middle East question moving, then he must first realize that he must bring about a change in the Labor Party's political program that will acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Second, he must bring about a change in the Labor Party position accepting the fact that the Palestinian people have the right to choose their own representatives at any negotiations dealing with their future and fate. If so, Shim'on Peres could make his mark on Labor Party policy. Then we could proclaim that Shim'on Peres is determined to play a positive role in activating the Middle East question.

This is an extremely important point. He would make the Likud face two options: Either it responds to the new declared policy of Ma'rakh or it rejects it. Then Shim'on Peres and the Ma'rakh ministers can pull out of the coalition, the government will fall, and elections will be held. This is what we are expecting from Shim'on Peres: That he will set new milestones for the Labor Party in the coming stage that will enable him to play a role in activating the Middle East question.

Cairo's SAWT Al-'ARAB Lashes Out at New U.S. Envoy

PM111338 Cairo SAWT AL-'ARAB in Arabic 31 Aug 86 p 1

[Chief Editor 'Abd al-'Azim Munaf editorial: "The Butcher Ambassador"]

[Text] The father assassinated Lumumba and plotted against 'Abd al-Nasir, and here comes the son as ambassador. Last Thursday he presented his credentials to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and then emerged to say a word in Arabic, which he has mastered as one of the qualities he inherited from the "murderous father."

He said in his address: The Egyptian and U.S. Governments have a system of defense based on cooperation. It is obvious that the United States is disturbed by what is happening in Libya and by the role Ribya plays in connection with international terrorism. But I believe that what Egypt and the United States are doing is to achieve security for both countries.

In response to a question on the joint exercises and on whether they are a prelude to war against Libya, the new ambassador combines Egypt's security with security of the United States. The U.S. ambassador's answer means that whatever is accomplished for the security of the United States is beneficial to Egypt. This is in contrast with the real situation and events, with usage and law, and with history and geography. What interest and what security with this partner were served when an Egyptian civilian airliner was forced to land at a NATO base? What partner is this who, when asked by the Egyptian civilian airliner's pilot about the law that permits military aircraft to force an Egyptian airliner to land in a military base, answers, as the U.S. officer in charge of the base did with utter arrogance, "my law." This officer is utterly truthful. Since Reagan's emergence the United States has resorted to piratical behavior and to the law of the jungle and of warships. Despite the illusion of the special relationship existing in the minds of some in the Egyptian Government, the United States believes that she is the master of the sea, that her protege, Israel, is the master of the air, and that they are both entitled to the Arab land and honor. This has been clearly evident in their policy — in the *New Jersey* in Lebanon, the *Saratoga* in Libya, and the NATO base; in the attack on the PLO offices in Tunisia; and in the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner and forcing it to land in the base. This was a most surprising incident between two countries, one of which claims to be a friend and the other of which imagines the presence of a special relationship. The chain of contentious U.S. acts now continues with the joint exercises with which the United States seeks to intimidate our Libyan brothers anew.

Are Egypt's officials and journalists aware that the ambassador who submitted his credentials to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid preparation for a meeting President Mubarak is one of the most prominent assassination experts in U.S. intelligence and that his star rose as a result of his role in the Vietnam and Angola massacres and his effective participation in the assassinations in Zambia and in the mass annihilation of people in Namibia? Frank Wisner, the U.S. ambassador, has inherited these qualities from his father, who was an expert on coups and a prominent member of CIA special operations which require the qualities of Americans of this type who do not believe in human rights.

As the new U.S. ambassador gained trust through his role in intelligence and his performance in Vietnam, Angola, Zambia and Nambia, rising to the position of U.S. under secretary of state for foreign affairs, his father had also gained the CIA's trust after his success in the assassination of Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba. He then began to hatch another plot to assassinate Arab leader 'Abd al-Nasir, with the participation of Kermit Roosevelt, known as Kim, the grandson of Theodore Roosevelt, the 20th U.S. President who was nicknamed by his contemporaries the "old lion" or the "four-eyed" president.

The butcher ambassador's father was not able to do his job on 'Abd al-Nasir as he did on Lumumba. He committed suicide in 1965 or was murdered by the intelligence service after his failure to assassinate 'Abd al-Nasir in collusion with a number of Egyptian elements because the leaders hatching the plot were discovered.

This is Frank Wisner, the new U.S. ambassador, who claims falsely that the security of Egypt and the United States is joint security. Does the selection of Wisner specifically to be ambassador to Egypt under this particular circumstance have a connection with his history? How can Egypt, a country with deep-rooted diplomatic traditions and with a glorious history in diplomacy and politics, accept U.S. spies or murderers of this kind, especially in the wake of the conduct of the former U.S. ambassador and of the offensive language he used to describe the Arab Egyptians following the events of the *Achille Lauro* liner which caused Egypt numerous problems that made President Mubarak express his sadness on television? Is Egypt in need of more problems and has it not learned the lesson?

Kuwait, a country with a different location, size, history and geography — and this is not meant to slight its importance — rejected the nomination of an ambassador who had worked in occupied Jerusalem. The U.S. Embassy in Kuwait remained without an ambassador for a full year until another ambassador was appointed.

If the Egyptian official authorities have not rejected the new U.S. ambassador or butcher, which they should have done, then we tell the new ambassador: You have lied in what you have said. Egypt's security is an indivisible part of its nation's security, and its nation's security depends on its own security. Egypt's security will be in danger as long as you remain in our waters and on our land, polluting our climate.

Now that the government and its journalists, who were enthused by the word spoken by the butcher ambassador in Arabic, have become aware of the U.S. envoy's position, will the error be corrected or will it persist? Will the murderers be ambassadors, the brothers be enemies, and the enemies be brother and friends? What a policy!

Information Minister Leaves for FRG 13 Sep

NC130918 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0702 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif left Cairo early today on a 5-day visit to the FRG. In a predeparture statement, Safwat al-Sharif said that he will deliver a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to Christian Social Union Chairman Dr Josef Strauss. [passage omitted] The information minister said that during his visit he will chair a meeting of the Egyptian-Bavarian Friendship Society to discuss ways of bolstering media cooperation between Egypt and the FRG.

Trade Minister Departs for GATT Session in Uruguay

NC131330 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1250 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, left Cairo this afternoon for Uruguay. He will attend the GATT meetings, which are scheduled to begin on Tuesday and last for 4 days. [passage omitted]

INA on 'New Crime' by Iran Against Envoy in Karachi

JN141815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1743 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Karachi, 14 Sep (INA) — The terrorist Iranian regime committed a new crime when its agents placed a time bomb in the car of an Iraqi diplomat working at the Iraqi Embassy in Karachi. The explosion this morning martyred Iraqi Vice Consul Mehtar 'Abd al-Salam and injured one of his aides.

This new crime affirms the criminal trends of the Khomeyni regime and its contempt of the law of states where its henchmen reside.

Saddam Husayn Chairs RCC Meeting 12 Sep

JN131544 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1502 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn presided over an RCC meeting yesterday. It was attended by some members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and the Armed Forces General Command.

Pakistani Planning Minister Leaves Baghdad

JN121507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — Pakistani Planning and Development Minister Mahbubul Haq has ended an official visit to Iraq of several days and left Baghdad today. The Pakistani minister held talks with several Iraqi officials on ways to promote bilateral relations to serve the two peoples' interests.

Beirut Paper Reports Execution of Former Official

NC150833 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Safir* learned from Arab diplomatic sources yesterday that Na'im Haddah, who was dismissed from his post as chairman of the Iraqi National Council 2 months ago, has been executed along with a number of senior Iraqi officers who opposed the policy of President Saddam Husayn.

It should be recalled that Haddad, who was born in 1933, joined the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in the fifties. He gradually rose through the party's regional and national commands during the seventies before becoming chairman of the National Council.

According to these sources, 'Umar al-Hazza', commander of the Baghdad Garrison and a relative of the late President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, was among the officers executed with Haddad.

'Aziz Informs UN of Iranian 'Crime' Against Prisoners

JN121809 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 12 Sep (INA) — Iraq has told the UN Security Council that the Iranian regime has committed a new crime against Iraqi prisoners, when following the aborted Iranian offensive against the Majnun Island oil field the day before yesterday some Iraqi officers and soldiers were found dead with their hands and feet tied with rope. In a letter Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and which was distributed to UN Security Council members today, Iraq said this new crime by the Iranian regime against Iraqi prisoners should be added to the long criminal record of the Iranian regime against Iraqi prisoners, whether in the sector of operation or in detention camps, a record which has been confirmed by international Red Cross reports.

Tariq 'Aziz urged the UN secretary general to condemn this new odious crime by the Iranian regime which flouts all international conventions, laws, and norms. [passage indistinct]

Spokesman Denies Iranian Residential Areas Bombed

JN121708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) — Iraq has refuted Iranian claims that Iraqi forces struck at Iranian residential areas today. A military spokesman told INA today that Iraqi warplanes' activities today were restricted to raids against Iranian camps and troop concentrations. The spokesman said these claims are to justify Iran's blows against Baghdad and Basra residential areas.

The Iraqi military spokesman stressed that up to this time the Iraqi forces have not struck at purely civilian areas and warned the Iranian regime of the consequences of continuing to strike at Iraqi residential areas.

Denies Plane Shot Down 14 Sep

JN141926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was shot down today. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that the Iranians are used to releasing such lies, asserting that all the Iraqi planes which raided Iranian forces and maritime targets in the Arab Gulf today returned safely to base. The spokesman dared the Iranians to present evidence to prove their claims.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Jets Raid Maritime Target 13 Sep

JN131934 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1928 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Unscheduled announcement

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In conjunction with the great epics scored by our capable Air Force today and to further destroy the despotic enemys economic resources, our planes carried out a new raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2150 [1750 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Having carried out their duty, our glorious eagles returned safely to the homeland with their aircraft, praised be God.

[Dated] 13 September 1986

Communique No 2,360

JN121659 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Communiqe No 2,360 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. All along our lofty borders from the north to the south, the Iraqi fighters stand as a wall of fire, possessing all the means of victory and determined to crush any foolhardy adventure and make it the final and decisive defeat for the enemies of God, the homeland, and mankind.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force continued to pour its destructive missiles on the Khomeyniite rogues, inflicting heavy losses among their ranks in the operational sectors. Our planes destroyed some enemy equipment and large quantities of weapons and military hardware in 139 combat missions. Our planes also carried out a devastating raid against the Qal'at Shahin camp at 1300 [0900 GMT] today, destroying its facilities, its ammunition depots, and several enemy troop concentrations. After accomplishing their mission, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland under God's protection and guidance.

2. Several enemy troop concentrations tried to approach our forward positions in the VII Army Corps sector. The courageous men of the VII Army Corps immediately confronted them with all kinds of weapons with their famous efficiency. The overwhelming majority of these troops were wiped out before they could approach our forward positions and the remaining few fled pursued by artillery and mortar fire. Cries for help were heard and confusion prevailed among enemy ranks. Elsewhere in the same sector, five infantry positions, two machine gun positions, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed. May God bless the heroic men of the VII Army Corps.

3. An enemy group tried to approach our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our brave soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons, killing three, wounding others, destroying one vehicle, and capturing two GCC rifles, one light launcher, and some military hardware the rogues left behind as they fled. One mortar position and one infantry position were also destroyed, with their occupants either killed or wounded, and one ammunition dump was also destroyed.

4. Our heroic units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened fire with all types of weapons on enemy positions, destroying three vehicles and killing their occupants and destroying three vehicles, four shelters, and one infantry position, killing two enemy soldiers as well as destroying three ammunition dumps.

5. One 106-mm gun, one 81-mm mortar, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Three enemy soldiers were killed and three infantry positions, one 82-mm mortar, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. At 1534 [1134 GMT] today, an enemy plane violated our international borders having as its target residential areas in the Al-Ta'mim Governorate. Our ground defenses intercepted it, forcing it to flee.

8. The forces of the despotic and charlatan clique shelled Basra with long-range artillery today.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 September 1986

Communique No 2,361

JN131153 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1118 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,361 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted praising Iraqi Army and people] Continuing our firm policy and exercising our legitimate right to strike and destroy the important Iranian centers that feed the aggression and maintain its military and material life, and in order to destroy the vital centers that are collapsing one after another thanks to our devastating, continous air strikes, the mighty planes piloted by our heroes launched destructive raids at 1010 [0610 GMT] today against the following oil pumping stations:

1. the Razan oil field pumping station;
2. the Tang-e Fanni oil field pumping station;
3. the Ramhormoz oil field pumping station;
4. the Bagh-e Malek oil field pumping station; and
5. the (Bal Baba) oil field pumping station.

Our pilots directed their missiles at their targets, destroying them and setting them ablaze, leaving behind columns of smoke rising from them to prove their ability. Our pilots returned to the homeland safe and triumphant carrying good tidings of victory with the exception of one plane which fell on enemy territory. For our part, we hold the Iranian side responsible for preserving the life of the pilot. Let the tyrant Iranian rulers receive our blows everyday. We promise them that we will continue to pound their heads until we drive out their devils. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1986

Communique No 2,362

JN131637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,362 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continued their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the rascal Khomeyniites and imposing their control on the situation in all the fields of defending our country.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our competent Air Force planes continued their bold raids against enemy units in the operational sectors. They carried out 104 combat missions during which they inflicted further losses on the defeated Khomeyniite forces. At 1620 [1220 GMT] today, our planes delivered a devastating strike against Khaneh camp and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. A formation from our forward units in the VII Army Corps front monitored an enemy force of about 60 men trying to approach our forward positions. Our brave men in the heroic VII Army Corps pounded the enemy force with all types of weapons and immediately wiped it out. None of its elements escaped death. In other parts of this sector, our units damaged an enemy tank; destroyed a shovel [preceding word in English], a bulldozer, and a machine gun, killed an enemy soldier, and burned a vehicle and an ammunition dump.

God bless you, O heroes of the VII Army Corps. Proceed toward further destruction of the rascal aggressors.

3. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy postions, troop concentrations, and vehicles, killing two, wounding six, and destroying five vehicles of various types and one ammunition dump.

4. Two enemy soldiers were captured and one infantry position was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. Four enemy vehicles of various types, three infantry positions, one ammunition dump, and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Elsewhere in this sector, one of our units pounded a group of about 15 soldiers and forced it to flee.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and two others wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. Three ammunition dumps were set ablaze and one vehicle was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. The forces of the despotic Khomeyniite clique shelled residential areas in Basra and the suburbs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery last night and today, injuring two civilians and damaging two houses and four cars in the valiant city of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1986

Communique No 2,363

JN141700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,363 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the anniversary of the martyrdom of our master Husayn, peace be upon him, our Armed Forces pledge to God and the people that they will continue to rally behind struggling leader President Saddam Husayn, the grandson of Imam Husayn, may God preserve him, in order to fight to preserve the truth and defend virtue, enlightened by the spirit of sacrifice and altruism of Imam Husayn. We promise to prevent the barbaric feet from desecrating the land which contains the remains of the great men of Muhammad's family. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. We will continue to pound the heads of the suspect Khomeyniites in order to destroy their resources, capabilities, and supplies. Our mighty planes today flew 73 combat missions against enemy forces in the operational sectors and inflicted on them fresh losses in men, equipment, weaponry, and vehicles. They also achieved the following:

A. At 2310 [1910 GMT] last night, our planes launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, dealing it an accurate, effective hit.

B. At 1230 today, other planes launched a daring raid against an oil tanker off the Iranian coast dealing it an accurate, effective hit. Our daring pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant in God's care.

2. In a desperate attempt to advance on our forward positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, the enemy sent a force estimated at an infantry company supported by boats. Our men confronted the enemy force and forced it to halt its advance. Then they opened concentrated fire on it using artillery and other weapons. The enemy attempt was crushed and the enemy force suffered heavy losses in men, equipment, and boats. Those who remained alive fled, pursued by our artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed one tank, damaged another, and destroyed two excavators, four boats, and four infantry positions, killing a number of enemy men inside. God bless our zealous men, the heroes of the III Army Corps.

3. In the II Army Corps central sector, our forces sighted about 100 enemy troops and attacked them with heavy artillery fire. Our men killed thirty and injured others. The rest fled. In the same sector, two enemy men were killed, nine others were wounded, and two infantry positions were destroyed. Their occupants were killed. One ammunition dump was also destroyed. God bless the II Army Corps men.

4. About 40 enemy men tried to advance on our forward positions in the VII Army Corps front. Our men confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee after suffering many casualties. Our units in the same sector sighted about 20 men with a bulldozer. Our men opened fire, inflicting many casualties. The enemy men were seen crying for help. Two ambulances were seen evacuating enemy casualties. In the same sector, our forces started a fire in enemy positions, destroying some of them as well as an ammunition dump. God bless the VII Army Corps men.

5. Yesterday and today, the forces of tyranny and evil shelled Basra, Sayyid Sadiq, and Khanaqin with long-range artillery. The shelling injured a child in Sayyid Sadiq. [Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 September 1986

King Leaves London Hospital in 'Good Health'

JN131100 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] London, 13 Sep (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn has left the hospital in good health after undergoing successful surgery.

His Majesty King Husayn received congratulatory cables on the success of the operation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait; and Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, chairman of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers.

Minister on Preserving Jerusalem's Status

JN141251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, has said Jerusalem's Arab, Islamic, and universal status necessitates that this city remain the top concern of the Arab and Islamic countries, as well as all countries that love peace and humanity.

In a statement to the *Jordanian News Agency*, PETRA, the minister added that preserving the status of Jerusalem necessitates that all efforts be pooled in order to draw up plans and make arrangements for saving this immortal treasure from the claws of Zionist occupation and from the dangers increasing day by day, in addition to the fact that the entire Islamic and human heritage is being subjected to gradual extinction in a way that conforms with the Zionist schemes which aim to remove all religious and cultural places and to establish Solomon's Temple in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The minister reviewed the measures carried out by the Israeli authorities within the context of their scheme aimed at Judaizing the holy city. He said: The Israeli decision to make Jerusalem the capital of Israel was a blatant challenge to the feelings of Muslims and Christians, as well as to the international resolutions. This decision was preceded and accompanied by several acts aimed at Judaizing the city. Such practices included the building of settlements and the confiscation of land.

On the violations committed by the occupation authorities against the religious places in the holy city, Dudin said: Through their various bodies, the Israeli authorities continue to carry out their plans aimed at demolishing the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock and at obliterating their features. These authorities have paved the way for this by several violations against Islamic and Christian holy places.

Cabinet Forms Economic Consultative Council

JN131926 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The Cabinet has taken several decisions designed to consolidate cooperation between the public and private sectors in boosting savings and investments and accomplishing the objectives of comprehensive national development. The Cabinet's decisions emphasized the role of savings and investments in activating lucrative economic plans and financing development projects and public services. The Cabinet decisions are as follows:

1. A consultative economic council is to be set up under the chairmanship of the prime minister. Its members include the ministers of trade and industry, finance, and planning, as well as the governor of the Central Bank and a group of businessmen.

2. Dr Fayiz al-Tarawinah is appointed secretary general of the council. The council has the right to form technical committees and recruit the necessary foreign expertise. It is also entitled to invite specialists to take part in its debates.

3. The council is to study matters referred to it by the Cabinet and to forward recommendations and proposals on them. Special emphasis is to be laid on the following questions: coordination among economic, financial, and monetary policies when being drawn up and during implementation; policies pertaining to encouraging savings and investments; organization of capital funds and ensuring their growth, as well as consolidation of cooperation between the private and public sectors in implementing the national development plans.

Jordanian-Palestinian Grouping Statement Reported

JN141823 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The preparatory committee of the Jordanian-Palestinian grouping in the occupied Arab territories has issued its third statement announcing its expansion to include all sectors of the kinfolk in the occupied territories.

The statement says that the silent majority in the occupied territories decided to express its opinion in a voice which the world can hear within the framework of balanced discussion of its fateful causes. The statement emphasizes the absolute national affiliation, as well as the rejection of the extremist left and right, the village leagues, or those who endeavor to entrench the occupation.

The statement contains six basic points which represent the national line of the Jordanian-Palestinian grouping. In these points the statement emphasizes the national unity of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples and urges the coordination of Jordanian-Palestinian stands, which is a national and pan-Arab duty that imposes itself through the unity of the objective and fate of the two peoples.

The statement strongly rejects the policy of settlements and gradual annexation. It calls for withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for a just, comprehensive solution to the Palestine question through the recognition of all UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question, including Resolution 242, which provides for the inadmissibility of annexing any lands by force, within the framework of an international conference for peace to be attended by all parties concerned, as well as the permanent UN Security Council member-states.

AL-RA'Y Editorials on Mubarak-Peres Summit

Communique Analyzed

JN130938 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Sep 86 pp 1,25

[Editorial: "No Mr President.."]

[Text] Out of frankness based on respect accompanied by astonishment, we say that we do not want to believe the statement carried by the press agencies which *Al-Ahram* newspaper attributed to His Excellency President Husni Mubarak the day before yesterday during his summit with Peres. He said: "It is illogical for us to demand that Israel exert efforts while we complicate all efforts to attain peace."!! *Al-Ahram* explained this statement by referring to the freezing of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement and the Arab countries' rejection of the Camp David accords!! This strange statement is something like giving a clean slate to Israel. But this is not sound in structure or content because the Arabs never complicated the efforts to attain peace, as the statement claims.

The Arab countries' rejection of the Camp David accords was not designed to complicate peace endeavors. It was merely a rejection of the partial solutions which had so far demonstrated their failure to forge a just, comprehensive, and desirable solution to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli dispute. It has to be stated clearly that the accusation leveled at the Arab countries which reject the Camp David accords is not just or justifiable. The Arab countries launched the Arab peace plan issued during the Fes summit. These countries will not accept being held inside the worn-Out Camp David tent. It is regrettable that this statement seems to have encouraged Peres to state that Egypt is disappointed by the PLO stand. Peres thus used the Egyptian president's statement against the PLO, which is an essential Arab component and concerned with the issue. This outcome undoubtedly calls attention to the dangers of making hasty statements.

We realize that the joint communique issued following the Alexandria summit did not contain any reference to convening the international conference. Before the ink on the communique had dried, Peres stressed in his press statement that the conference should be preceded by the formation of a preparatory committee and agreement on the participants. It is evident that this implies Israel does not accept the Soviet Union's participation in the conference unless it opens the gates of Soviet Jewish emigration and restores relations with it. Abba Eban clearly referred to this point. This also implies that Peres did not approve of PLO participation in the conference. This point was clarified by the press reports which indicated that Peres and President Mubarak did not agree on the Palestinian representation. Taking into consideration that the communique did not include any reference to the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, then our conclusion is that Peres kept the promise he made to his ministers prior to his departure for Alexandria — which was to reject the PLO's participation in the peace process and refuse to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Thus, the international conference "which Peres approved of" is merely a signboard that contains nothing as a result of his reservations about it. It is noteworthy that Shamir, who will be the prime minister of Israel next month, earlier announced his rejection and disparoval of the international conference. Thus, Peres has accepted something he cannot implement...next year, which was declared the year of peace negotiations. This trick, undoubtedly, did not come out of a vaccum. It was the outcome of planning and agreement within the Israeli Government itself.

Moreover, the communique states that President Mubarak and Peres are worried about the stagnation that prevails in the peace process and that they call on all the concerned sides to dedicate next year to intensive efforts to accomplish the common and noble goal of attaining durable, just, and comprehensive peace. It is hard for the Arab people to believe that Peres is worried about the current stagnation which was created by the Zionist policy itself. Nobody knows whether the Arabs need Peres' call to work to achieve peace!!

We realize that Israel succeeded in persuading Egypt to name an ambassador to Tel Aviv knowing that Egypt withdrew its ambassador from there in 1982 to protest the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Egypt announced at that time that it would not name an ambassador unless Israel withdrew from all of Lebanon, signed the arbitration agreement on Tabah, or unless genuine progress were made to solve the Palestinian issue. But Israel has so far not withdrawan from southern Lebanon, the arbitration agreement has neither been completed nor crystallized, and the conditional agreement on holding an international conference — the conditions make it meaningless — was rejected in advance by Shamir. This implies that none of the Egyptian conditions were met. It also implies that these conditions were not attained and that Israel achieved its goals by holding the summit, by having an Egyptian ambassador named, and by normalizing its relations with Egypt free of charge.

What is left is to refer to Israel's highlighting of the normalization, which was immediately followed by a trip that was arranged for Israeli journalists to the Saint Catherine [monastery] in the Sinai, and to their dangerous claim that Egypt is their second country. We swear that Egypt was never a homeland for the Zionists and will never be their second homeland. Expression of this frank view was prompted by national and pan-Arab responsibility.

Peres Benefited 'Immediately'

JN141137 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Sep 86 p1

[Editorial: "Cairo and the Conditional Promise"]

[Text] What attracts attention in the analyses by news agencies of the Alexandria summit is that these analyses regarded this summit as the most important diplomatic victory for Peres himself and for Israel. The thing that continues to disturb Peres is his failure to drag Jordan into the arena of bilateral negotiations. Naturally, Peres' anxiety and disappointment will not make Jordan deviate from its principled stand, which stipulates the need to convene and international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, including the concerned parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the PLO. This clearly means that Jordan does not agree that Israel selects the participants in the conference or be given this right through a preparatory committee, even if the Alexandria summit had directly or indirectly promised Israel such a right. It must be recalled that this stand is not subject to bargaining because Jordan refuses to allow any side to the conference to be left out, just as it refuses to allow participation in the conference to be an opportunity which would enable Israel to blackmail this or that side.

Thus, Cairo should be aware of this fundamental point and avoid joining Tel Aviv in forming a bilateral preparatory committee to select the parties to the conference. This is because a committee such as this would be an extension of the Camp David tent and the tool which would abort the conference before it is convened. This is what Peres had aimed to achieve since he proposed the formation of this committee. It must also be recalled that the Soviet proposal, which calls for the formation of a preparatory committee from the representatives of all the concerned parties, is a realistic and acceptable proposal. No one knows if Cairo can convince Tel Aviv to accept such a committee. On the other hand, the Israeli aim from the committee which Peres had suggested is represented by the exclusion of the USSR and PLO from the conference and the fabrication of obstacles which would hamper the call for and convocation of the conference. The Israeli aim is also to make this conference an issue in itself and many years would pass before an agreement is reached on it. Peres managed to benefit immediately from the Alexandria summit in return for a conditional, ensnaring, and deferred promise by agreeing to the international conference. If Cairo had agreed to pay the price with all that entails of consequences which will not be in the interest of the Egyptian role, then it should at least watch out for the trap of the preparatory committee that Peres has set and to avoid exploding it in the Arab arena.

Al-Ba'th Cells Group Claims Recent Kidnappings

NC131143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1125 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] An anonymous caller claiming to belong to the Al-Ba'th Cells Organization [munazzamat khalaya al-ba'th] told the Voice of Lebanon that his group was responsible for kidnapping Frank Herbert Reed and Joseph Cicippio. The caller warned against committing any act of aggression against Syria. He said: We give the Americans present in West Beirut 2 weeks [to leave the country] or else they will be kidnapped.

It is worth noting that this is the first organization to claim responsibility for the two kidnapping operations. It is already known that the Islamic Jihad has denied responsibility for kidnapping the two men.

2d Group Claims Kidnapping

NC140507 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0454 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Umar al-Mukhtar Forces of the Arab Revolutionary Cells has declared that it is responsible for the kidnapping of U.S. citizens Frank Reed and Joseph Cicippio in Beirut last week.

The claim was made by an anonymous caller to a local news agency. The caller warned the U.S. Administration of the consequences if it continues its acts of aggression against the people of the region.

Umar al-Mukhtar was a Libyan resistance hero during the Italian occupation.

U.S. Hostage Cicippio Reportedly Moved to Al-Biqa'

NC150624 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, U.S. citizen Joseph James Cicippio, acting financial adviser to the American University of Beirut who was kidnapped last Friday morning, has been taken to western Al-Biqa'. The reports say that the group that kidnapped Cicippio is the same as that which kidnapped U.S. citizen Frank Herbert Reed last Tuesday.

An unknown organization called the 'Umar al-Mukhtar Forces of the Arab Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for the two kidnappings 2 days ago.

Group Claims Paris Supermarket Blast Responsibility

NC121703 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Sept 12 (AFP) — A group calling itself the Supporters of Justice and Liberty (PDL) claimed responsibility for the bombing of a crowded supermarket cafeteria in Paris Friday, in which 41 people were injured, two seriously.

The PDL was one of two Beirut-based groups to claim a bomb attack on the Paris City Hall Monday which killed one person and wounded 18.

Friday's claim, to a Western news agency here, was made by a caller who warned the French Government of further bombings unless it adopted a "just and fair policy and put an end to its arbitrariness". [passage omitted]

Experts said the medium-sized bomb which exploded at the modern La Defense business and shopping district in the Paris suburbs Friday, was of the "same type" as the device which exploded in a post office in the City Hall building.

Claims 'All Past, Future' Explosions

NC150653 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Supporters of Right and Liberty last night claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion which took place at a restaurant in the Champs Elysees in the French capital a few hours earlier. One person was killed and two policemen injured in the incident.

Reading a statement over the telephone, an unknown person told a news agency in Beirut that the Supporters of Right and Liberty organization will continue its strikes against the French Government until the latter changes its policy toward the peoples in the region. The caller declared that a detailed statement will be issued shortly. He added that the Supporters of Right and Liberty assume the responsibility for all past and future explosions in Paris, beginning with the Galeries Lafayette supermarket explosion on 7 January 1985.

Group Warns of Further Attacks in France

NC141545 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 14 (AFP) — A group demanding the release of three Lebanese nationals held in French prisons for terrorist acts threatened Sunday to step up a bombing campaign which killed one person and injured 59 last week.

The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Prisoners said in an Arabic-language handwritten statement to a Western news agency here that the French Government "will learn very soon that we will not bow to any threat of any kind."

"We are clear, as are our demands: The immediate liberation of the combatants: Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, Anis Naccache, and Waroujan Garbidian." "If not the fire will grown even bigger, spread and continue," the statement said.

Mr Abdallah is suspected of involvement in the murder of a U.S. military attache in Paris in 1982. Mr Naccache is serving a life sentence for the attempted murder of former Iranian Premier Shahpour Bakhtiar and the murder of a policeman. Mr Garbidian is serving life for the murder of eight people at Orly Airport in 1983.

Three terrorist incidents occured in France last week, latest in a nine-month campaign mounted by the group demanding release of the three convicts.

'Al-Rafidayn' Claims Killing of Iraqi Vice Consul

JN150535 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] In a telephone contact with a foreign news agency in Beirut, an anonymous caller claimed that the Al-Rafidayn organization was responsible for the assassination of the Iraqi vice consul in Karachi yesterday. This organization first appeared on 28 August when it claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Kamil 'Abd al-Husayn al-Zubaydi in Cyprus, labeling him as an agent of the Iraqi intelligence service.

Ministerial Committee Discusses National Charter

NC121125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a Ministerial Committee meeting at the Beirut racecourse on 12 September — recorded]

[Text] The Dialogue Committee began today's session by discussing the drafts of the national charter. We began a full study of the drafts, and approved most of the articles. A few points remain. We agreed to discuss them once again at the next meeting, when we will make the final decision. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday [16 September] at 0900. Thank you.

Minister Skaf, Committee View 'Propaganda Truce'

NC130845 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Information Minister Joseph Skaf said the government dialogue committee began its session with a discussion of the propaganda truce. He added: We agreed that whoever has a private radio will delegate someone to represent it at a meeting to be held either at the security committee headquarters or the Chamber of Deputies. Discussion will focus on the problems pertaining to the observance of this truce. He described the atmosphere which prevailed during the [12 September] meeting as more optimistic than that of the previous session.

Karami: Alexandria Talks 'Departure' From Unanimity

NC131359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today condemned the Alexandria summit as a departure from the Arab leaders' unanimity. While presiding over today's Northern Coordination Committee meeting, Rashid Karami emphasized the continuation of efforts and assumption of responsibility to achieve national reconciliation. He stressed the need for strengthening security and propaganda truces, bringing the posts and facilities under state control, and closing down illegal ports.

Syrian Troops 'Step Up' Alert in Al-Biqa'

NC121723 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports we received from Al-Biqa', Syria has stepped up the state of alert among its forces there, particularly in western Al-Biqa' and among its antiaircraft units. In Ta'lbaya, the same reports add, the Abu Nidal center has been vacated and Palestinians have brought in several antiaircraft guns. Syria has also asked its allies to take similar measures in northern Al-Biqa'.

Hizballah Takes 'Security Measures'

NC121705 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to security reports, during the past few days Hizballah has taken stringent security measures in the southern suburb, especially in the neighborhood of Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah's house and other sensitive centers. Hizballah has been supported in this by a group from the Palestinian Fatah organization.

The reports add that Hizballah took these steps after receiving information from Al-Biqa' that the Syrian forces have sent around 800 soldiers in civilian clothes to the southern suburb. These forces have taken up positions in B'ir al-'Abd, Al-Ghubayrah circle, the Khaldah coast, and other areas adjacent to the southern suburb. Hizballah fears that these soldiers will surround its centers in preparation for entry into the suburb. Hence it is coordinating with the Iranian embassy to confront these movements, and is deploying patrols in the streets accompanied by a land rover marked with the word Fatah.

French UNIFIL Soldier Killed by Roadside Bomb

NC131026 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Naqurah, Lebanon, Sept 13 (AFP) — One French peacekeeping soldier was reported clinically dead and another seriously wounded after an attack in southern Lebanon on Saturday when their armoured vehicle was blown off the road by a remote-controlled bomb.

(A doctor at the Haifa hospital in Israel where the two sergeants were taken said: "Nothing can be done to save" one of the two French soldiers of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, adding that his case was "hopeless". The doctor, contacted by telephone, said the second soldier was in serious condition with a shrapnel wound.)

UNIFIL spokesman Dag Leraan said here that four others suffered slight wounds and were treated at UNIFIL's Swedish hospital here.

The soldiers, all members of a French logistics battalion, were travelling in two troop transporters along the road between Barish and Arzun, around 100 kms (60 miles) south of Beirut, when the 30 kilo (18 pound) charge was activated in their path near the locality of Bafliyah.

There were ten soldiers in the vehicles at the time.

The attack was not immediately claimed.

Three members of the 1,400-strong French contingent of the UNIFIL were killed in a similar bomb attack last week near Jwayya, five kms (three miles) from Bafliyah.

On August 11 there were clashes between French soldiers and Amal Shi‘ite militia over the shooting dead of two Amal officials who refused to stop at a French-manned army roadblock. Fifteen French soldiers were hurt during 16 hours of fighting.

General Jean Pons, UNIFIL's second-in-command, broke off a visit to Beirut on hearing of the attack and returned to the Al-Naqurah headquarters, UNIFIL announced.

The French general arrived in Beirut Friday for a three-day visit, and had met general Michel‘awn, the Lebanese Army's commander-in-chief.

Amal Arrests 2 Suspects

NC140614 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] In a report from the south, AFP says that the Amal movement has arrested two people suspected of responsibility for the explosion in Bafliyah.

French UN Contingent Transfers Post

NC150633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] In view of the attacks on UNIFIL, particularly the French forces, the French contingent vacated one of its positions east of the town of Ma‘rakah yesterday and transferred its members to another position west of the town. This move is part of a plan to assemble forces in (?safer) places.

Birri Warns Against UNIFIL Attacks

NC131610 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, today expressed his concern over the south. He mentioned in particular the acts of aggression against UNIFIL and the terrorist onslaught by the occupation forces and their agents against the peaceful southern villages. He said that the situation in the south is very dangerous and critical and open to various prospects. The least of these prospects is the withdrawal of UNIFIL and the transformation of the south into a scorched earth territory through which the enemy and its agents aim to expel the southern citizens. Minister Birri warned against the continuing attacks on UNIFIL, as such acts have grave consequences for the south and its inhabitants, as well as for the national resistance.

Sham‘un on Need for More UNIFIL Power

NC130912 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham‘un has emphasized that the only solution to what is happening in the south is to increase the strength, equipment, and powers of UNIFIL. These forces must be authorized to defend themselves when attacked.

In an interview published by the *Al-Masirah* magazine today, Sham‘un said: Intensive contacts are being held with Minister Walid Junblatt to resolve the issue of the mountain and to settle the question of evacuees with understanding. The state must give financial aid to these evacuees to enable them to return to their villages, he added.

Muslim Leader on UNIFIL Attacks

LD131226 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpts] There was a new attack this morning against the multinational force and, in particular, against the French UNIFIL contingent; in short, there is no end to it. I told you in the headlines that we have contradictory reports for the time being. [passage omitted]

Forty-eight hours ago Alain Menargues, our special permanent correspondent in Lebanon, was in the zone controlled by the UNIFIL. There he interviewed Husayn al-Musawi, the spiritual leader of the notorious Hizballah — the extremist Muslim fundamentalists, who are, in this case, apparently responsible for all the attacks against the Blue Helmets.

Reading between the lines, Husayn al-Musawi is quite unambiguous in this interview with Alain Menargues — it is he who is dictating the conditions for the continuing presence of French soldiers in southern Lebanon. Listen to what he has to say:

[Begin recording] [Al-Musawi] It is very important that the French think hard about their future from an economic, political, and general point of view. The Middle East is in the hands of the Muslims. If the French maintain good relations with the Israelis and (?if this tends to increase) violence against the Muslims, then that is not good for France, and the French should improve their role in southern Lebanon. They should be more strongly with our people in southern Lebanon against Israel and stop Israel and prevent Israel from killing more and more of our people, our brothers.

[Menargues] Do you think that the problem of UNIFIL can exert an influence on the negotiations on the French hostages?

[Al-Musawi] Those responsible for the problem of the hostages are Muslims, and the problem in the south is also an Islamic problem. I believe that there is, indeed, a connection between these two points. [end recording] [passage omitted]

'Arab Fedayeen Cells' Claim British Bank Bombing

NC131349 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 13 (AFP) — A message purported to be from a group called "Arab Fedayeen Cells" Saturday claimed responsibility for an attack Friday night against the British bank in the Christian-controlled Al-Ashrafiyah sector of Beirut.

One person was hurt in the blast.

The group, which first appeared on the scene on Aug 30, made its claim in a typewritten note sent to a Western news agency here.

It said it would continue its campaign against "nests of imperialists and Zionists hiding" in Lebanon.

On Aug 30 the group claimed responsibility for an attack that day against a British bank and one, a week earlier, against a branch of the Bank of America, in the Christian sector of Beirut.

Israeli Aircraft Raid Palestinian Position in South

NC121542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1537 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli aircraft raided a Palestinian position at the Maghdushah junction adjacent to Jisr Sayniq at 1645 today. Fires broke out as a result of the raid. Ambulances raced to the scene. It has been reported that a DFLP office has been hit. Our correspondent in Sidon has just reported that the raid left four persons wounded by 80-mm machine gun fire [as heard] from the raiding enemy planes. We have also learned that a huge fire broke out in a building in Sayniq.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Target

NC121619 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Sept 12 (AFP) — Israeli aircraft raided Palestinian military positions south of this southern Lebanese port Friday, wounding four Palestinian civilians, hospital sources said.

The raids targeted the Fatah-Revolutionary Council headed by Abu Nidal, correspondents in the region said.

The Israeli warplanes dropped four bombs on the position and strafed it with heavy machine gun fire at 4:50 P.M. (1350 GMT), the correspondents said.

Earlier the planes flew low over the Palestinian refugee camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah, south of Sidon, the correspondents added.

Israelis Enter Kafr Tibnit, Destroy Houses

NC121935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Reports coming from the resisting south a short while ago indicate that Israeli enemy forces entered the town of Kafr Tibnit at 1600 today. They blew up four houses in the eastern part of the town under the pretext that their owners are collaborating with the resistance men. The owners of the houses are: Rida Husayn Tabaja, Husayn Ahmad, Tariq Kamil Mugharbil, and Ahmad Qasimi. The enemy forces are continuing their raids and searches in the town.

National Resistance Attacks Israeli Settlements

NC131829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Groups of the Lebanese National Resistance, Amal, last night checked an advance attempt by a mechanized Israeli-Lahd force from (Tallat al-Ahmadiyah) in (Jabal al-Zahr). The resistance inflicted several casualties on the Israeli-Lahd force as it advanced toward the towns of Zillaya and Libbaya in the western Al-Biqa', forcing them to retreat to their previous location. Following that, occupation forces positioned in the Burghuz triangle fired flares illuminating the area where the clash occurred and violently shelled the same area. There were no casualties. The enemy forces later viciously shelled the town of Qilya, hitting several houses. The Lebanese Army on Tallat Zillaya returned the fire to silence the source of shelling. [passage omitted]

In the meantime, the Lebanese National Resistance men launched daring and successful attacks on enemy and agents positions on the Bayt Yahun road and on a hill overlooking the village of Arab Salim.

In a communique issued today, the front stated that at dawn today, its Martyr Jihad al-Khatib Group fired four grad rockets each at the settlements of Metulla and Qiryat Shimona.

In another development, the Christian Revolutionaries Movement of the Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the following operations: At 1500 the day before yesterday, one of the Christian movements groups shelled Tallat Ali al-Tahir with four 107-mm rockets. Two of the rockets scored direct hits, inflicting many agent Lahd casualties. At 1700 yesterday, another group scored direct hits on the settlement of Zarit with a number of 122-mm rockets. The enemy radio admitted the operation.

Cinema Explosion in West Beirut Kills 1

NC121929 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] An explosive charge estimated to consist of 1 kg of TNT went off at 2040 today at the Etoile Cinema in Al-Hamra' [West Beirut]. A worker in the cinema was killed. Security sources said that the device was planted in one of the cinema's restrooms.

AL-ITTIHAD: Israel To Attack in 'Next Few Weeks'

JN131654 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Beirut — An informed political source has disclosed very important information to *Al-Ittihad* affirming the region will witness a military confrontation between Syria and Israel in the next few weeks or months. The source said he expected Israel to launch an attack against Syria on the pretext it supports international terrorism. The source said Syria placed 550,000 soldiers from its regular and reserve forces in a state of general mobilization in anticipation of any Israeli aggression.

The source also indicated the expected Syrian-Israeli war will force the two superpowers to directly intervene to settle existing differences between the parties to the Middle East conflict. He said he expected this intervention to be in the form of a call for an international conference with the participation of all concerned sides under the supervision of Moscow and Washington to discuss ways of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Reportage on Reaction to Alexandria Summit

Joint Communique 'Not New'

JN131417 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Egyptian regime's president has met with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria. A joint communique was issued after the meeting naming 1987 as the so-called year of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. During the meeting it was decided to send an Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. The U.S. Government and Antoine Lahd, appointed by Israel as commander of the mercenaries operating under its supervision in the occupied territory in southern Lebanon, were the first to welcome the Alexandria meeting and its results. These two welcomes may indicate the nature of the Alexandria meeting.

The Alexandira meeting was accompanied by a U.S.-Israeli -Western media uproar in an attempt to give what took place a content which does not exist and a fake portrayal of its significance and results, similar to the media uproar which accompanied Anwar al-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and the signing of the Camp David accords. The media campaign which accompanied Camp David appeared to be misleading and was refuted by following realities and developments which proved the Camp David accords did not achieve peace, do not represent a basis to achieve peace, and only further complicate the situation in the region as well as keep peace away. Coming developments and realities will also show the Alexandria meeting is not an action for the sake of peace or a contribution to genuine efforts to establish a fair peace in the region. This is because one of the two parties rejected and is still rejecting the necessary conditions to achieve peace, foremost being the complete withdrawal from occupied Arab territory, and because the other party is not authorized by anybody to make concessions to the Israeli occupiers and the interfering Americans. The second party is not free to make its own decisions after it accepted the Camp David chains and capitulation to Israel and after it submitted to these chains.

Nobody can be deceived if those who were gathered by the United States in Alexandria use words and terms such as international conference, preparatory conference, peace, the Palestinian cause, and other words which do not have any positive meaning when used by those who are involved in partial and separate deals, who resisted the role of the United Nations, opposed its resolutions, and ignored the principles of its Charter.

What kind of international conference do they talk about when they call for direct negotiations between the aggressor and the aggrieved party, between the strong usurper who has rebelled against the international community and those whose lands are occupied and whose rights are usurped, and between those who call for partial and separate deals and those who call for respecting UN resolutions for a comprehensive and fair peace?

The communique issued on the Alexandria meeting is not new to Peres and the United States. They have always called for direct talks between strong and occupying Israel, which has rebelled against the international community, and weak and separate Arab parties in accordance with U.S.-Israeli terms which represent Arab capitulation to Israel and acceptance of U.S. tutelage and hegemony over the entire region. What is new is that the president of the Egyptian regime, who had a historic opportunity to make historic decisions which would return Egypt to its natural and leading position in the Arab ranks and which would return Egypt's national decisionmaking seized in Camp David, has missed this opportunity and returned after 4 years to Anwar al-Sadat's position, policy, and submission.

It seems historic decisions need great men like Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, who nationalized the Suez Canal, liquidated foreign bases, built the High Dam, liberated the Egyptian economy from foreign hegemony, built the armed forces, drew up the plan to liberate Sinai, and stood firmly and successfully in the face of imperialism. Had the Egyptian ruler made a historic decision to liberate Egypt's national decisionmaking, the situation in Egypt would not be as bad as it is under the chains of Camp David, being subservient to the United States and submitting to the World Bank and the IMF. However, it seems the burden of the Camp David accords and the so-called U.S. aid and debts, as well as the strangling economic crisis resulting from the open- door policy and capitulation, were greater than the Egyptian ruler's coruage and ability to make decisive decisions and face U.S. pressures.

The Egyptian ruler has fallen before U.S. pressure and has relinquished even the conditions he himself made to meet with the Israeli prime minister and to return the Egyptian ambassador [to Israel]. But Egypt did not fall and it will never fall. Egypt is not with Peres or with Reagan. Egypt's national and pan-Arab interests are with the Arabs, not with Israel. The Egyptian people, who found out through their own experience that the Camp David accords, the U.S. aid, and the submission to the U.S. will did not produce peace or prosperity, will not stop resisting capitualtion and subservience and the leaving of national decisionmaking to Washington and Tel Aviv. Egyptians will not stop the struggle to return to their natural and leading position in the Arab nation. The Egyptian people will remain and everything else will perish.

Summit 'New Phase' Against Arab Stand

JN121451 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers: On the path to complete surrender to U.S. control and absolute submission to Zionist will, the Mubarak-Peres summit convened in Alexandria amid popular turmoil in Egypt and U.S.-Zionist satisfaction happily expressed by all the official and media circles in the United States and Israel. With the convocation of this summit hostile to Arabs and Arabism, the last claims behind which the Mubarak regime used to hide — or made some Arabs imagine it was hiding behind — have fallen, along with the illusions which were tactifully propagated by some people under the pretext that Al-Sadat's successor wants to be different from Al-Sadat, that Camp David's inheritor is looking for a way to rescue Egypt from Camp David, and that Mubarak is leading the Tabah battle with national Egyptian virtues which do not accept relinquishment or allow concessions.

Here is the ruler of Egypt sitting with Peres at the same table in Alexandria, exactly as Al-Sadat did with Menachem Begin. Here is Camp David and its false articles taking Al-Sadat's successor by the neck under U.S. protection to complete Al-Sadat's game in accordance with the same rules of surrender and terms of treason. Here is the Tabah play exposing a paper hero, now falling before the eyes of Egyptians and all Arabs under the U.S.-Zionist whip, to announce the end of the play and to give Tabah's keys to the enemy prime minister like a broker in a position of power and not like a nationalist with principles and firmness.

Perhaps every Arab in the entire Arab world witnessing the Mubarak-Peres summit can now interpret the Egyptian ruler's great enthusiasm toward Hassan II's treason and his support for the Ifrane meeting. Every Arab will also now be able to link the Ifrane and Alexandria summits. Mubarak found in Hassan II's treason a helpful pretext for reviving the Tabah negotiations and for expediting a conclusion to the arbitration agreement in order to convene a summit whose venue was set in Alexandria in defiance of the Arabs, in disregard of their sentiments, and in disrespect of their legitimate rights.

For the past 2 months, the Egyptian ruler tried to give Arabs and the Egyptian masses the impression that he is waging a difficult battle in the Tabah negotiations for the sake of Egypt's land and tried to delude those who can be deceived by such false stands that he is about to trigger a great disagreement with the Zionists as a result of his adherence to Egypt's right to Tabah. However, his meeting with Peres exposes this claim, as he suddenly offered concessions on the pretext of a great need for a summit with Peres.

Brothers, he who realizes the danger of Camp David for Egypt in particular and the Arab nation in general will not miss the real meaning and planned objectives of this summit desired by the United States and Israel, along with the Egyptian ruler, as the beginning of a new phase in the onslaught against Arab steadfastness and the beginning of a new stage in Egypt's relations with Israel based on vanquishing the Egyptian people's will and subjugating them to Israeli rules of normalization. The Egyptian people affirmed their rejection of these rules and passed their irrevocable judgment on them through their continuous upheaval to topple the Camp David accords and their regime and all their symbols and to put an end to any Zionist presence in Egypt.

Syria has warned the Arab nation against the dangers of the Camp David accords and has stressed the need to attack them and prevent them from being expanded. Syria has also wanred against the dangers of feverish attempts to beautify the face of the Camp David regime in Egypt. All developments proved Syria's vision of events and their developments was correct and that Syria's principled stand constitutes the guarantee for confronting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and its capitulationist schemes. If the Alexandria Mubarak-Peres summit is considered a challenge to the wills of the Arab nation and the Egyptian people, then confronting this challenge requires escalating the struggle against Camp David and its symbols to remove their dangers to the Arab nation and Egyptian people. The Arab masses' abilities of steadfastness, resistance, and revolution qualify them to achieve this great national and pan-Arab mission.

AL-THAWRAH Calls Arab Masses to Action

JN130703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Imperialist-Zionist Onslaught Lines," *Al-Thawrah* says: As the joint statement on the conspiratorial Mubarak-Peres meeting in Alexandria declared the turning of a new leaf in relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy, Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli war minister, was saying in Washington that the military and strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States had reached its peak during President Reagan's admimistration. At the same time, the Zionist military planes were mounting fresh barbaric attacks on unarmed civilians near Sidon. As is obvious, the coincidence of these developments is evidence of the viciousness of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the area and underscores the need for escalated struggle throughout the Arab homeland to confront it and neutralize its aims. After this escalation pan-Arab struggle should deal a devastating blow to all imperialist-Zionist machinations aiming, in the first place, to liquidate the Palestine cause, and should negate the conspiratorial outcome of the capitulationist Mubarak-Peres meeting. Arab masses and especially those of Egypt are called upon now more than ever before to act without delay to save the cause from imperialist-Zionist scheming and to intensify their patriotic struggle to topple the Camp David regime, free the Arab land of Egypt from its fetters, and attain a strategic parity in the region as a basic step down the road to liberating the occupied Arab lands and regaining the usurped rights of the Palestinian people.

Iranian Economic Delegation Arrives in Damascus
JN130922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 13 Sep (SANA) — An Iranian economic delegation arrived here yesterday on a 7-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Economy and Foreign Trade Ministry. During the visit, the delegation will hold talks with Syrian officials with the aim of reactivating and bolstering trade relations between Syria and Iran.

CSSR Communist Party Delegation Arrives 13 Sep
JN140655 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by Comrade (Yaru Silavoski), head of the Agriculture Department at the Central Committee of the Party [name and title as heard], arrived in Damascus last night on a visit to the country lasting several days at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During this visit the guest delegation will acquaint itself with Syria's achievements, particularly in the agricultural and industrial fields. It will also meet with a number of party and government officials.

Al-Ahmar Meets Polish Information Delegation
JN141438 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1212 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 14 Sep (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today at noon received a Polish information delegation led by Comrade Stanislaw Wronski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the party's central magazine. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sabbagh, candidate member of the National Command and editor-in-chief of the party's central magazine *Al-Munadil*, and the Polish ambassador in Damascus.

Talks dealt with the advanced relations between the Ba'th Party and the PZPR and between Syria and Poland in all fields, particularly the information field, which is important in transferring and exchanging the two countries' experience as well as benefiting from each other's developments.

Comrade Al-Ahmar hailed the fundamental and great role played by the news media in noting the basic issues of peoples' struggle as well as explaining and deepening them for the sake of progress and development. He pointed to the subversive role played by the hostile imperialist-Zionist news media to further the schemes of hegemony and domination and create divisions and estrangement among peoples in every country to push imperialist and Zionist aims.

Comrade Al-Ahmar lauded the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two parties and countries which stem from the joint struggle for peace, socialism, and against imperialism, Zionism, and the forces of hegemony as well as to build progressive, independent, and developed societies.

The head of the Polish information delegation expressed his positive impressions of Syria following the meetings and visits. He hailed the Syrian Arab people's ability under its party and struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to overcome difficulties, confront the enemy, and build a developed and progressive country.

Cypriot Socialist Party Delegation Arrives
JN141621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — A Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party delegation led by the party's Secretary General Comrade Takis Khatzidhimitriou arrived in Damascus at noon today at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Party National Command.

Comrade Khatzidhimitriou made a statement to a SANA correspondent in which he expressed pleasure at visiting Syria. He hailed the great, prominent role Syria is playing in the region under the Ba'th Party and its Secretary General comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He pointed out that he will discuss with Syrian officials a number of issues, the most important of which are political developments in the Middle East, the Cyprus issue, and the U.S. threats to the region's peoples.

Peres Holds News Conference Before Departing for U.S.

TA141043 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0936 GMT 14 Sep 86

[News conference given by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for the United States — live]

[Text] [Peres] I am leaving for the United States with hope, without any fears, feeling that I represent an open Israel with a stabilized economy, with a genuine desire for peace, an Israel capable of keeping its word. In both the political and economic fields I believe our agreements [sikumim] show that everything we said we would do has been done. We have done all this over the past 2 years. We have concluded one stage in the economy, that of stabilization. We have concluded one stage in the field of peace. Many obstacles have been removed from the path: the Lebanon war, the freeze in relations with Egypt, the policy in the territories. There has been a breakthrough with regard to the African countries and, to a certain extent, the Arab world as well, and in both fields the main purpose of my trip is to prepare the next phases in both the economic and the political fields. In the economic field, the emphasis will be on growth. In the political field, the emphasis will be on opening direct negotiations on the topic of peace. I feel I am travelling to a friendly country. The President of the United States, Mr Reagan, Secretary of State Mr Shultz, the administration, the Congress, the press, and the public have shown a very great amount of understanding of and sympathy for the state of Israel and when the matter involves the peace process, anyone who looks at the record [last word in English] will see at once that the U.S. eagle is more diligent than the Russian bear. I think this will be proved beyond any shadow of a doubt in the future as well. I believe there has been progress in the field of peace negotiations and, even more, I believe that with serious, stubborn, hard, and fearless work carried out with determination we will be able to bring the peace process an important, long way forward.

[Razi Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, on Friday when you returned from Cairo, from Alexandria, you expressed the belief, actually, more than that, you expressed confidence that the new appointment of a preparatory committee for an international peace conference would also be acceptable to the other part of the government, the Likud and at the end of the week we heard other views from Likud spokesmen. Have you managed to convince Yitzhaq Shamir that this term and the preparatory committee are within the framework agreed on between the two large parties?

[Peres] I do not know what an agreed on framework is and I am not occupied in contracting, satisfying, the Likud's views. I act on the basis of a mandate the government has and so does the Knesset. The government committed itself to a peace process and anything that process involves. The government is not tied, by its legs or arms, to one or two formulations. There are things we do not accept, such as a Palestinian state or negotiations with the PLO. However, the other fields are fair game for initiatives and I have not yet taken the post of a national orator. It is my job to show initiative, to further it, to find ways to overcome the obstacles and that certainly is in accordance with the government policy.

[Barqay] Am I to understand from what you say, sir, that you are actually going to Washington with no Likud backing behind you?

[Peres] You are constantly misunderstanding. I am very sorry. There is a Knesset decision, an almost unanimous one, that supports an international conference. You want me to refer to *Hadashot* and I am talking about decisions. I do not need any other decision.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, how do you intend to further the matter of the international conference in the United States?

[Peres] I heard those reservations from our radio and our television. In my own talks in the United States I did not come up against these reservations. On the contrary, under certain conditions, there is full understanding between us and the United States on the need to accompany the direct negotiations with an international forum, an international forum that has no power to coerce, that is not a substitute for direct negotiations. I never know who the senior officials are whom people meet on the way. I do know what the President's view is, what the secretary of state's view is, what the views of the people who deal with these issues are and I do not see any argument between us and the United States.

[Unidentified correspondent] According to the information you now have, sir, is there a reasonable possibility that you will meet with the Soviet foreign minister when you are in the United States?

[Peres] Here, too, whatever reports I have are just from the media, I have no other reports and I have no idea.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, your vice prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, said yesterday that an international conference is a big problem and if we enter it we will not be able to get out of it. First, sir, what is your reaction to this statement, and do you see any real chance of preparing a preparatory conference for the international conference?

[Peres] I do not see the international conference occurring tomorrow. I am very doubtful as to whether the Russians will change their position. I just believe that the Israeli demand regarding Soviet participation, that they should renew relations, gives Israel bargaining power I would not lightly dismiss. In contrast to this, if the Russians do not agree, I believe that all sides will search for an international conference without refuseniks, so I think this gives us important political maneuvering room but I do not know, I have heard so much about problems. When we left Lebanon people said it was a problem. There are those who, even when there were the Camp David agreements, said they were a problem. So we must compare all the problems that have happened to us and then we will realize that fear of statements has no justification in political reality. On the contrary. It is good that we left Lebanon. It is good that we signed the Camp David agreements. It is good that we implemented the economic plan. I do not get worked up about all this.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, if the Soviet Union opens its gates to emigration and renews its diplomatic relations with

Israel, will you agree to its incorporation in an international conference?

[Peres] The answer is yes, definitely yes. Not only that, but it will not change the nature of the international conference. An international conference is not intended to replace direct, bilateral, face-to-face negotiations nor will it have any authority to substitute for us or any power or to impose anything on us.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, as far as you know, what is the genuine U.S. position regarding an international conference?

[Peres] All I know fits in with what I am proposing. There are no differences of opinion, to the best of my knowledge; not with regard to the comprehensive view and not with regard to political tactics, between the United States and us. I do not accept all the interpretations made by anonymous people.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, to conclude, in the current political situation and despite the Likud opposition, do you see any genuine chance of furthering the process by the creation of a preparatory conference and, after that, of a genuine international conference?

[Peres] I see very many difficulties. I see a chance not a certainty. I see difficulties, particularly on the Arab side, in going to a preparatory conference and I certainly want to talk about how to overcome these difficulties with our friends in the United States. We must remember that anyone who wants a freeze, anyone who wants everything to remain as it is, has a policy different from that which I support. Nevertheless, I must say that even a freeze cannot be guaranteed. Anyone who supports a freeze will lead to a grave deterioration in the situation. Even the actions we are taking, even if they do not achieve the full goal, they create an atmosphere, they lead to a weakening of the state of war, they preserve hope, and the action itself has a purpose even when the full goal has not been achieved.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can a national unity government cope with problems?

[Peres] So far it has coped. I hope it will also do so in the future.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, to what extent would an international conference contribute to encouraging King Husayn to enter the peace process?

[Peres] The person who needs an international conference more than anyone, in my opinion, is King Husayn. Or, to be more precise, he needs international accompaniment, and I certainly think that either we will realize that the Russians are ready to accept the required conditions for them to join in, so there will be different relations between us and the Soviet Union, or it will persist in its refusal, as I believe it will, and then we will all have to search for alternatives.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, let us go back to Friday. On Friday you refused to answer a question about the possibility of a visit by President Mubarak to Israel.

[Peres] Matters such as these are not discussed openly. As long as I do not get certain answers I will not make any public statements. That is obvious.

[Barqay] Can we understand from what you say that you did give him an invitation and you are waiting for an answer?

[Peres] If I had wanted you to understand something I did not say from what I did say, I would answer you.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, today there was a report that during your meeting with President Mubarak he wanted to contact King Husayn in order to coordinate a common text and you persuaded him not to do this. Can you explain why?

[Peres] No, that is not quite right. I thought the issue that was on the agenda could not be clarified over the phone. I certainly am in favor of the positive, close relations now existing between President Mubarak and King Husayn. I prefer these relations to, for instance, relations with 'Arafat.

[Unidentified correspondent] With your permission, one question on the economic issue. Last night you met with leaders of the U.S. task force. When you leave now for the United States, do you have concrete proposals for some sort of U.S. aid to start off the growth phase?

[Peres] I would like to explain something here. I am not going to ask for money from the United States. I may seek other aid involving marketing, growth, investments, but not U.S. Government funds. I also believe we have been very much helped by our friends from the United States and I believe there is a willingness to help us within the framework of the budgetary restrictions currently in existence in the United States.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, before you leave for the United States, perhaps this is the political trip that will conclude your period in office as prime minister ....

[Peres, interrupting] That is a wrong interpretation again. I am not about to resign, nor do I have any intention of leaving the political world.

[Barqay] I said this was a trip concluding your period in office as prime minister and the question really is, you are speaking to us very optimistically about the possibility of advancing toward peace, but we know the situation in the field and it is that the rotation will be implemented in another month.

[Peres] So what?

[Barqay] What really is your ability to further matters when you are giving the keys to someone else in 1 month?

[Peres] I believe I will be able to further matters even more because I will be freed from several functions which are the responsibility of the prime minister. Not everything the prime minister does is what he chooses to do. He has to do them. And, with regard to political activity, I hope I will be able to increase it, not decrease it.

[Barqay] You do not see any obstacle in the fact that rotation will take place in a month?

[Peres] I see many obstacles, but in politics you have to get used to them and avoid them, not fall into them.

Peres Interviewed on Upcoming Talks in Washington

TA140753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] In the political section of his talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz the prime minister will, among other things, raise the international conference and the war against terrorism. In the economic field, Mr Peres will not request financial aid, but he will ask for benefits for U.S. investors in Israel. Last night at midnight our correspondent on economic affairs Me'ir Einstein spoke with the prime minister at his residence.

[Begin recording] [Einstein] Mr Prime Minister, with regard to the visit to Washington, which I assume will comprise both an economic and a political part, where are your expectations greater? In the economic or political sections?

[Peres] In both of them, because in the political part, too, I can go and say: Look, what we said we would do has been done. We said we would leave Lebanon, we left. We said we would begin improving relations with Egypt, we did it. Difficult or not, that is a fact. We said that we would alter conditions in the territories and we changed them. We said that we would make more of a breakthrough in the Arab world and Africa and we did. Europe's attitude has changed. In other words, I can sum up 2 years of keeping promises or expectations and now I think the time has come to work on the next 2 years. I have had coordination with the United States on all possible issues: a peace conference, an international conference, relations with each and every country, a war against international terrorism, and I will not deny that I am travelling with the feeling that a very attentive ear awaits me. I know this from all the messages and correspondence I receive. I certainly want to create the potential for a contribution in this field, too. And I will certainly raise economic issues in Washington, but I will not request financial aid. I will ask for aid for the economy, that is different.

[Einstein] What do you mean, aid for the economy?

[Peres] Opening up markets, creating investment possibilities. For instance, a very simple example: There is a large world market that boycotts Israel. Japan, for example. The United States can help us to lift the boycott.

[Einstein] Do you expect gifts from the U.S. Administration with regard to the rotation?

[Peres] I do not want personal gifts, I do not need personal gifts, but, as the Americans say, and as the Jews say, this is the first time that there has been a government in Israel that said, a year ago: We will go and do this and that, and it did everything. Of all the governments they have helped, this is almost the only one that took the aid, did what it said it would do, and so I am going against the background of much credit for Israel.

[Einstein] There has recently been criticism from various directions, including from inside the task force itself [U.S. delegation of economists], about the fact that no genuine moves are being made to bring about the implementation of plans for investments in the economy. Following the meeting you held tonight with the leaders of the task force, do you think that more real content is being put into the concept of economic growth?

[Peres] The economic growth stage is now beginning and this requires investment and although it is true that there were not many people here, if you judge them by their means and the businesses they manage, I think they are no less weighty than Israel's Gross National Product. And they are ready to invest.

[Einstein] Did you get commitments tonight that there would be investments in the near future?

[Peres] Yes, but they want certain conditions. They say, we are prepared to invest, if you create the conditions and create them quickly. The conditions they want in order to make investments are conditions that are required for investments. The first thing is to overcome the bureaucracy. The second thing is, they say, decide on whatever taxes you want, but do not change them every couple of days, so that the investor who comes here should know what he can expect for a reasonable amount of time. And then they say, we will not only call on others to invest, we ourselves will invest. A Jew like Max Fisher says, I am ready to invest $4 million, $5 million, that is not the question, just let there be conditions to help matters. [end recording]

Reaction to International Conference Call Reported

Peres: Conference Coordinated With U.S.

TA150526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Israel and the United States coordinated in writing the move concerning an international conference as the next step toward promoting negotiations. Peres made this statement last night in Washington in a meeting with Israeli journalists.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the document in question is a position paper brought to our region by Richard Murphy including the U.S. prerequisites for holding such a conference which are also acceptable to Prime Minister Peres. However, our correspondent learned that in a secret report sent to Jerusalem, Elyaqim Rubinstein, minister plenipotentiary in the Israeli Embassy in Washington, states that the majority of the U.S. Administration is firmly opposed to an international conference.

In his meeting with Israeli journalists, the prime minister said the possibility of meeting the Soviet foreign minister during his stay in Washington is still being examined. Mr Peres expressed his assessment that the Soviets will not make any decisions soon and there will be no breakthrough in Israel's relations with them.

The prime minister will confer today with Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan in the White House.

Further on Peres' Remarks

TA150812 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
15 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report by Tzvi Bar'el and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] "Israel is in absolute coordination with the United States on the question of including the Soviet Union in an international conference, and there are no differences of opinion on this matter," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said in a talk with the *Ha'aretz* correspondent on his way to Washington, where he landed last night.

It has been learned that Peres did not ask for a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Peres pointed out that he would be prepared to give up on making the inclusion of the Soviet Union in an international conference contingent on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, if the Soviets made a significant change in their policy on Jewish emigration.

The prime minister said that in his new job as foreign minister he will have an opportunity to voice his views and he supposes that it will be possible to reach an agreement with Egypt and the Jordanians. He pointed out that the dialogue between the three sides will take place either in broad daylight or in some other way. "I think the conference is a most appropriate forum both for the cause of peace and for Israel. The Americans have coordinated their position on this matter with us. Soviet participation in such a conference is up to the Russians. If they do not establish relations with Israel they will not participate; we insist on the establishment of relations. However, if they open their gates to Jewish emigration we would be prepared to give up on this condition," Peres added. [passage omitted]

Peres noted that in his talks with President Mubarak he expressed his willingness to accept the establishment of a confederation between Jordan and the Palestinians but the matter was dropped because Israel could not heed Egypt's demand to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination of national rights. According to Peres, Husayn is not too keen on granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination either.

Peres observed that the preparatory team to an international conference agreed upon in Alexandria would be made up of Jordan, Egypt, and Israel, and the door would be left open to Palestinian representatives. [passage omitted]

Shamir: Conference Opposes Negotiations

TA141550 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Dan Margalit — live in the studio]

[Text] [Margalit] Mr Vice Prime Minister — one should almost say Mr Prime Minister-designate since you will be assuming this post in exactly 1 month, on 14 October — I would like to ask you the following: We have just heard Mr Peres' remarks to the effect that he believes an international conference cannot impose an arrangement on Israel and will not preclude direct negotiations. That being the case, why do you object to the agreement reached by Mr Peres and President Mubarak to set up a preparatory committee which will constitute some sort of prologue or introduction to international accompaniment or to an international conference?

[Shamir] An international conference is the opposite of direct negotiations. Israel has for many years adhered to the principle of direct negotiations and, by so doing, it has prevented the meeting of an international conference which would be attended by many foreign and international elements whose position regarding Israel's position is known. These elements are the five permanent members of the UN Security Council: The Soviet Union, the PRC, Britain, France, and the United States. It is clear as daylight that these countries would not play the role of extras in such a play but rather they would want to express their views and leave their imprint. None of us, including many of our friends in the United States, can understand what has got into Israel's head that it has given up on the principle of direct negotiations and it has agreed to put a great deal of its fate in the hands of elements whose interests run counter or are totally alien to our interests.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, exactly the same argument you have just expounded so clearly could have been made almost 10 years ago by Mr Menachem Begin who saw things just as you do. However, in December 1977, as the prime minister of his own Cabinet, which did not include the Alignment, a decision was passed in favor of holding an international conference with the participation of those same superpowers which might be unfriendly to Israel.

[Shamir] Holding an international conference is an operative decision and it should be contemplated in light of the circumstances at the time. Ten years ago the situation was entirely different. The Camp David accords had not yet come into being and we had not conducted direct negotiations with any of our neighbors. In the wake of the Camp David accords the situation has changed: We maintain peaceful relations with Egypt, the principle of direct negotiations has been proving itself, just as it did only a few days ago. On the other hand, at that time the U.S. Administration had been supporting and exerting pressure in the direction of an international conference — that was the time of President Carter. The situation is totally different at present, and the U.S. Administration absolutely objects to the notion of an international conference. We have on more than one occasion heard the remarks of U.S. officials, President Reagan, and Secretary Shultz, in favor of the principle of direct negotiations. So why walk into such a problem? It is hard to understand it.

[Margalit] Still, you have just said that the Begin government passed that internal resolution before direct negotiations had taken place. I think it passed that resolution after Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

[Shamir] The decision was made before the Camp David conference. I am not sure whether it was made before or after Al-

Sadat's visit to Jerusalem but, in any event, it was made before the Camp David accords, before the principle of direct negotiations triumphed and won the upper hand.

[Margalit] What about the remarks made this morning by Labor Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am that 7 years have passed since Camp David and it is a fact that the negotiating technique agreed, tried, and implemented at Camp David has not yielded any results? Do you not fear that our obstinacy and adherence to Camp David might lead to a dangerous political stalemate?

[Shamir] How can anybody say that the Camp David accords have not yielded any results? After all, the very fact of the summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and the Egyptian president and the peaceful relations with Egypt are direct results of the Camp David accords. How can one ignore and dismiss this? This is the greatest achievement of Israeli diplomacy and and we should persevere in this way.

I would also like to add something: The prime minister talks about qualifications and prerequisites Israel will present as a condition for holding an international conference, and these qualifications and prerequisites are very weighty. However, past experience tells us that this is Israel's opening position. As soon and if an argument breaks out about holding an international conference not many of these prerequisites and qualifications will remain — they will be eroded and disappear into thin air. What will remain is an international conference and an isolated Israel opposite the five superpowers along with all the Arab elements. Israel will stand alone, weak, and will come under attack whereas we now enjoy a steadfast and strong position that is acceptable to a large part of the world.

[Margalit] Assuming that two of these qualifications — that the Soviets resume diplomatic relations with Israel and, what may be more important than anything else, that in exchange for Israel's agreement to Soviet participation in an international conference the Soviet Union open its gates and thousands of our brothers are able to come to the State of Israel — remain: Would that not be worth it? Would that be an unworthy price?

[Shamir] Look, the chances of such a scenario are very dim. Anybody looking at the situation soberly cannot conceive of such a possibility. On one occasion when I met with former Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko I told him: A precondition for Israel agreeing to your participation in the diplomatic process in the Middle East must be your recognition of us and you must change your policy toward the Jews. We object to an international conference even if the Soviet Union does not participate in it. We do not think we should detract from our strength and might — which currently represent 50 percent of the conflict — to determine the fate of the Middle East and our own, and hand it over to foreign countries and peoples. What for? Israel can gain nothing by it, and it will only be driving itself into a big problem.

I must say that I do not understand the prime minister's position. After all, the principle of direct negotiations and the objection to an international conference do not exclusively belong to the Likud and were not created in our ideological workshops; we inherited it from our predecessors. This is an excellent and persuasive principle. So why should we not go on adhering to it? It is not for nothing that the Arab countries are interested in such a conference. After all, they are aware of the position of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, we know that in the course of the talks in Egypt Mr Peres and Mr Mubarak were very close to other formulas which may have aroused your objection, or as Knesset member Dan Meridor of the Likud put it: We were spared very big trouble — as the Likud sees it. Nevertheless, when asked about the agreement reached between Messrs Peres and Mubarak, Meridor said: I am not a kashruth supervisor. Had I been a cook I would have concocted a different brew, but even the agreement cooked up by Mubarak and Peres is not non-kosher. Is this culinary description acceptable to you as well?

[Shamir] He was talking mainly about the joint communique. This communique is more or less acceptable to us. It is precisely this meeting between Peres and Mubarak that proves that the latter had to take Mr Peres' views and positions into consideration; hence the result which is not that terrible. However, the moment we include additional international elements in the negotiations our position would change beyond recognition, we would become weak, and decisions would not depend on our agreement. This really illustrates the advantages of direct negotiations.

[Margalit] Mr Shamir, I assume that in the United States Mr Peres will run into U.S. Administration positions that are close to the ones you have just mentioned, namely, against an international conference. If that is the case, could you please tell us in a few brief sentences: If you had written the prime minister's agenda for his arrival in Washington and discussions with President Reagan, which subjects would you have suggested that he raise? Which one of them would have been the key issue?

[Shamir] We heard about the prime minister's agenda for the talks today, and I agree with everything. In fact, the interests and issues are shared by all: the fight against terrorism; aid to Israel; political cooperation; strategic cooperation; going into joint economic programs — all these are very important issues.

I think the issue of an international conference is completely unnecessary and if the prime minister did not raise it he would be easing matters for his U.S. interlocutors and he would also be helping us all. I definitely hope this is the case.

[Margalit] Mr Prime Minister-designate, I thank you very much.

Levi on Direct Negotiations

TA141127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has told our correspondent that although the matter of an international peace conference was anchored in a government decision, since that decision the Camp David agreements were signed and they only mention direct negotiations and we must act in accordance with them.

Herut Rejects Conference

TA140831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The Herut Movement has said the Begin government only gave a one-time agreement to establish a preparatory committee for the Geneva conference and never made any decision giving support in principle for an international conference. The movement's announcement was issued this morning after our political correspondent had disclosed that 9 years ago Menachem Begin's government agreed to maintain a preparatory committee for an international peace conference. It was decided that representatives of all those countries that had been going to attend the Geneva conference would participate in it, including the Soviet Union and Syria.

This morning's Herut Movement announcement states that from the moment the peace treaty was agreed on at Camp David, we can only act in accordance with it and the government's agreement 9 years ago to convene a peace conference in Geneva is no longer valid.

Reaction Reported to Alexandria Summit

Shamir: Talks Advance Peace

TA141118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at the Cabinet session today that the Alexandria summit advanced the peace process and Israeli-Egyptian relations, and proved the advantage of direct negotiations. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Envoy on 'New Chapter'

TA141126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni says that the agreement on Tabah arbitration and his appointment as ambassador mark a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. He hopes that now he will be able to contribute to promoting the peace process.

Palestinians React to Summit

TA140949 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Palestinians across the political spectrum in the territories reacted cooly yesterday to the outcome of the Peres- Mubarak summit, saying it indicated no immediate progress toward resolution of the Palestinian problem. "I don't see that very much has been achieved," said deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. "What was said seems vague, and I don't see any commitment which carries much substance."

Al-Shawwa said that political movement would be difficult without Jordan and the PLO. "Even relations with Egypt will stumble if there is no serious step to an overall solution," he said.

Jordanian Senator Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus said the summit results were "not serious." "It's a beginning," he said.

Gaza lawyer Fayiz Abu Rahmah, who was named to a proposed J-Palestinian delegation for peace talks, said he had not expected the summit to produce significant results, and was therefore not disappointed.

However, he said, the joint communique issued after the summit "sounds positive. If it will be implemented, it will be okay."

Some PLO supporters were more critical. "Deposed Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah called the summit a "failure," despite its [words indistinct] of Israeli-Egyptian relations. "Israel's position has remained as before, there is nothing new," he said. He said the agreement on establishing a preparatory committee for an international Middle East peace conference was impractical because of disagreement on who would participate in the conference, and Israel's refusal to include the PLO.

Headlines in the pro-PLO *Al-Fajr* and *Al-Sha'b* newspapers said the summit had failed, and that Peres had offered nothing at the meeting. Both papers said the joint communique contained no new elements regarding the Palestinian problem. In its story and editorial on the summit, *Al-Sha'b* said that while Peres had scored a public-relations coup and obtained the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, he had made commitments which were rendered meaningless by his imminent departure from his post.

The *Al-Quds* newspaper said the joint communique reiterated previous positions of both sides, provided no answer to the question of PLO representation of the Palestinians, and did not address the issues of Palestinian national rights to self-determination.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj welcomed the summit communique, saying it was "a positive decision, which I hope will be put into effect."

Press Comments on Summit

[Editorial report] Most Israeli newspapers in their 14 September editions carry commentaries and articles on the summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria last week. The majority focus on the positive aspects and achievements of the summit, though several writers note negative aspects of the meeting's outcome.

Jerusalem's *The Jerusalem Post* in English carries a commentary on page eight by its diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris, entitled "A Milestone in Alexandria," which notes that the first meeting in 5 years between an Egyptian and Israeli leader "could not fail to be a historic-symbolic milestone." Morris notes that the summit took place despite countervailing pressures on both Mubarak and Peres, and passed smoothly. He states that what could be the most important achievement of the summit from Israel's point of view is Mubarak's reiteration of his commitment to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and to a comprehensive regional peace. Another result of the summit, Morris notes, is the Peres-Mubarak agreement in principle to an international peace conference, although the two sides still differ on some of the details. The writer points out, that the root problem of the Palestinian representation to such a conference "may undermine the accomplishment of Alexandria in all that concerns the expansion of the regional peace process," but adds that there can be no doubt that the summit will have an effect in inaugurating a new era in bilateral relations. The commentary concludes noting that "the cold slide away from peace has at last been halted and a reverse process, however minor, has been initiated between Israel and Egypt."

Tel Aviv's *Ha'aretz* carries a commentary by correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar on page seven entitled "Faithful to the Coalition Mandate." The commentary focuses on the Palestinian issue, which it says was not concluded in the meeting. Eldar states that agreement on this issue is difficult to achieve without recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination, and that Peres' refusal to support such a statement was the reason why "a joint statement of practical value for the continuation of the peace process" was not issued. The commentary draws an analogy between the summit and a balloon: "A lot of air but little substance." However, the commentary does conclude that without a doubt the Alexandria talks proved that the current Egyptian leadership still supports "Al-Sadat's peace strategy."

Tel Aviv's *Ha'aretz* carries a short commentary by 'Oded Zaray also on page seven. Zaray notes that under the present circumstances of a separate peace, Egypt cannot meet Israel's expectations of normalization. At the most, Israel can expect "cosmetic changes" in the bilateral relations. The commentary ends stating that despite the unimpressive outcome of the summit, one cannot ignore the importance of the possible improvement in the atmosphere and the continuation of the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue at various levels. Such an atmosphere, Zaray concludes, "can prevent misunderstandings and unnecessary friction between the two countries, and can even help in the search for political solutions in the region."

Tel Aviv's *'Al Hamishmar* in Hebrew carries a commentary by Dalya Shehori on page five, entitled "Peres Gained," which states that the "watered-down joint communique which Shim'on Peres managed to extract from President Mubarak at the end of his short visit to Alexandria, is a victory for Peres." The prime minister gave nothing, and received a successful visit with a joint communique in return, Shehori adds. The writer notes that the joint communique makes no mention of Egypt's demand that Israel recognize the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, or of the fact that the two leaders agreed on an international conference, and elaborates on the reasons for this. The commentator writes that because of this "the visit succeeded, but peace lost." Citing Mubarak's remarks after the summit meeting in which he calls on all the Arabs to cooperate and help each other, and in which he states that neither Egypt nor Israel can impose a solution on the Palestinians, the commentary goes on to say that perhaps herein lies the main success of Peres' visit: "A very great rapprochement between the Israeli and the Egyptian views on the ways to solve the Palestinian problem." In support of this claim, the writer points out that the PLO was not mentioned as a partner in Mubarak's remarks. However, the commentary concludes, the PLO will not get out of the picture so fast, even if the organization was not mentioned in the joint Peres- Mubarak communique. Therefore, the writer states, we must hope that "the joint communique, which is all good intentions but no deeds, will indeed make it possible to move forward, and not bring about a regression either in peace with Egypt or in the peace process in general."

Tel Aviv's *Ma'ariv* in Hebrew carries an article on pages one and nine by 'Ido Dissentchik, 'Oded Granot, and Shefi Gabay, entitled "A Fragile Achievement," which states that the "main accomplishment of the Alexandria summit was in the fact that the pitfalls of the past were erased and a new infrastructure laid for the improvement of Israeli-Egyptian relations in the future." The writers add that these achievements are very fragile and could be destroyed at any time through some action or blunder by either of the two sides. The normalization process could return to its frozen state were Israel, for example, to launch a military move against Arab elements supporting terrorism. To the same extent, the agreement to establish a committee that will prepare the international conference could remain without substance if, for example, the Egyptians insist on the participation of the Soviet Union and the PRC in the conference as a basic condition for the setting up of the committee. The article goes on to say that the Palestinian issue poses a major stumbling block: "The distance between Shim'on Peres' position and that of 'Usamah al-Baz is no greater than the distance between the Alignment and Likud positions." This gap, the paper concludes, if not bridged, could erase the fragile achievements of this summit.

Commentator Ron Ben-Yishay writes in Tel Aviv's *Yedi'ot Aharonot* on page thirteen that the summit in Alexandria was "a meeting between two hostages, in which their freedom to make decisions and their maneuvering room were restricted to the minimum by the internal opposition in their countries." The writer goes on to review the achievements of the summit from each side's viewpoint. For Israel's part, the summit "warmed up the peace with Egypt that had gone cold; it halted the rapid deterioration in the Egyptian public's view of Israel, and it created a renewed foundation for an Israeli-Egyptian dialogue and understanding." From the Egyptian point of view, the summit enabled Mubarak to "recruit good will in Washington" and even gave him the opportunity to display to the Arab world his commitment to the Palestinian cause.

Ben-Yishay adds that the summit also succeded, to some extent, "in proving that the peace between Egypt and Israel enables the former to advance the general Arab interests and its own through dialogue." Thus the summit gave the two leaders political-strategic accomplishments, and this, the commentary notes, is the way it should be. The writer concludes by saying that by declaring together with President Mubarak that 1987 would be a year of peace negotiations, Prime Minister Peres has committed his successor, Yitzhaq Shamir, to continue the process the principles of which he to a great extent laid.

Further on Press Reaction

TA140950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *Ma'Ariv* writes that the Alexandria summit ended in success if we compare its results with the expectations of it. And now, if the United States harnesses itself to the cause of peace, perhaps a genuine process of negotiations will be resumed.

Yedi'ot Aharonot writes that it was better for there to have been a summit than it would have been had there not been one. The Alexandria meeting means less hostility and more understanding and perhaps somewhat better relations.

Hadashot writes that a political breakthrough was not achieved in Alexandria and the prime minister's meeting with Reagan tomorrow is possibly Mr Peres' last chance to do something before rotation.

New Shin Bet Director Assumes Office

TA150531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The new director of the Shin Bet assumes office today. He worked together with Avraham Shalom during the last 2 weeks so as to allow the latter to transfer the job in an orderly manner. The outgoing director of the Shin Bet, Avraham Shalom, will go on leave for 3 months and will later quit the Shin Bet.

Ivory Coast to Reopen Jerusalem Embassy

TA141530 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Sep pp 1, 2

[Text] The Ivory Coast is to reopen its embassy in Jerusalem tomorrow, 13 years after it severed diplomatic relations with Israel following the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The decision of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to reopen his country's embassy in Israel's capital is seen to be of special significance, in view of his position as a leading African elder statesman.

Charge d'affaires Kouassi Bile arrived last week in Jerusalem from Abidjan and will open the Ivory Coast Embassy chancellory tomorrow morning, at its former location on Rahel Imenu Street in the capital's Greek Colony section. For the past 13 years the Swiss Embassy has been looking after the building.

Abidjan's ambassador-designate to Israel, Jean-Pierre Boni, is to arrive in Jerusalem later this month to present his credentials, and Bile will remain as the embassy's number two. Boni, a career diplomat, is the son of the president of the Ivory Coast's Supreme Court, who is known to be one of Israel's staunch friends in his country.

The opening of the embassy will culminate a year-long process of restoring relations with Israel. This began with a statement last October in Abidjan by Houphouet-Boigny, that the Ivory Coast was prepared to examine a request to renew diplomatic ties with Israel and harshly criticized Arab countries which seek to force African states to toe their anti-Israel line.

Next came a meeting in Geneva last December between Houphouet- Boigny and Prime Minister Peres, at the conclusion of which Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche announced that both leaders had decided to submit to their respective governments the proposal to resume diplomatic relations, which were first established in 1962.

The Geneva statement was followed by a joint Israel-Ivory Coast communique issued last February following talks in Abidjan between Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simon Ake and Foreign Ministry Inspector-General Yitzhaq Minervi, a former ambassador in Abidjan.

The head of the Foreign Ministry's African Division, Benad Avital, who headed the Israel Interest Section in Abidjan until last year, was instrumental in bringing about the reopening of the Ivory Coast Embassy.

LIBYA

Students Vow To Repulse U.S. 'Terrorist Onslaught'

LD141505 Tripoli JANA in English
1411 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Shahr al-Fatih 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Libyan Arab students in the French city of Lyons sent a congratulatory message to the leader of the revolution on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

The students reaffirmed their constant readiness to defend the colossal achievement realised by the Libyan Arab people thanks to the Great al-Fatih revolution and to turn into suicide squads to repulse the American terrorist onslaught and defy American terrorism and that they are ready to execute the order of death at any moment.

Arab Congress Condemns Mubarak-Peres Talks

LD122002 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress today addressed a statement to the masses of the Arab people in Egypt and the Arab nation, in which it called on the free and honorable men of Egypt and its progressive national and pan-Arab forces to declare their rejection of the policies of capitulation and submission and of the sale of Egypt by the rulers who usurped power in Cairo, to Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

The permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, in its statement, stressed that the presence of the terrorist Peres in Egypt today is a defiance to every Egyptian and Arab, and is rejected by the Arab nation and calls for resisting it.

The statement said: What do the Egyptian and Arab progressive national and pan-Arab forces expect from the kneeling regime, which revealed its identity as a servant to imperialism and Zionism and as a pawn in the hands of the enemies of the Arab nation? The fig leaf has fallen from the rulers of Egypt. O' free and honorable men of Egypt, shoulder your national and pan-Arab responsibilities and give a firm answer and declare your rejection of capitulation and the Alexandria meeting and tear up the Stable David agreements.

MOROCCO

Italian Defense Minister Arrives on Official Visit

LD111349 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Italian Defense Mninister Giovanni Spadolini, arrived in Morocco this morning on an official visit lasting several days. Spadolini made a statement to our correspondent in Sale Airport and asserted that his visit to Morocco is the first of its kind; pointing out that the visit is within the framework of the distinguished ties of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. He added that Morocco and Italy are among those Mediterranean countries which strive to ensure that there is lasting peace in the region.

He was welcomed upon arrival at the airport by Moulay Zine Zehiri, the minister attached to the prime minister in charge of economic affairs, General Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of a directorate of the Defense Ministry, a number of high ranking officers and the Italian ambassador in Rabat.

Received by Prime Minister

LD112225 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani received at his office today Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his delegation. They are visiting Morocco within the framework of the efforts to develop Moroccan-Italian relations of friendship.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. The two sides reviewed the excellent relations that exist between the two countries. They referred to the importance of strengthening and expanding bilateral cooperation in all fields. They also discussed issues of common interest and current international issues, particularly the strengthening of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, minister of state; Moulay Zine Zahidi, minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of economic affairs; Major General Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of the Administration of National Defense; Rachid Haddaoui, adviser to the prime minister; and Zine Elabidine Sebti, director of the Europe and America Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, attended the meeting.

Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini was also received today by the secretary general of the Administration of National Defense. The Italian ambassador in Rabat, members of the visiting minister's delegation, and officers of the Royal Armed Forces attended the meeting.

Italian Defense Minister Spadolini also held talks with Abdel Abdelatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, at the ministry. They discussed the development of Moroccan-Italian cooperation.

Holds News Conference

LD131623 Rabat MAP in English
1158 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Rabat, Sept 13. (MAP) — Italy backs the idea of organizing a referendum in the Sahara (formerly under Spanish rule) under the aegis of the United Nations as this has been accepted by Morocco, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said.

At a press conference he held here Friday [12 Sep], the Italian official specified that his visit to Morocco bears a political character and that it is aimed at consolidating further the traditional relations of friendship existing between Morocco and

Italy and at contributing to establishing peace and stability in the Mediterranean.

Noting the particular context of his visit owing to the situation in the Mediterranean, the Italian defense minister voiced his country's solidarity with the courageous policy pursued by Morocco as this policy opts for dialogue to establish peace and stability.

He added that he is visiting Morocco not only as the Italian minister of defense but also as the representative of the Italian Government and of a member country of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Spadolini indicated in this respect that his country endeavours so Morocco and the EC come to an understanding for, he said, anything favouring a more Mediterranean and a less Nordic bent of the European Community is conform to Italy's interest. [sentence as received]

Even if at the level of agriculture interests are competitive, M. Spadolini said, one must avoid taking into account narrow material considerations.

As to Moroccan-Italian military cooperation, the defense minister said it has been envisaged during the talks he had with Moroccan officials to promote exchanges in the area of military technology and to consolidate cooperation in the area of training.

He specified that his visit was not at all aimed at negotiating arms deals. M. Spadolini arrived here Thursday on a two-day state visit at the invitation of the Moroccan Government. This is the first visit of an Italian defense minister to Morocco in the history of the Italian Republic.

SUDAN

Additional Reportage on Visit of Al-Qadhdhafi

Speaks at Omdurman Rally 9 Sep

LD121333 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2034 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a rally in Omdurman on 9 September — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. [cheers from the crowd] Brothers, we thank God our joint struggle culminated in a clear victory over the fascist forces hostile to the masses of our people in Sudan and to the masses of our Arab nation. These forces were an instrument in the hands of imperialism and Zionism. The era of falsehood, tyranny, and dictatorship has been exposed by the Sudanese people in the 6 April Revolution, in which the heroic Sudanese people joined hands with their Army and stood on the same side of the barricades. The agents of the United States and the agents of the agents of the United States were isolated on the other side of the barricades. [cheers and chants by the crowd]

Brothers, the Libyan Arab people who stand by you, and also the Arab nation, are grateful to you because you have freed the will of 20 million Sudanese Arabs whose will was forged and falsified. [chants by the crowd]

Brothers, many long years were [passed] during which the will of our Sudanese people was falsified by those fascists who misled us all a long time. Finally, it become clear that what happened from May until the April Revolution was that Sudan was dominated by an ignorant, backward, and fascist dictatorship that was not qualified to lead the great Sudanese people. By their 6 April Revolution the Sudanese people have improved the weakening and declining morale of the masses of the whole Arab nation. Brothers, you carried out your revolution at a time when despair was gripping all the Arab homeland, when doubts were reaching a climax, doubts the Arab masses are dead, that the Arab will is dead, and that the living forces in the Arab homeland are dead. The late Al-Sadat forged an alliance with the severed tail [Numayri] and with their U.S. masters and their instrument, the Israelis. They bragged and established openly and blatantly an alliance defying the will of this nation, and disregarding its ability to act and to take the initiative. They laughed a great deal, but they cried in the end.

The Sudanese people's revolution came to affirm that the Arab nation is not dead, that the Arab nation's will is not dead, and that its living forces have not been killed and will not be killed, regardless of how much the oppressors persist in their tyranny, regardless of the alliances forged by the enemies and regardless of their disregard for this nation. This nation is capable of defeating them and can disregard their dirty alliance. This nation is capable of wresting victory from the debris of despair and attempts to doubt its capabilities.

Brothers, your 6 April Revolution took place at a time when the gloating of the enemies over the ability of the Arab masses and its living forces reached an incredible degree. Numayri, Al-Sadat, the Israelis, the Americans and that dirty alliance all believed that the will of this nation is dead, and that this nation has become a flock of sheep. However, the revolution of the Sudanese people has destroyed all these myths and upset all such calculations and compelled them to reconsider their plans were based on a disregard for the Arab nation and its living forces and for its ability to rebel and to bring about its salvation.

The whole Arab nation must stand in respect and admiration for the Sudanese people who carried out the 6 April Revolution [cheers and chants], because it was an expression of an oppressed nation and courageous defiance by the Sudanese people and their Army against the United States and the Egyptian reactionaries, for at the time Numayri had joined one hand with the United States and the other hand with the traitorous Egyptian regime: one hand in Reagan's dirty hand, and the other hand in Husni Mubarak's dirty hand. He believed that he who forges an alliance with the United States and its surrogate regime in Egypt becomes invincible, may rest assured and may consequently disregard his people, the masses, the soldiers and the officers. He put his hands in Reagan's hands and in the hands of the U.S. agent in Egypt and believed that these are strong people, the imperialists and the reactionaries. He became reckless and imagined that the Sudanese people could do nothing because he was allied with Reagan.

The Sudanese people says raspberry [tuz] to you, to Reagan, to the agreement, to reaction and to imperialism. It also says raspberry to the United States and to its lackeys. [chants of "raspberry to America"]. Brothers, for your sake, for the sake of the Sudanese people, for the sake of pan-Arab security and for the sake of the Arab nation, your country Libya, as a state of the international community placed its reputation at stake as well as its national security and embarked on some adventures whose consequences were unpredictable only for sake of the Sudanese people. We allied ourselves with the May Movement and placed our capabilities at its disposal. We did this not for the sake of a general who was drunk and who wanted to carry out coup d' etat, nor for the sake of a handful of militarists. We believed that something was taking place for the sake of the Sudanese people, for the sake of our nation and for the sake of our brethren there.. This was, however, an era that the Sudanese people ended.

I thank God for crowning our joint struggle with victory. I return to Khartoum which I have missed, and to which I was deprived of coming for long, lean years. [indistinct slogans chanted] Thanks to your revolution, thanks to the alliance of the Army and the people on that memorable day, the obstacles were destroyed that had separated us during all these lean years. Those who tried to sow the seeds of division between members of the same family, the same Arab homeland, have lost.

The Numayri regime sought to transfer the hatred of his own person and regime to our brothers in Sudan whom we love and who love us. He wanted to transfer the hatred to the people. He wanted to make the sons of one people hate one another. At a time when there was no contact between us I sent him several messages, saying: Please do not transfer the hatred for your persons to the Sudanese people; we love our brothers in Sudan and they love us, so please do not transfer the hatred to the people. [chants: "Yes to you, Al-Qadhdhafi"; "One Arab nation, one Arab army"]

But, brothers, he has failed to transfer the hatred to the sons of the one people. He transferred the hatred between himself and the Sudanese people. We have been martyrs, [shuhada], — sorry, we have been witnesses [shuhud] to the difficult stage experienced by the sons of our people in Sudan — your masses, the Al-Ansar masses, the masses of the Democratic Unionist Party, the Al-Nasirites, even the Communists, even the Muslim Brothers, the revolutionary forces. They were dispersed and driven out of their homes. My brother Sadiq al- Mahdi lived with us for years in exile, in deprivation and with bitter patience. Al-Sharif al-Hindi — may God bless his soul — lived with him and with us. Several other brothers — there is not enough time to mention their names — lived in their country Libya with their brothers — At this happy moment it is our duty to give this testimony: for the sake of the Sudanese people, for your sake, they suffered bitter times.

There were people in Sudan during those years who did not maybe understand the feelings of my Brothers Al-Sadiq, Sharif al-Hindi — may God have mercy on his soul — and their brethren in the 'Ummah Party, the Unionist Party and the rest of the Sudanese dynamic forces. We were aware of their sufferings, years of oppression, exile and banishment. They were, however, our brethren; we were with them through thick and thin, we stayed with them even when we thought that they might not return to power. We supported them not because we knew that my brother Sadiq al-Mahdi was going to be prime Minister, nor because my Brother Ahmad [al-Mirghani] was going to be the chairman of Sudan's State Council, and so forth. We supported them not because we thought that one day they were going to be in power. On the contrary we stood by them because they were bearing the cause of the Sudanese people. [chants] We supported them because they were oppressed and hunted people. We are with the oppressed everywhere on this earth. So we had to stand by our brothers and cousins while they were oppressed by the Numayri facism, which was in a flagrant alliance — in defiance of the Sudanese people — with the agent, lackey and reactionary regime in Egypt.

There was flagrant defiance of the Sudanese people. [chants] There was wantonness. Numayri was no more than a deputy in Sudan for the president of the Egyptian regime, as in the days when King Faruq was the king of both Egypt and Sudan. [chants] We are with the Egyptian people and our brethren in Egypt, and we will ally ourselves with them until the subservience and the second dictatorship in Egypt are ended. Here, of course, we are talking about those puppets who were installed in Egypt by Israel and the United States.

I called Numayri many times and told him: Enter into union with Egypt and we will support you in that, even under the leadership of the president of Egypt. We will support such a union. Although Egypt recognizes the enemy I will support it, because it is better if you make a union, one country, and you recognize the enemy than remain two countries recognizing the enemy. He was not a unionist man, he was a despot, and you cannot have unity and despotism. I told him: Look, instead of the subservience to the Egyptian president that you are imposing on the Sudanese people, why don't you set up a union once and for all so that the subservience may remain discreet; — union and one people under the leadership of the Egyptian president.

In Egypt there has been a tradition, which we should all know, since the days of Mina [Egyptian Pharaoh] that the king of Egypt wants to have two crowns, to be the king of Upper and Lower Egypt and wants to be called the king of both. When Faruq was crowned he also wanted to follow King Mina's tradition and crowned himself as the king of Egypt and Sudan, two crowns, the Egyptian crown and the Sudanese crown. Al-Sadat also dreamed of the same thing. He wanted Sudan and said it belonged to him. He used two whips, one for Egypt. [audience and Al-Qadhdhafi laugh] So until the end of the era of Numayri and of his friend in Egypt King Mina's tradition of subservience was upheld.

Twenty million Arabs in Sudan, the will of 20 million people in Sudan was falsified, obstructed, forged. We used to hear Numayri's voice only, through his masters in vanquished Cairo. Where were the Sudanese people? Where was the will of the Sudanese people? He said: It does not exist. We said: Yes, it does. He said: no, it doesn't. But on 6 April it transpired that there was a voice of the people, a Sudanese popular will, and it was Numayri's voice that did not exist. [chants of: may a storm hit reaction]

Brothers, this is not surprising.

I thank the masses of Al-Ansar for organizing this soiree this evening. The Al-Ansar masses, with our Sudanese people, were the ones to smash Britain's hordes in this land [applause]. At the time, the Italian alien family of Mohammad Ali was allied with the English to enslave Sudan. But Al-Mahdi and the Al-Ansar masses had recorded legends in our history, an epic of which we, as an Arab and Islamic nation, are proud. It does not belong to Sudan alone. The Al-Mahdi epic is a heritage for all of us. The heroism showed by Al-Mahdi, the founder of the Al-Ansar movement, made him a saint; it made people later kiss the sand on which Al-Mahdi's mare passed, believing that Al-Mahdi was a messenger from God, because he was victorious in any battle with the English: any English force was destroyed by him and the Sudanese people were victorious. So much so that people believed that al-Mahdi was sent from heaven, that he was blessed, and they would kiss the sand on which his mare passed. But the heroism was the fighting ability of the Sudanese people.

Agents like Numayri, Husni and who else, Al-Sadat and the Americans do not know these acts of heroism; they do not study; they have never learned. They cannot read about the Al-Mahdi revolution or the struggle of the unionists, the struggle of the Sudanese people. They do not read. They do not think it is reasonable to read such stories. They are not aware of the existence of Al-Mahdi, Al-Ansar, unionists, the Sudanese people, acts of heroism, sacrifices, the scores of martyrs we have offered and our triumph over colonialism. They believe that this nation is weak, weak like its rulers whom they have seen. They have seen Al-Sadat, and such specimens as Hassan and Husayn and all those people. They believed that all Arabs resemble these specimens.

We are proud of the fact that the Arab nation does not mean these traitors. The Arab nation has a great heritage, glory and heroism. It is capable of offering scores of martyrs in order to triumph over these enemies who have transgressed and shown contempt. [indistinct chants]

Brothers, at a time when the Sudanese people have rallied their forces and destroyed fascism and dictatorship, at the time of famine when our children in Sudan were dying of hunger, when rain was absent because God was not happy with that corrupt regime [indistinct chants], we were feeling the crisis experienced by our people in Sudan — the famine and the drought.

Thousands of our brothers in Sudan walked to their country, Libya. Regrettably, many of them died on the way of hunger and thirst and because of the great distance.

Sudan has two Nile rivers: The White Nile and the Blue Nile — how can its people die of hunger and thirst? That is a tragedy. At the time we used to hear only of the severing of limbs and hands, of prisons for women and prisons for children, and the enforcement of Islamic penalties. In the year of the Ramadah [reference to rule of the second caliph when there was a famine 'Umar Mukhtar suspended the enforcement of penalties when there was a famine. How can we enact laws enforcing penalties at a time when there is a famine?

At those difficult times the Sudanese people rallied their forces and carried out the revolution and triumphed. From that moment we channelled all our capabilities toward supporting the Rajab revolution, the 6 April Revolution, and supporting the Army and people of Sudan. Regrettably, actions against Sudan continued from within Sudan and from outside.

I listened with great attention to the speech by my Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi. For the first time I sensed the gravity of the situation these days. I consider the speech a turning point. It dots the T's and crosses the T's. It has given a last warning and has given the last opportunity. Brothers, from a position of responsibility, pan-Arabism and pan-Africanism, I shall make every effort so that Sudan will turn toward building itself and healing its wounds and cultivating its land and rebuilding its factories. Sudan does not now need the severing of the limbs, nor does it need such penalties as 80 or 100 lashes. [cry of: criminal, criminal, O' Numayri] True, by God you are right. [laughter]

Sudan does not need now the raising of ethnic, linguistic, or tribal problems. The fact is that such actions are very harmful in this period. They are very harmful actions in this period. I say to you let us have an alliance with Ethiopia for it is a revolutionary country as I had instigated a revolution against Haile Selassie, the agent of the United States. The agent of the United States, Haile Selassie, was toppled by a revolution led by our brother Mengistu. We instigated him to carry out a revolution. We instigated the Ethiopian people to carry out a revolution and they responded and carried out a revolution. Consequently, we do not betray the revolution we instigated. We do not fight the revolution we called for, and we do not fight those who responded to our call. Moreover, regardless of the fact that we encouraged the revolution in Haile Selassie's time and the favorable response to our encouragement, Ethiopia is a revolutionary and progressive anti-imperialist, antireactionary country.

At the time of Numayri, Colonel Garang came to me and I received him in the tent bombarded by the Americans. He put forward to me his revolutionary program, that he wanted to liberate Sudan from the dictatorship of Numayri who was seeking to turn Sudan into a U.S. base.

At a time when Sudan needed cultivation, wheat and corn, they were surveying the land; we thought it was for agriculture, but they were preparing the ground for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. Look, at a time when we needed the land for cultivation, the land was not being prepared for cultivation but was being prepared as bases for the U.S. RDF. Garang told me then that Sudan was being turned into an American base and it was true; the Sudanese people were being dismembered, whipped and tortured in the name of Islam — Islam has nothing to do with these farces — his responsibility was the liberation of the Sudanese people.

In truthfulness, I have found this man to be a revolutionary, who is a jamahiri and who believes in the Third Universal Theory, the jamahiri system and the Green Book; all these are facts. He attended several ideological and dogmatic meetings with me. We trained his men in Ethiopia and we armed them in Ethiopia with all sorts of weaponry against Numayri and America, which was trying to turn Sudan into a base for its forces. Garang entered the fighting with strong support and used Ethiopia as a platform to launch his military operations. If it had not been for Libya and

Ethiopia Garang would not have been able to do anything in Sudan.

However, suddenly the Sudanese people and the Sudanese Army rose and launched a revolution on 6 April, toppled the dictatorship and chased away America. America airlifted its people for fear of the Sudanese people's vengeance, because America is the arch enemy of the Arab nation, of which the Sudanese people is a part.

Accordingly, on 6 April I rang Mengistu. After having congratulated each other on the events that were taking place in Sudan, I asked him to follow and wait for any new developments. Then I phoned Garang and told him that the common enemy, the dictatorship and America's hirelings, had been toppled and, therefore, we should now lay down our arms and take part in the revolution. I asked him to be a member in the Military Council and I asked the rest of the brothers, who were in Libya and Ethiopia, to return.

In fact, hordes of people returned to Sudan during that period, political leaders as well as military leaders returned to Sudan and joined the revolution during that period. Only Garang said that he thought that the transformation had occurred only at the level of the leadership and not at the level of policies. When a change of policy occurs then we will decide to join, he asserted. Regrettably, our Brother Garang has continued the fighting till this hour.

I have told him several times, in my capacity as his ally, and given the fact that we are both revolutionaries and jamahiris — Garang can never be considered as a reactionary or an agent of imperialism, this is a fact and we should remember it — that his current stance is wrong, I condemn his stance. I have contacted him several times and asserted that as allies we must listen to each other's opinion. Sudan does not need now fighting, blockades and the shooting down of planes: Sudan need national unity, needs to cultivate its land, to build factories, education, health, enlightenment and progress. Sudan does not need bomb explosions, killing banditry and the blowing up of bridges. These are unwanted acts at this moment: They are very harmful to the national interest. However, there must be a reason for Garang to continue in this course of action. The reason may go beyond Garang's movements, and be part of the factors that exist in this region.

I return to the speech of my Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi. The fact is that although I understood something very important from him, yet at the same time I was very annoyed and I felt that matters have reached a point where either the weapons are laid aside and negotiations take place between the Sudanese people in the north and the south and an alliance, friendship, and cooperation are forged between the two neighbors, Ethiopia and Sudan, or — as I understood — the Government and people of Sudan will shoulder their national [wataniyah] responsibility and will embark on a course of action regardless of its consequences. It [the Sudanese Government] sees no alternative to such an option. The fact is that I do not want matters to go so far. I wish Ethiopia to progress because it is a revolutionary and progressive country. I want it to be united and cohesive. I want unity, peace, and construction for our people in Sudan. I do not want to hear the sound of bombs and explosions. The sound of bombs and explosions should be heard in occupied Palestine, against the forces of the United States, the intractable foe. We must not negotiate with them, we must not placate them, we must not have peace with them.

The Sudanese people must be united at the present stage. I shall do my part toward Ethiopia and toward Garang [applause and cheers]. However, brothers, there is something very important which we must understand because such problems could emanate from you: If Arab nationalism should weaken, sedition will raise its head, and regionalism and seccessionism will emerge. Just like when the body weakens, all the germs that were dormant become active. If the call for Arab unity weakens, the call for seccessionism will become stronger throughout the Arab world.

Sudan is a country that has its own characteristics. First, there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Sudanese are Arabs. No one can deny that we, the Arabs, conquered Sudan and all the Arab tribes settled in Sudan and are now found everywhere in Sudan. This fact must be well established and cannot be denied, and we do not accept that anyone should try to undermine it. This is an Arab country. The overwhelming majority of its people are Arabs. If you should open any book you would find that the Sudanese tribes are the same as the Libyan tribes and the tribes in Iraq and the tribes in Mauritania. In fact there are minorities and they do not exist only in Sudan — they exist in all countries of the world. Sudan penetrated deep into Africa: It incorporated other territory and other tribes — undoubtedly non-Arab tribes. However, they are Sudanese now.

If we should contemplate tribalism, regionalism, and ethnic affiliation then that will mean — and let us say it tonight — that an earthquake will shake all the countries of Africa, and not only Sudan. If we should inflame the volcano the process is endless. It means that all Ethiopia will be shaken; Kenya will be shaken; Chad will be shaken. One half of Chad's population are Arabs. Ninety five percent of its population are Muslims, and 5 percent are non-Muslims. Five percent are Negroes, the remainder are neither Arab nor Negro. Chad is made up of tribes: northern Chad is different from eastern Chad. Eastern Chad is all Arabs. That is well-known. The provinces of Al-Mahamid, Al-Rashidiyah, and Al-Salamat are populated by Arabs and are an extension of the tribes of Sudan. All those who are in the central region, the eastern region, the southeastern region from Abache to Ahatiya to the area near Ndjamena and Oum Hajar and Oum Damm and the area around Ndjamena are all Arab. However, they are all Chadians, Chadians.

If race and nationalism are raised in Sudan then they will be raised in all the countries around Sudan; all these countries would lose their identities. This means that Chad would become three or four states: tribes on their own in northern Chad, other tribes in central Chad that have no relations with either the south or the north, other tribes and races in eastern Chad that have no relations with the other parts of the country. They do not understand each other, nor do they speak the same language. I know them, tribe by tribe in Chad. They do not have the same language, and they have no common origin

But all these artificial borders have formed the name Chad, bringing together all these contradictions. If every tribe or every nationality secedes, then this would mean that all the countries around Sudan would witness the emergence of rebellion. A Garang emerges in southern Sudan, a Garang would emerge everywhere in Africa. Naturally. Therefore asking for these things now, in my view, serves colonialism, even if those who make the demands are revolutionaries. They serve only colonialism.

I do not believe that Ethiopia would allow calls for secession because this would harm Ethiopia itself. We have exerted every effort for the unity of Ethiopia. The Ethiopians, our brothers in Ethiopia, say that if Eritrea becomes independent then every province in Ethiopia would become also independent, because Ethiopia is a union of several nationalities, several religions and Muslims are not only in Eritrea. In Ethiopia, they say that if Eritrea becomes independent, then every province in Ethiopia would become independent, because Ethiopia is a union of several nationalities, several religions, and Muslims are not only in Eritrea. [repeated sentence as heard] In Tigrea Province, Muslims constitute — 60 percent of the Ethiopian population are Muslims; 60 percent of Arabs are to be found in all Ethiopian provinces, not just Eritrea. This is the argument of our brothers in Ethiopia: they say if it secedes — because I have felt from the speech made by my Brother Sadiq this evening that there exists a final opportunity and I wish neither Ethiopia, nor Sudan, nor all this region to enter into these conflicts at this stage.

We need African unity; we need resistance to imperialism, reaction, Zionism and racism. We need cooperation in the domains of construction and progress. I told you that the important thing is that if the call for Arab unity weakens, then calls for secession will get stronger. At this moment Arab nationalism is extremely weak; at this moment there is a very [fateful] call for Arab unity. Therefore, the alternative is the emergence of tribes, nationalities, races and [disgrace] throughout the Arab homeland.

Therefore, there must be a resumption of the call for Arab unity under the banner of Arab nationalism, with all strength and force. We must be prepared to change the map of the Arab homeland. Time will be working against us if we hesitate in realizing this demand. Therefore I say: You in Sudan, now that you have undertaken the popular revolution, now that the Ansars [masses wanting unity with Egypt] the unionists and other popular forces have been dispersed, and the exiled and oppressed have, thanks be to God, taken power — we want to bestow our blessings on the underprivileged [Koran quotation]; God makes them leaders on earth, just as, thank God, you have become leaders in your own country — this is a great victory — now that you have taken power and Sudan remains the same Sudan, then a new Numayri came. He too took power and Sudan remained the same Sudan. This is not right; we have suffered, struggled, waged jihad and fell as martyrs — not for the sake of power, but in order to change the map.

I tell you: Now is the time for unity between Libya and Sudan. There must be a revolution. On the Libyan side there is no problem with unity. [applause]

A union must be established immediately between Sudan and Libya. Any force from among the people that opposes such a union must be identified, exposed, and fought because it is the enemy of this nation, its future, and its aspirations. [cheers and indistinct chants]

Unity, o' brothers, at the present stage is not an emotional demand, but it is a necessity, a necessity for survival, a necessity for our survival. Unity is not an emotional demand at all. We are not saying we want a union because we miss each other and we want to unite. Union is not an emotional demand now. Union is a necessity, a necessity for the Arabs' survival on their land. Brothers, they have gone so far as to [incomplete sentence as heard]. Now the anti-Arab plan aims to annihalate the Arabs and turn them into Red Indians. I assure you that U.S. imperialism and the Zionists of Palestine have decided to turn the Arabs into Red Indians: They want to apply the experiment of the Red Indians in the Arab homeland. The United States has decided to make Israel replace the Arab nation, and wants the Arabs to revert to the fringes and to be shepherds, barefoot, and hunters and on the fringe like the Red Indians. It wants to hand over the region to the Israelis. The Arab friends of the United States must understand that such a friendship with the United States is false. The U.S. plan has the following objectives:

First: To establish a Jewish state in the heart of the Arab homeland, and such a state has been established. The second stage is to enable it to seize the sources of water. In the battle that is taking place now you do not hear the word fedayeen — no, the ultimate purpose of the battle is for the Israelis to seize the sources of water: the Euphrates, the River Jordan, the Litani River, the Al-'Asi River, and the Yarmuk River, all these rivers. The battle will take place. They do not say we are fighting to capture the rivers, they say we are fighting to repulse aggression and the terrorists and so on and so forth. However, the fact is that the battle is over water. The Israelis want to control the sources of water in the region through U.S. weapons.

The second stage: we say to Arab fools, those who consider themselves friends of the United States, the United States does not have a friend: It has agents and enemies. If someone is not its agent then he is its enemy. Al-Qadhdhafi is not an agent of the United States, therefore he is an enemy of the United States and must be killed. True, that is the U.S. logic. Therefore, the next stage is the stage of the Israelis receiving the sources of energy in the region. When the Israelis are capable of taking over the oil in the Arab region the United States will enable them to capture the Arabian Peninsula and the Fertile Crescent; that is the oil of Iraq, the oil of Saudi Arabia now, the oil of the UAE, Kuwait, Libya, and Algeria. This latest stage is the Israelis' seizure of the sources of oil. The United States wants to ensure that its interests in the region, the sources of oil in the region, the Strait of Gibralter, the Suez Canal, the Bab al-Mandab, and the Strait of Hormuz remain forever in the service of the U.S. global strategy. It knows that the Arabs will not be guardians of U.S. interests in the region — even if there is now an Arab regime that is a surrogate of the United States, such a regime may be overthrown by a revolution overnight and all such resources may fall into the hands of another power — just as Libya was a U.S. bare, now it has become a force opposed to the United States and an adversary of the United States.

Therefore they realize that developments take place in the Arab arena. There is instability, and such developments will result in the Arab map being changed. They trust the Israelis as the guardians of U.S. interests in the region. The Israelis will be able to control Bab al-Mandab and the Strait of Gibraltar so that the United States will ensure that if world war iii breaks out all the strategic straits will be in the service of U.S. interests. But if these straits are in the hands of the Arabs, or, as they say, in the hands of the friends of the Soviet Union, then the United States will be deprived of them. That is U.S. long-term strategic planning.

When they hit the homes of the Libyan people [words indistinct] a house built of bricks [words indistinct] it is not worth much. The United States with its aircraft, strategic bombers, F-111's that fly across continents, and 30 Boeing 707 planes refueling them [words indistinct] all to hit Al-Qadhdhafi's house — Is Al-Qadhdhafi's house such a strategic target — to kill Al-Qadhdhafi, because the United States wants to seize [tastawli] Libya, North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Arab homeland, hand over to the Israelis and advance in its strategy toward the Soviet Union so that it can be in a stronger position.

As the Americans have gone so far as to use their bombers and are now thinking of using their intercontinental missiles against an Arab state, that means that they have reached a stage in which they have decided to implement their diabolical program, that is, to annihilate the Arabs and hand the area over to the Israelis.

I do not want to tell a story. However, I explain the danger and I will tell you what counteraction can be taken to avert the threat. The only antidote is Arab unity. However much it suffers and however bravely it fights, In the final analysis Libya is a dwarf state in the face of giants. Sudan, whatever it does, is colonized. States like ours are like a piece of paper in the face of giants. The world is turning into giants now. Small states are now being swallowed. They swallowed Grenada. Who cried for Grenada? No one. They mined Nicaragua, the United States mined Nicaraguan ports, preventing Nicaragua from getting even the goods it receives from outside. Is there anyone who [words indistinct]? No one. They bombed us with their planes. Did we do anything? Messages of condolences, condemnation, and support.

But force should be met with force; force exists in the Arab nation. If we unite we will be able to defeat the United States and to liberate Palestine inch by inch. [applause and slogans].

The call for unity is a general call not only for liberation but, with practical arrangements between Sudan and Libya, responsibility should be shouldered by the ‘Ummah Party, Democratic Unionist Party, the Islamic Front which has approximately 50 seats in the constitutional assembly [laughter from the crowd], in order implementing unity between Libya and Sudan immediately. The Sudanese masses are listening, and they will chase anyone who retreats, deceives them or abandons the path of unity. [applause and slogans] [words indistinct] why sacrifices, why sacrifices, why the suffering? If it is for assuming power, this means that the struggle for power continues. Unity is the only way by which we can confront not only the United States and Israel but also famine, drought, disease and underdevelopment. Come and take Libya's oil and Sudan's Nile, and let us mix them together for the Libyan and Sudanese peoples. [applause and slogans] This is right.

Brother, I hope that you will not waste time, and that we will not be like the ostrich that hides its head in the sand when it is surrounded by danger, because this nation is surrounded by danger. Sudan is surrounded by danger; Libya is surrounded by danger. There is no way out of confrontation except through Arab unity and by changing the Arab map. The emergence of Arab unity will put an end to secession in the south and will defeat any separatist regionalist tendencies. With Arab unity we can confront the United States and the Israelis. The struggle for Arab unity continues until victory. Let us go forward.

Meets Siwar al-Dhahab

EA121847 Khartoum SUNA in English
1650 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 12 Sep: Visiting Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today met the chairman of former Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab.

After the meeting, which came in reply to an invitation extended by Al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Siwar al-Dhahab said he offered thanks to Al-Qadhdhafi for the Libyan aid to Sudan during the previous transitional period that was ended by the elections of the Parliament last April. [passage omitted]

In a related development, member of the State Council Idris Al-Banna today expressed satisfaction over the goodwill mission that Col al-Qadhdhafi will launch to staunch the bloodshed in southern Sudan. Al-Banna, recalling Al-Qadhdhafi's pledge to mediate between Sudan and Ethiopia and holding of contacts with leader of Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM), Col John Garang, over halting of the war in southern Sudan, voiced his idea that Al-Qadhdhafi will play a vital role in this regard.

Tripoli Carries Al-Mahdi Speech

LD131546 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2049 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Speech by Sudanese Prime Minister Ahmad al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at public rally held in Omdurman on 9 September in the presence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Thanks be to God. Prayers and peace be upon the Messenger of God.

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Brother President and members of the Council of State, ambassadors and honorable guests. God's peace be upon you. [passage omitted]

On this good earth, with resounding voices and raised arms, we, brother, are motivated by the specific meanings which bind us together: meanings of origin, the age, the present and the future. [applause]

We are working to raise the banners of Islam in Sudan on a basis compatible with God's laws in a manner which reconciles the demands of the majority in Sudan with those of other Sudanese in an equality of citizenship so that there would be no injustice to anyone and so that Sudan would be both a father and a mother for everybody. Islam is a rallying religion which provides guidance and salvation to man. Yet the despot distorted its meaning in Sudan. [applause]

This multiplicity of races with which Sudan abounds is augmented by abundant Arabism. For this reason, the one Arab destiny has become one popular Sudanese demand. [applause]

In these present conditions, we are brought together by Africa with all its heritages, cultures and contradictions. Sudan is called upon by virtue of its origins, its present and its destiny to act as a bridge between its Arab nation and the African peoples with whom it coexists, lives with and is neighbor to. [applause]

The Sudanese people, brother, have wrested their freedom and will accept no alternative. They believe that freedom is the best system that befits the dignity of man. [passage omitted] Our people protect freedom, defeat the tyrants for its sake and guarantee it even to its rancorous detractors.

However, this freedom is not founded on air. It is based on a balance. There should be a care for the rights of others, all of them, so that the people of Sudan would feel a religious, racial, regional and social balance. All Sudanese should be able to enjoy these as a protected and guaranteed right. [applause]

Sudan is passing now through a stage of reform of all democratic practices in order to protect freedom under the motto of balance and to accomplish the remaining freedom, God willing, not through the tools of repression but through the confidence, might and willpower of the people. [applause and chants] [passage omitted]

We protect these meanings, brothers, and we make it a point in protecting them so that we will uphold the freedom of decision-making in our country. We will not permit any big power, with big strategies and overwhelming capabilities, to overcome our will to take our decisions freely on the basis of the vigilance, willpower, ideals and legitimate interests of the Sudanese people. [applause and chants]

As you see, Brother Mu'ammar, the Sudanese people who are brought together by the above meanings hold great love and admiration for you, stemming not from an emotional fit or a transient feeling but from the fact that you stood on their side during their great ordeal. [applause] You stood by them when the butcher embarked on torturing them. [passage omitted]

Brother, you and members of your delegation are witnessing at present how the people are moving, despite partisan differences which are in fact superficial and marginal, strongly and objectively toward a nationalist unity. But these people, because of their march and history and generosity, are today the target of those who do not like to see this candle lit. They are hatching intrigues against us. The ordeal we are going through in our south would not have been the source of any dispute had it been a Sudanese ordeal with a national basis, a nationalist Sudanese ordeal with clear demands. This is because we do not have any specific interests that we wish to protect in the interest of any particular party or faction or a tribe or any quarter whatsoever. [applause]

We are not anxious to safeguard the interest of any faction, party, tribe, quarter or class. All we care about is to safeguard Sudan for all its people. Thus, we see no reason for any other Sudanese to quarrel with us. And even if they have anything to quarrel about with us, we are bound to sit together as serious citizens, as men, to discuss and settle our issues. This was what we thought and it was for this that we worked.

But we have found out that the quarters that propagate sedition do not stem from genuine Sudanese differences but are guided, motivated, directed and controlled by illegitimate and unauthorized and non-Sudanese factors. [applause] For this reason, we are today tackling a clear and single stand: Sudan's basic problem, which impedes its march forward and which provides a pretext for foreign influence intervention lies in that sedition. It must be settled. The Sudanese people are determined to settle it.

We say to all our brothers: the people of Sudan are working to settle this issue. They want to settle it in a peaceful, just manner. If this proves unattainable, then we will settle it by force. We want all our kinsmen everywhere, and indeed from the entire human race and the international community which seeks or ought to be seeking peace, — we want from them all to stand by us in calling for a just peace and stand by us in the just war if war became necessary. [applause]

We are aware, brothers, that the Arab nation is passing today through a setback, weakness and recession. But despite that, we wish to affirm that Sudan and its people are opposed to all aggressions, near or far, against the Arab nation and its individual countries. For this reason, you may consider the Sudanese people to be on your side against any foreign aggression to which you are exposed. [anti-U.S. slogans]

We hope that you will carry from us to the fraternal Libyan people greetings and best wishes, for we have with them a common destiny which governs our ideals and interests in this part of the world. As we uphold these meanings and as we safeguard the regime that protects them we say: our strength does not lie in weapons. It lies in the faith of the people in their unity and aims and their determination to achieve them. [passage omitted]

Attends Friday Prayers

LD121857 Tripoli JANA in English
1802 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 8, Shahr al-Fat-h 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today the leader of the revolution performed the Friday prayers at the "Al-Nilayn al-Jamea" mosque in Omdurman.

The Friday preacher praised the leader's deeds. Addressing the masses of attendants of prayers at the mosque, he said:

"There is no leader among us Islam and Muslims treasure like him who bears the troubles of his nation and strongly defends it in the steadfastness of the daring brave believer". [sentence as received]

He added: "We assure the loyal believer, leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of our backing and standing with him as one rank together with our prayers always for his victory over Arab's and Muslims' enemies".

When the leader got out of the mosque, the crowds of worshipers were chanting "Allah-u-akbar...al-Fatih is an Islamic revolution" and "Down with crusade's hatred, down with America".

Cancels University Address

NC122016 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1948 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Sep (Mena) — A meeting at Khartoum University that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was scheduled to address this evening on the subject of developments in the Arab world has been cancelled. Some people attributed the cancellation to security considerations, while others said the reasons were political.

The meeting, which was arranged by Khartoum University Students Union, was announced through loudspeakers, and people were urged to attend. Approximately 5,000 people assembled in the university campus after 1900. About 1 and 1/2 hours later it was announced that Col al-Qadhdhafi was indisposed and would not be coming. He sent his apologies.

Meets Khartoum Student Leader

JN131804 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 13 (SUNA) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today met with Chairman of Khartoum University students Union (KUSU) Zaydan 'Abdu Zaydan where they reviewed the Sudanese students movement's effective and poineer role in the process of national struggle. The meeting also tackled relations between the student movement in Sudan and Libya and means of promoting them further.

KUSU Chairman Zaydan said the meeting discussed the issue of the Arab and Islamic people's unity pointing out that the union has expressed welcome over the unity in general but after the unification of the Sudanese will which is the base for the state's unity and represents the first step for the comprehensive unity of the Arab and Islamic peoples.

KUSU condemned the imperialist and Zionist attempts aiming at tearing the Arab ranks. It also denounced the Israeli Prime Minister's visit to Morocco and Egypt. The Libyan leader hailed the role of the Sudanese student movement in the national struggle.

Gives Television Interview

LD131350 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2113 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From a special program devoted to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Sudan; interview with al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified interviewer for Sudanese television in Khartoum on 12 September — recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Dear viewers, I present to you the Brother Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. This meeting revolves on the brother president's impressions of this visit.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, I am not a president.

[Interviewer] Leader.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I thank Sudanese television for providing me with this opportunity to speak to my brothers in Sudan. Of course this is not my first visit to Sudan; I was accustomed to visiting Sudan every year in the seventies. And I am attached to Sudan and I love its climate, atmosphere and its people. But the severed tail deprived us of this annual tradition over the last few years. However, thank God the revolution of the Sudanese people and its heroic Army erupted on 6 April and the dear ones were returned to each other and I returned to my kinsmen and brothers, and I returned to Sudan once again. There was the start of a revival of popular joy which I noticed during this visit, but it is not all the popular activities that I had expected. There is still some apprehension, some hesitation, yet it is the start of a popular, democratic climate. But it still in need of a [revolutionary] spirit to kindle it and trigger off the full popular capabilities of the masses of the great Sudanese people.

[Interviewer] Brother, there is a question concerning the Third World Theory.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is on the whole expressed by the Green Book in its three volumes, and then in a series of explanations called commentary, which are lectures I gave, most of them at universities, explaining the Green Book, or at international seminars on the Green Book held at various universities in the world. All these formed what is called commentary on the Green Book. Anyone who wants to understand this theory, in addition to its backbone, the Green Book, should acquaint himself with the light shed on it in what is called the commentary on the Green Book.

Generally, I wrote the Green Book on the basis of my own ideas and my study of history, particularly political history. I have compiled in this book the results of mankind's experience and its long suffering through the past ages in the political, economic and social fields. I realized that there was a chronic struggle for power and that all people aspire to acquire power. I have found that whenever someone achieved power, others rise to contend with him over it. If the one achieving power is an individual, other individuals vie with him. If it is a party that acquired power, other parties contend with it. Hence I realized that the struggle for power would end if the whole people acquired authority. Why then waste time? We should enable all people to acquire authority.

This, however, leads to the historic question of how can all people acquire power, how can the millions of people run the affairs of government together? In the absence of a reply to this question, a justification was found for the dictatorships that the world has seen as a proxy for the masses and for ruling in the name of the masses. All these were in the final analysis nothing but instruments for the suppression and repression of the masses and for the exploitation of the masses.

But the Green Book has come to provide the answer to this historic question: How can the millions rule themselves by themselves? Chapter 1 of the Greek Book states in this regard that this can be done through the people's conferences and people's committees. In this way, the million-strong masses can rule themselves by themselves.

I am not the architect who devised the people's conferences and people's committees: I have noticed that whenever authority collapses in any country throughout history, and the people felt that they have remained without a government, they automatically organized themselves in people's conferences and people's committees. This has happened in the case of the French Revolution, the Chinese Revolution, and so on, in all revolutions which I need not name now. In the case of all revolutions, whenever authority collapses, the peoples got organized in people's conferences and people's committees. However, when authority is assumed by the revolutionary forces, the masses become deprived of the opportunity. I felt it would be wrong for us to deprive the masses of such an opportunity. Hence I assert that, whenever a revolution takes place, the people should be left to set up people's authority, for the people will automatically organize themselves in people's conference and committees.

I advocate that once these people's conferences and committees have been set up, there should be no interference with them and the people should not be pushed back from the streets to their homes and a government formed. Thus the struggle of the masses would triumph and the revolution should hand over power. Otherwise another revolution would take place and there would be a vicious circle. The constant struggle for power should end; after the masses triumph through revolution they should establish people's authority, the authority of all peoples through the people's conference and people's committees. Hence, the struggle for power would end. Thus the popular conferences and popular committees are the end of the road in the masses' struggle and are the solution to the problem of democracy.

The word democracy, is composed of two parts: "demo" and "cracy". "Cracy" means chairs [karasi] in Arabic. Thus democracy means the people sit on chairs. If anyone else sits on the chairs this means there is no democracy.

There is no democratic representation. There is no democracy in any government ruling any people even if it is a government serving the interests of the people. Democracy means the peoples should constantly be on the chairs. If the people sit on the chairs, that would be democracy. If anyone else sits on the chairs, then there will be no democracy. You can call it whatever you like, but it is no democracy. There can be no democracy without people's conferences. The conferences and committees should be everywhere.

This cannot take place, however, without a revolutionary movement. There should be a movement favorable for this. Hence the movement of the revolutionary committees. A movement of revolutionary committees should be born. There should be a revolutionary committee in every populated place, in every quarter and in every region, to instigate the masses to assume authority and to run authority and to help the masses in the formation of the conferences and committees. Without revolutionary committees it would be difficult for the masses to automatically take the initiative. The revolutionary committees are the motors. They are the nerves of the masses.

Of course, this theory is explained in Chapter 2 of the Green Book. The democratic process of conferences and committees needs some content, which is economic content as explained in Chapter 2 of the Green Book — an economic content which would destroy the unjust relations among the peoples in the streets so that they would become equals through the people's conferences. Thus the land becomes the property of all, and everyone would exploit it through his own individual endeavor and not through the exploitation of the others for satisfying his own needs. Thus the house becomes the property of him who lives in it. The workers become partners. Each one will reap the results of his work and sweat and an end would thus be put to man's exploitation of man, and man's subservience to another. Most of this is contained in chapter 2 of the Green Book.

As to chapter 3 of the Green Book, it deals with the social structure. It deals with the social formation and explains social formations: how a family came to be, how a tribe came to be and how a nation came to exist. One has to read the chapter.

[Interviewer] This is the theory. What about the implementation aspect?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] The implementation aspect is first, as exists now in Libya. In a general speech I called on the people to assume authority and form people's authority as an escalation of the September Revolution, which was carried out by soldiers, of course. The masses assumed authority — I mean every village, every city, every street was taken by the people. The masses descended suddenly on offices and old administrations. Directors, governors and administrative officers, all were ousted and replaced with people's committees selected from the masses. The masses then got organized in people's conferences. These conferences are sometimes big and it seems difficult to hold a discussion at them. They divide themselves into smaller ones. Thus there are in Libya today some 2,000 basic people's conferences and thousands of people's committees. The conferences are sovereign and the people's committees selected by the conferences implement the resolutions of the people's conferences. This means there will be no laws without the approval of the people's conferences. In other words they are issued by every citizen who took part in them so that the law acquires sanctity.

No law will thus be sanctified until every citizen has participated in its formulation, approved it and signed it. Such a law would be obeyed by the citizens. But to ask the citizens to obey a law formulated by the government would be an act of repression. However, religious laws are holy because the peoples believe in religion.

On this occasion, what is called Islamic Shari‘ah is not religion. The Islamic Shari‘ah is positive law made by a number of jurists, like the laws which are now being enacted by graduates of law faculties. Had they been Muslims it would be possible even to call them Shari‘ah. What is called now Islamic Shari‘ah is the heritage of the Islamic world and the Islamic States. It is indeed a purely civil heritage which has no relation to Islam. There is nothing that concerns religion other than the Koran and any texts that exist in the Koran are those which we adhere to. Anything else, all the yellow books, the huge books, the works of the four tenth, fifth and sixth imams are all civil literary works. All that followed the death of the Prophet Muhammad, may God's peace and prayers be upon him, is civil authority, struggle for authority, presidents of republics, amirs and kings.

Even ‘Umar Al-Khattab is called Commander of the Faithful. He is an amir like any amir or king today, who could be right or wrong, but he has nothing to do with religion. Religion ends with the Prophet. Consequently we calculate the years from the day of the death of the Prophet Muhammad, because his death is very, very important, because it indicates the death of the last prophet sent to mankind and the last contact between heaven and earth and the last words of the revelation, and the whole Islamic world should use it to calculate the years, not the hegira, because the hegira is one of a series of events in the life of the Prophet and the life of Islam. His death eclipsed them. The Prophet did calculate the years with reference to the hegira because he was not dead yet. Since he died we should use the date of his death as a point of reference, because with his death religion ended [words indistinct]

As to what is now called the Islamic Shari‘ah, this is in fact a civil heritage which has nothing to do with religion, and those who are known as orthodox caliphs [al-khulafa al-rashidin] have nothing to do with religion. They are ordinary people, presidents of republics, kings, call them waht you like.

The practice now is that no law is issued and has authority unless it is issued by the people's conferences. That is by all the people. The people's conferences are sovereign, they decide and the people's committees implement. This is the practical implementation of democracy, the jamahiri regime.

[Interviewer] All right, is the Third World Theory being implemented in the world?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] On the whole the world is inevitably turning toward the jamahiriyah. All the studies and follow-ups of developments in the world lead to the jamahiri regme as an inevitable last stage. First there were monarchies where the kings own the earth and what is on it. This has become a joke. Then came the republics where the people choose the king — the president of the republic is in fact a chosen or uncrowned king. Some presidents are for life, that is they are kings. In the third stage the people dispense with the choosing of their ruler and they govern themselves. This is the era of the masses, the era of the jamahiri regime, where people serve themselves and do not need to choose anyone to govern them.

There is no substitute for the people, representation is humbug, because you cannot represent the situation of another person. No matter how close one might be — if he was sick for example, you cannot represent his state of illness from his point of view. No one who represents the people can reflect the aspirations and hopes of the masses, however sincere he might be. So we must let the masses express their own aspirations and hopes by themselves. They must govern directly through the people's conferences and people's committees.

In [word indistinct], in central America, in Nicaragua, and in Africa, in Ghana, Burkina Faso and Uganda, these are considered in fact jamahiriyahs. There are people's conferences. People's committees, revolutionary committees exist in them, but they face a period of time until they develop. Revolutionary committees hav enow spread all over the world. There is no country which does not have secret or open revolutionary committees. There is an international movement, a green movement, whose task is to bring about the era of the masses, to incite the masses to assume authority and the jamahiri regime rises, people assume authority and the struggle for power ends. Wealth is distributed among the people of the country and each one takes his share and the struggle for wealth ends. The army disappears, the army vanishes, the police vanish, an armed people who cannot be defeated are created. And the masses carry out all the tasks: defense, security, decision-making.

[Words indistinct] in Libya the police disappeared and now there is local people's security. The people form this security as they wish. The Army is on its way to oblivion and it will be replaced by the armed people. Now the training of the people is in full swing so that we become for instance a group of people who remain under arms for several months and who then rest, to be replaced by another group and so on.

[Interviewer] There is a question: How, your excellency, can the Arab and African states reconcile their Africanism and Arabism?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all we should ask why this issue is being raised now, in these years and at this stage, despite the fact that this an ancient issue, very ancient — it goes back hundreds of years. Sudan is hundreds of years old. Why is the issue of the south being raised in these years only? The same problem exists in Iraq and Mauritania faces the same problem.

The truth is that pan-Arabism has now been weakened. The call for Arab unity has grown faint. Arab unity itself has not materialized. This encourages [al-shu‘ubiyah] a rejection of the supremacy of the Arabs.

Everyone has started to think how to achieve separation from this sick body or how to take revenge because perhaps he felt that the great Arab and Islamic majority used to deprive him of his rights and oppress him. Now he feels that this overwhelming majority has begun to weaken and he is now recovering his esteem and taking revenge, had the call for pan-Arabism been strong there would not have been a rejection call to be heard, and had Arab unity materialized it would not have been possible for every tribe to demand to assert its personality and voice rejectionist claims.

As for the Arab states, in fact we are Arabs and Africans at the same time, but the Arab homeland extended and has come to include non-Arab minorities. Of course, away from politics, away from Sudan and from any country, if I a speak as a jurist or express my beliefs theoretically, I call on the Arabs to keep their hands off everything which is not Arab. The Kurds, the Negroes, any non-Arab minority has the right to independence. [words indistinct]

In truth I believe in the masses and I believe that the solution to the problem of the minorities is the establishment of the jamahiri regime. The jamahiri regime does not ask you about your religion, nor about your nationality, nor about your language, nor your origin. Because the people's conferences are of the people, all the people are equal members. They have no council of ministers, nor ambassadors, nor ministries to say how many ministers to allocate to the minority. And they have no parliaments to say how many seats to give to this minority and how many ministers and how many ambassadors to give to this minority. This problem exists, even in Egypt between the Copts and the Arabs. What I call for is the jamahiri regime where people's authority, the government of all the people, the authority of all the people exist. This will end the problems of the minority.

[Interviewer] What are the horizons of cooperation and joint projects between Sudan and the Jamahiriyah?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] I call for the establishment of a union between the two countries. Any action other than unity is a waste of time and a blurring of the issue, and will lead to dangers in the future. There would be danger for pan-Arabism and our existence if Arab unity is not established. Now the atmosphere is suitable for establishing a union between Sudan and Libya. Regardless of the time needed for the establishment of a union, there are huge potentials between the two countries. We can achieve economic integration and benefits for both peoples. Libya has oil and oil derivatives, cement and chemical industries, and 2000 km of coast on the Mediterranean; Sudan has the Nile and rain. Sudan has a large population; Libya only has a small population. Sudan is on the Red Sea and is in the heart of Africa; we are close to Europe and Sudan is close to Africa. This is a great thing. Both countries could complement each other. There are many things we need from Sudan, and Sudan needs things from Libya.

On this occasion I would like to announce that as far as the municipality of Al-Kufrah [southeastern Libya on the border with Sudan] is concerned, the Sudanese can now enter without a passport, without any restrictions or conditions. They can reside there permanently and even own property — a farm, a house or a workshop there. A bridge is (?now established) between Darfur and Al-Kufrah which links both countries.

[Interviewer] A question concerning the drafting of Libyan women in your personal guard. What do you say?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Women were not drafted into the personal guard — they volunteered. What you now see is the revolutionary guard, which consists of revolutionary youth who volunteer to protect me without salary or anything. A boy might volunteer; a girl might volunteer; old or young might volunteer. You might have read that the old men [words indistinct] we call them the popular guard. These are people who volunteered to protect me. There are youth, boys and girls from the universities and schools who volunteered to protect me. The old people — we call them the popular guard — and the young people — we call them the revolutionary guard — understand the revolutionary theory. This is about the personal guard. It is a voluntary service. It was not me who choose this or that one to be in the personal guard.

As for the country in general, it is a jamahiriyah. Since it is a jamahiriyah, this means all the masses. The masses are men and women. Therefore, there is no longer any difference between a man and a woman in the jamahiriyah — in any field: the girls are now officers, soldiers, and members of the revolutionary committees and the people's committees. It is the state of the masses, and the masses mean men and women.

[Interviewer] What about the tent in the middle of [word indistinct]?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, the whole human race was, originally, nomadic. Then they developed. This is the origin of the tent. We, the Arabs in particular, have come out of the tent. This is a kind of originality. We should not forget that. From the tent we challenged the difficulties of civilization. It is the tent which conquered the Mediterranean, Europe, China, and India — by people who came from a tent. This one side. [as heard] On the other hand, I have lived all my life in a tent, and I feel content with the tent. When one sits in a building, in the middle of four walls, one feels as if he is in a prison, and feels uncomfortable. [words indistinct] in a tent, because in it I feel as if I am in the desert, and I feel comfortable. It is simple and hygienic.

However, it represented a symbol, a matter that prompted the United States [words indistinct] to attempt to destroy the tent using the biggest bombs [words indistinct] on the house and on the tent, the tent being a symbol. Most of the liberation movements have seen the tent, and most of the world leaders have been to the tent, and especially the liberation movements of Central America and Latin America. We keep photographs marking these occasions in the tent, thus the United States is angry over the tent, and it poured its wrath upon the tent. but this was to no avail, as the tent still exists and continues to pose a challenge.

[Interviewer] What is the opinion of the brother colonel regarding the accumulated debts of the Third World?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, in addition to the debts, it is the profits, the interests on the debts which compounded the problem. And here it seems that when Islam has forbidden the taking of interest, it was right. Now the entire world has realized that there should be no interest on debts. This is what Islam is preaching; namely, there must be no interest. If someone lends you 10, you only pay him back 10. But now, if they give someone 10, he has to pay them back 100 with the passage of years. The problem is that there is no capability. [sentence as heard] If they want, there should be an economic solution at the international level. And this is difficult because the forces of exploitation want to exploit and browbeat the people. Sudan itself has suffered from the conditions of the IMF and its preconditions, such as the devaluation of its currency, raising prices, and the lifting of subsidies for basic commodities. The conditions lead in the end to the capitulation of the country. Regretably those dwarf, those small states will kneel down in the end, and there is no salvation except through large blocks. Hence, Arab unity is essential at the present time. [passage indistinct]

[Interviewer] Your excellency, what about the Iraq-Iran War?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It has become a consumer market for arms. All the countries of the world that claim they want to stop this war

are lying; all of them want this war to continue because the arms manufacturing countries have found a market for their goods in this war. Even the countries of the region want the war to continue: The countries that fear Iraq want Iraq to be preoccupied with this war forever, even the neighboring countries. And the countries that fear the Iranian revolution want the Iranian revolution to be preoccupied with this war forever. The Israelis fear the Iranian revolution as well as the Iraqi Army, and therefore they want this war to continue. The United States, which lost Iran as a sphere of influence, wants Iran to be destroyed, and wants the Arabs to be engaged with the Iranians so as to prevent the Iranian revolution from allying itself with the Arab revolution. This is their objective: that the Iranian revolution must not ally itself with the Arab revolution in a decisive battle against Zionism and colonialism. It is common knowledge that Iran was allied to Israel and South Africa. It supplied them with oil, being a U.S. sphere of influence. Therefore, we allied ourselves with the Iranian revolution because it is a revolution against the United States and against Zionism, and has transferred the weight of Iran, which was on the side of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people.

[Interviewer] What about the Palestinian organizations and your personal role in their unification.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We wish that they would unite. This, however, remains a mere wish. Reality is something else. I believe that the matter will be settled by fighting. Those who carry arms and fight will settle this dilemma. And the mottos which I give are: "Trenches, not hotels"; "The cause and the gun." If our brothers remained in the hotels, they will be professional politicians. [words indistinct]

A final question concerning... [changes thought] is it possible for you to meet with President Husni Mubarak?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Me to meet with Husni Mubarak! God forbid. Let my hand be cut off if I shook hands with the dirty hands of Husni Mubarak. Especially since he is meeting today with Peres. We meet here in Sudan while Husni, the unblessed, meets with Peres under unprecedented humiliation and submission. Peres announced yesterday that he ordered Husni Mubarak: either to meet me or I will not meet you at all, because I am very busy. Egypt was forced to announce yesterday, after midnight, that relations between the Israelis and Egypt were normal, there are no problems, and consequently there is no obstacle in the way of a Peres-Mubarak meeting. They unashamedly repeated this on all their radios. What is the use of such a meeting? Is this a meeting? First, Peres will not abandon the ambitions of the Jewish state to inheriting the Arab world. This shows that the Israelis have imposed themselves, and meetings with the Israelis has become a customary matter. How could I meet with this dirty agent? In fact, the Libyan people feel very dissatisfied when they hear that anyone from the sister Sudan — Sudan of the April Revolution, has visited the land where the Israeli flag flutters, or has shaken the dirty hands that shook the hands that are stained with the blood of our martyrs of 1936 and 1948 up till 1974 and the present-day. What a humiliation! Me to meet him! I will meet him on the battlefield.

[Interviewer] Your excellency, two more questions. There are Arab journalists who work in the press of the other side.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is understood. Some of them publish Arab papers, and that is a good thing. Others work for foreign information media. I, in fact, despise those who work with London radio, the Voice of America, and Monte Carlo because they make us listen to a poisoned Arab voice. The English and the Americans talk to us in our language because they have found an Arab to talk to us. He tells us to say Israel. We are not supposed to even say Israel but Israelis or Jews. And when they like to attack Al-Qadhdhafi, they bring an Arab to the Voice of America, saying Al-Qadhdhafi is so and so, he is terrorist. An American cannot make us hear his voice, so an Arab comes to make us listen to the American voice in Arabic. I, in fact, despise those who work in London radio and the Voice of America, and even those in Monte Carlo and Deutsche Welle — or an Arab who works in the enemy's radio. They are mercenaries and despicable. The honest among them should abandon this job. It would be better if they would employ a non-Arab with broken Arabic.

[Interviewer] Your excellency, have you been influenced by any Arab leaders?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, aside from Abd al-Nasir, I had no example to follow or someone that I respected.

[Interviewer] And with regard to the learned people, with regard to the Muslim ulema?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, I do not recollect. I had read the entire heritage, and I found a great deal of confusion, and Israelites as well as su'ubiya [concept referring to minorities other than Arabs] — many non-Arabs who became Muslims and confused the Arabs and destroyed Islam, such as Al-Ghazali [words indistinct]. And even the leaders of the four major paths in Islam [Sunni, the Shi'i, the Hanbali and the Shafi'i], a number of them were, in fact, not Arab, and they have spoiled Islam for us.

[Interviewer] Ladies and gentlemen, on your behalf I express deep thanks to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Al-Fatih Revolution, and I hope that we will meet with him once again. And so, on behalf of the viewers, I thank you for this interview.

Departs Khartoum

JN131123 Khartoum SUNA in English
1035 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 13 — (SUNA) — President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Libya has left the country today morning concluding a 4-day visit to the Sudan.

The 5-day visit by the Libyan official has been marked with a wide range meetings with political and popular leaders. Al-Qadhdhafi had met with the Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the State Council Chairman Al-Mirghani.

Al-Turabi on Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

EA131948 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1020 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA) — Dr Hasan 'Abdullah al-Turabi, secretary general of the National Islamic Front, has told *Al-Sudani*, following his meeting with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, currently visiting Sudan, that their meeting had dealt with issues of Islam and of the revolution [as received] and the political and cultural developments in the region and their impact on the Arab and Islamic worlds.

In a reply to a question about unity with Libya and the parliamentary bloc's responsibility toward it, Dr al-Turabi said that the immediate requirement for unity cannot be [word indistinct] until the fragmented will of the Sudanese is first united, a prelude to a wider inter-country and non-Arab unity.

He said the meeting was part of a continuing ideological dialogue with Libya, making clear that the front's relations with Libya dealt more with a fundamental ideological dialogue than with relations of tactics and politics.

On the meeting of Peres and Mubarak, Dr al-Turabi explained that the meeting was a renewal of the (?crisis) that hit the Arab world after the first contact between Al-Sadat and Begin: and he regretted seeing the Arab world being run by political expediency, for crises could only increase its fragmentation and its fall into the snares of the imperialist polarization.

Cables Appreciation

LD141430 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Sep

["Text" of message from Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the chairman and members of Sudan's Supreme Council of State and to the Sudanese prime minister and ministers — date not given]

[Text] Dear brothers, chairman and members of the Supreme Council of State, brothers chairman and members of the Council of Ministers;

As I leave my country Sudan I am pleased to express to you my unlimited gratitude and great satisfaction with our historic meeting. Allow me to say that I was moved by the genuine Sudanese spirit of brotherhood and the warm sentiments with which we were met during every moment of our stay in every part of Khartoum, and the hospitality, generosity, sympathy, and appreciation with which you overwhelmed us.

Peace be upon you. The struggle will continue until our nation is united and achieves its complete freedom.
[Signed] Your Brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Hindi Welcomes Al-Qadhdhafi Moves on Ethiopia Ties

EA132007 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1745 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Medani, 13 sep — The Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, [Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi], has welcomed the announcement by the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on his effort to strengthen the ties of neighborliness between Sudan and Ethiopia. In a statement to the press, Al-Hindi said Sudan's welcome for the Libyan leader's endeavor arose from Sudan's concern to purify these ties, a remnant of the deposed regime, which had caused much confusion between the two countries.

Juba, Malakal Airports Reported to Reopen 15 Sep

LD141859 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 14 (SUNA) — The airports of Juba and Malakal will be reopened before air traffic tomorrow after the evaluation of security and technical aspects, the director of the Civil Aviation Department announced today. The official Alsir Hasan Beshire [name as received] in his announcement as well affirmed that the airport of Waw town, provincial capital of Bahr al Ghazal, will be reopened before the air navigation in a later time.

The airports at Juba, Malakal and Waw, the three main towns in the south had been closed after the downing of Sudan Airways Fokker airliner by the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), on Aug. 16. It is to be recalled that 60 people had died in the downing which took place at Malakal Airport.

The airports are vital for ferrying relief food supplies to south after the SPLM forces stranded overland and river routes in the south.

Court Suspends Distribution of AL-RAYAH Daily

JN061759 Khartoum SUNA in English
1730 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 6 (SUNA) — A court has issued a decision here today suspending the distribution of the daily *Al-Rayah* — the mouthpiece of the Islamic National Front, a legal source said.

The source said the suspension came in accordance with a request submitted to the court by an advocate who represents a group of officers pensioned during the transitional government. The daily was recently fined more than two million pounds after the pensioned officers had won a suit of libel against it.

Al-Ryayh had alleged that the pensioned officers were communists and Ba'thists who prevented the transitional government of Gen Siwar al-Dhahab from contacting southern rebel forces loyal to John Garang. The two sides have submitted appeals against the courts verdict and concerned authroities will consider them sooner, the source added.

Finance Minister Queried on Saudi Aid, Numayri

PM110955 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
8 Sep 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Finance Minister Dr Bashir 'Umar by Nasr al-Majali in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] London — Sudanese Finance Minister Dr Bashir 'Umar has stated that the Saudi-Sudanese fraternity agreement will help Sudan become the Arab world's and Africa's "food basket." He praised the Saudi Government's aid to Sudan in various fields. In a comprehensive interview with *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* during his visit to the British capital, Dr 'Umar said that Sudan is now applying a new strategy based on restoring confidence in the investment and economic fields. He noted that many Arab funds and investors have begun investing in Sudan. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question about Sudan's general budget and ways of tackling the great deficit in it, he said, without going into details, that the budget already submitted to the cabinet will after discussion be submitted to the Constituent Assembly in mid-September. He added that in its general features the budget concentrates on reconstruction and maintenance of the current projects and services because we found these projects in an extremely bad condition. [passage omitted]

The Sudanese minister talked about Sudan's contacts with Arab finance and investment funds and establishments with a view to aiding the Sudanese economy. He said that there has been a major shift at the level of Arab financing by governments as well as investment establishments and companies. He added that some of these funds and establishments which had frozen their financial facilities for Sudan have now revived their role, notably the Islamic Development Fund, the Kuwaiti Development Fund, and the Abu Dhabi Development Fund. All these funds, he said, have come here with enthusiasm and begun their studies of many projects, and some funds and Arab investors have already begun joining in investment with us.

Dr 'Umar revealed that the Sudanese Government is now following a new strategy which stresses the need to restore Arab investors' confidence. [passage omitted]

Referring to Arab governments' cooperation in this field, Dr Bashir 'Umar said: We are now preparing a massive project, that is the Saudi-Sudanese fraternity agreement, which will strengthen Saudi-Sudanese relations and lift them to a very high level. The project was conceived after the recent visit of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Khartoum. I will be visiting Saudi Arabia soon for a meeting with my colleague Saudi Finance Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl to follow up the project.

The Sudanese minister expressed the Sudanese Government and people's appreciation of the considerable Saudi aid given by the government of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Sudan to enable it to overcome its economic crisis. He mentioned the relief shipments sent by the Saudi Kingdom for the famine victims. [passage omitted]

Referring to the Sudanese prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union and the possibility of a similar visit to the United States, and to the question of whether the problem of the south has been raised or is likely to be raised with the two superpowers, the Sudanese finance minister said that Sudan's foreign policy is a policy of nonalignment and therefore Sudan moves freely between the two superpowers. He added that some aspects of the visit to the Soviet Union were not economic, and [Prime Minister] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi did discuss the problem of southern Sudan with the Soviet leaders; and he will be visiting Washington for different reasons but will also certainly raise the question of the south.

Asked if there was any contradiction between continuing the dialogue with Ethiopia through the ministerial committees and changing the strategy regarding Garang, in view of the fact that the Ethiopians support the rebels in the south, Dr Bashir 'Umar said: Either way we have to talk to the Ethiopians because they are our neighbors. We cannot but talk to them whatever the state of our relations at present. [passage omitted]

On the extent of progress in contacts with Egypt regarding the question of Numayri's extradition to Khartoum for trial, and whether the question of Numayri's extradition is linked to the suspension or continuation of integration with Egypt, the Sudanese minister said: We must differentiate between the two issues. The question of Numayri's extradition is essential and fundamental and the Sudanese Government will dwell on it all the time. We believe that Numayri committed crimes against the Sudanese people. There was a full revolution, supported by all the Sudanese people, against Numayri's regime. We would be abandoning the aims and aspirations of the revolution if we said that we would forget Numayri's case. That is the political aspect. As regards the legal aspects, we have legal charges against Numayri and we want to give him a fair trial just as we are doing now with his aides, who are given every opportunity to defend themselves. That means that we guarantee the safety of that man until he is brought to trial. He can bring whatever giant international lawyers he wishes to defend him. We have already proved, in the transitional period and through the current term of the present government, that we mean what we say. We cannot keep silent about the crimes of that man.

Anyway, the case is now in the hands of the Egyptian judiciary. Through legal and democratic channels we will continue to discuss with the Egyptian brothers the need for Numayri's extradition to Khartoum for trial.

The issue of integration is somewhat separate from that of Numayri's extradition. It is true that the integration agreement with Egypt was signed by Numayri, and anything signed by Numayri is subject to revision by the Sudanese Government not with the aim of abandoning commitments to other governments but out of a duty to reexamine and scrutinize everything signed by Numayri in the interest of the Sudanese people. Whatever is found to be in the public interest will be retained and anything that encroaches on these interests will have to go. [passage omitted]

Visits Saudi Arabia

EA111726 Khartoum SUNA in English
1613 GMT 11 SEP 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 11/09: Minister of Finance and Economic planning, 'Umar Bashir, will leave here tomorrow for Saudi Arabia, heading a high-level delegation on several day visit during which he will hold talks with his Saudi counterpart.

In a press statement released here today, Dr 'Umar [as received] said the talks will review the economic relations between the two countries, besides signing the Sudanese-Saudi fraternity agreement which was reached during Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faysal's latest visit to Sudan. [passage omitted]

KENYA TIMES: Armed Forces Destroy 'Gang' Near Juba

JN121502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1429 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 12 Sep (SUNA) — The Sudanese Armed Forces recently wiped out a gang which attacked 200 trucks 33 miles from Juba. This was reported by the official newspaper *Kenya Times* published today, Friday, citing travelers from Sduan. The newspaper said these trucks were transporting food supplies to southern Sudan from Kenya.

Some of the drivers of the truck, owned by Kenyan transportation companies, have stressed to the newspaper that the gang destroyed one of the trucks with a bomb before the Sudanese forces were able to wipe it out.

The newspaper pointed out that 7 trucks belonging to another Kenyan company are still being held inside Uganda waiting for permission to enter Sudan and that another 15 trucks, belonging to the same company, have entered Sduan and that communication with these trucks have been cut off since 2 August. [passage omitted]

Chiefs Condemn Al-Mahdi for Fostering Ethnic Tension

EA122048 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Chiefs of Korro Sections of the Malwal Dinka of Awayl in northern Bahr al-Ghazal have pledged to give their full support to the SPLM/SPLA. The chiefs declared their backing for the movement in the course of a recent meeting between them and Captain Peter Wankwayin, the commander of SPLA task force along the railway line. A Radio SPLA correspondent who attended the meeting says that the chiefs of Korro were full of praise for the efforts of the SPLM/SPLA leadership under the guidance of colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior to alter radically the state of affais in the country for the benefit of its broad masses. They also condemned Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the present head of Khartoum's minority clique regime, whom they said was whipping up ethnic tension among the Sudanese, principally by organizing the infamous Murahilin government militia to exterminate the population of northern Bahr al-Ghazal and other areas. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Replaces Essebsi, Receives Officials

LD151339 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba received at his residence in Mournag Prime Minister Rashid Sfar in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister-director of the Presidential Office and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

Mr Rashid Sfar conveyed to his excellency the president sentiments of admiration and respect from the participants in the sixth conference of the Tunisian National Union for Farmers. [passage omitted]

His excellency the president of the Republic has decided to appoint Mr Hedi Mabrouk, current Tunisian ambassador to Paris, as minister of foreign affairs replacing Mr Beji Caid Essebsi who will be called to other duties.

The president of the Republic and chairman of the party has agreed on the agenda of the Political Bureau meeting to convene on Friday, 17 September at 1600 at the Party House in the Kasbah.

President Bourguiba received Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali, in the presence of Messrs Rashid Sfar and Mansour Skhiri. Mr Zine Labedine Ben Ali presented a report to the president on interior ministry activity. In this connection, the minister received directives and advice from the Supreme Combattant.

Mr Zine Labedine Ben Ali announced that his excellency the president of the Republic has decided to dissolve the Council of Ksour Essas at Mehdiya Municipality and to appoint a special interim group in its place. [passage omitted]

SEYCHELLES

Minister Reportedly Plotted President's Assassination

MB121811 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] There has been a surprise shake up in the Seychelles Government of President Albert Rene. Yesterday, it was announced that the island's defense minister, a long serving member of President Rene's administration, had resigned. [passage omitted]

Well, there is apparently considerable speculation there that the defense minister might have been involved in some kind of plot to overthrow or assassinate President Rene. Certainly, the exiled opposition Seychelles National Movement here in London thinks so. Robin White asked Paul Charles, one of the movement's leaders, what their information was.

[Begin recording] [Charles] We understand that there was a plan to assassinate Mr Rene on his return from Zimbabwe after the nonaligned summit, and the plan was to assassinate him at the airport on arrival, and which would then create a situation of emergency and the minister of defense will then take control of the country.

[White] But what went wrong?
[Charles] What went wrong is that someone went to recruit a certain person in the information service to have her to read the prepared communique about the incident and she then got cold feet and eventually informed the security forces and that precipitated the whole program. Mr Rene arranged to fly back to Seychelles before he was due to arrive and had the presidential guards to meet there and to protect him on the way up to his headquarters.

[White] What has happened to the defense minister?
[Charles] The defense minister has not been seen in public since last Saturday. Most people are being told ... [changes thought] It took 5 days before Mr Rene admitted that he had been dismissed although the government's official position is that he has resigned, but information we have is that Berlouis is either under arrest in the army camp or is under house arrest, but his telephones either at his place or at his office are not being answered.

[White] Why should the defense minister want to overthrow Rene? After all, they were very close in the past?
[Charles] Well, I think it is a result of the economic crisis of the country. The country has run out of foreign exchange, and Mr Rene is trying to reduce the massive waste that has been going on, especially in the Army and he has earmarked to control the, you know, the Army officers who have freedom to spend funds as they would like and, of course, the defense minister, and I understand that there were getting rather annoyed at the way Mr Rene was trying to control, them espeically they tried to ... [changes thought] They pointed to corruption that goes on around Mr Rene himself.

[White] Now let us make one thing clear. This, all these events have nothing to do with your movement whatsoever?
[Charles] 0h, nothing to do with our movement whatsoever.

[White] But are you on either list, are you on the defense minister's side or Rene's side in this particular case?
[Charles] 0h, in this particular case, I think it is a falling out among thieves and our organization is not prepared to be on the side of any of them. [end recording]

UGANDA

Nairobi Paper on Reports of Pro-Obote Rebel Activity

EA131539 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
13 Sep 86 p 1

[Lead report attributed to *Nation* correspondent Edward Kitaka, Kampala, Friday headlined: "Ugandan Rebels Take Two Counties"]

[Text] Ugandan rebels loyal to deposed president Milton Obote have taken control of two northern counties with an area of 4,900 sq km — *The Citizen* newspaper reported here today. But a government-owned publication, *New Vision*, denied that the situation is serious and said there was no threat to the town of Kitgum, which seems to have become the centre of gravity of the fighting.

In its Friday edition, the paper quoted what it called a top source in the NRA [National Resistance Army] — the government army — as saying: Nothing is happening except that some roads are insecure. The source is reported to have said: there are scattered ambushes here and there, but measures are being taken to bring the situation under control. He attributed the rumours to people seeing troops being mobilised and transported north to take part in a co-ordinated mopping-up operation against the rebel force which crossed into Uganda from the Sudan in July to attack Gulu, *New Vision* said. The road leading from Gulu town to Nimule on the Sudanese border was open, the paper reported. So was the Gulu-Kitgum road, although this one was being used only by military personnel as civilians had been too scared by an imminent rebel attack on Kitgum to travel on it.

But, again quoting its NRA source, the paper admitted: The worst road appears to be from Karuma falls to Pakwach, which runs through the Kabarega National Park. Renegade soldiers are causing problems there but not in a co-ordinated military manner.

New Vision quoted another NRA commander as saying: The rebels have been saying they want to capture Kitgum. The troops are on standby. If they attack, they will be repulsed. Other reports reaching Kampala from the north say trouble is scarcely over, as can be seen from the heavy troop reinforcements sent in during the last few days by the NRA's high command.

The Citizen, a weekly paper published by the Democratic Party of Interior Minister Dr Paul K. Ssemogerere, said today that some parts of northern Uganda had been virtually cut off from the rest of the country and were under the control of rebels.

The Citizen, a usually reliable paper, said rebels loyal to former President Obote and commanded by a Lt-Col Steven Odyek Alias Ojukwu, a former officer in the now disbanded Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), were controlling the counties of Agago and in Kitgum district. The rebels had established a brigade headquarters at Acholi Pii and were using a government hospital at Arum as their head offices, the paper said, adding that they had four camps at Arum, Paimol, Awere and Lagwai.

The pro-Obote rebels, who have so far mobilised a force of 1,200, are busy recruiting and are armed with big and small guns as well as arrows and spears. Many people, especially young high school students, have been convinced to join the rebel ranks after being told Dr Obote is about to return to Kampala with the assistance of foreign troops, *The Citizen* said. Many of those who refuse to co-operate with the rebels were being slaughtered, the paper added. At least five people have been killed for refusing to support the rebel cause, it said.

The Citizen reported another rebel attack as having taken place at Keri, four miles from the Sudanese border in Arua last weekend, the first of its kind in the area since rebel activity began several weeks ago against the seven-month-old government of President Yoweri Museveni. As a result of the attack, the small NRA unit there retreated 12 miles to the town of Koboko, the paper said. Although the rebels, according to most observers, do not pose a serious military threat to the government, there is a real fear that they may destabilise the area for some time to come, the paper noted. *The Citizen* was the first to report attacks on Mr Museveni's forces by Oboteist elements.

While it is difficult to establish that a force is fighting in northern Uganda to return Dr Obote to power, there are indications here that rebel activity has increased again. Travellers returning from the north and diplomatic sources speak of a strip of territory stretching from just north of Kitgum through the Kidepo National Park to the eastern limits of the Karamoja region where rebels roam and operate freely.

GHANA

Foreign Minister Objects to UK Visa Measures

AB121914 Paris AFP in French 1502 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, 12 Sep (AFP) — The Ghanaian minister of foreign affairs, Obed Assamoah, has declared that his country is opposed to London's introduction of entry visas for citizens of five member countries or former members of the Commonwealth.

"We find it discriminatory, unjust and unacceptable that Great Britain should single out these five countries," added the minister in an interview granted to the daily newspaper, *Graphic*.

While he advised Ghanaians wishing to travel to Great Britain to comply with the new measures, the minister has sent a protest note to the British high commissioner (ambassador) to Ghana.

The minister added that the British immigration service had refused entry to Ghanaians who possessed valid travelling documents and who were not involved in any criminal activities.

The British Government announced earlier in the month the introduction of entry visas for citizens of five countries in West Africa and the Indian subcontinent, justifying this restrictive measure with the concern to facilitate the work of the overworked immigration service.

Countries affected by this new regulation which was decided at an interministerial meeting presided over by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, are India, Bangladesh, Ghana, Nigeria, all Commonwealth members, and Pakistan which left the organization in 1972.

SWAPO's Nujoma Arrives for Official Visit

AB120930 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has arrived in Accra at the head of a 3-man delegation for an official visit to Ghana. He told newsmen on arrival that it was in Ghana that the move to dislodge apartheid was mooted. Mr Nujoma said he is grateful to the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, for his commitment to the ideals of Dr Nkrumah for keeping up the liberation struggle. He gave the assurance that Namibia would ensure that the cause by which Ghana stands to dislodge apartheid will not be in vain.

According to Mr Nujoma, his visit comes at a time that the racist Botha regime has stepped up its repressive activities in Namibia by suppressing the popular aspirations of the people. However, Mr Nujoma said, Namibians are determined to intensify the liberation war. He said the last 8 months had seen an intensification of SWAPO forces against the Botha regime. These include the attack and subsequent destruction of nine major military bases and the shooting down of racist aircraft.

Mr Nujoma added that he is now more convinced than ever that Namibia's independence is inevitable. He described the just-ended nonaligned summit in Harare as significant, coming at a time when the white monority regime has stepped up its destabilizing activities against the Frontline States. Mr Nujoma said: SWAPO and the Frontline States are grateful for the support given them by the summit by setting up a special fund for them.

On American continued support for South Africa, the SWAPO leader called on President Reagan and other Western countries to stay clear of Namibia. At the airport to meet him was Captain Kojo Tsikata, a member of the PNDC.

Holds Talks With Rawlings

AB121855 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, Mr Sam Nujoma, now on a 3-day visit to Ghana, this afternoon held an hour-long meeting with the chairman of PNDC, Flight Lieutnant Rawlings at the Castle Osu. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors was also attended by PNDC member responsible for national security, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Nujoma said he briefed Chairman Rawlings on the current situation in Namibia. He said that situation is more favorable than before. According to Mr Nujoma, the nationalist forces have expanded their activities throughout Namibia and this is costing the racist South African regime more money than it is getting from the territory. The racist forces have come to realize that they cannot stand the SWAPO nationalists adding that the freedom fighters have made many of the South African soldiers to retreat. According to Mr Nujoma, the white minority government is aware of its imminent defeat. That is why it has imposed a puppet regime on Namibians just to confuse them. He however repeated that the territory's independence is inevitable. The SWAPO leader expressed his gratitude to Flight Lt Rawlings, the PNDC, and the people of Ghana for their moral and concrete support to the people of Namibia. Mr Nujoma is accompanied by the SWAPO's chief representative to Senegal, (Mr Aaron Mushimba), and chief representative to Nigeria, (Mr Herman Gakaku)

Nujoma Departs

AB131350 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], Mr Sam Nujoma, left Accra today after a 3-day official visit to Ghana. Mr Nujoma, who was in the country at the head of a 3-man SWAPO delegation, told newsmen at Kotoka International Airport that his mission to Ghana was successful. Mr Nujoma said during his meeting with the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, he briefed him on the progress of the liberation struggle being waged by SWAPO forces in Namibia, as well as political and diplomatic issues concerning southern Africa. The SWAPO leader said he was encouraged by Ghana's concern for Namibia in its difficult struggle and more so by the pledge given by Flight

Lieutenant Rawlings for Ghana's continued assistance in material, political, and financial form to all oppressed people in Africa. He said Namibian people draw much inspiration from Ghana's role in helping to liberate oppressed people the world over.

On African unity, Mr Nujoma called on African states to come closer in the face of imperialist maneuvers to disintegrate the continent.

NIGER

Kountche Leaves for Japan, DPRK Official Visit

AB142131 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, left Niamey early this evening for Tokyo on an official visit to Japan from 16 to 18 September. After Japan, the head of state will make an official visit to the DPRK.

President Kountche was seen off by the chairman of the National Development Council, Mahamane Oumarou; the deputy chief of staff of the Niger Armed Forces, Colonel Ali Seibu; Prime Minister Hamid Algabid; and by the grand chancellor of the national orders, members of government and the diplomatic corps, as well as many other civilian and military dignitaries.

Gen Kountche will hold his first talks with Emperor Hirohito on 16 September, and on 17 September he will meet the Japanese prime minister. The talks will center on strengthening bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

President Babangida Said on Private Visit to France

AB141900 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Lagos, 14 Sep (AFP) — Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida has been on a private visit to Paris since Friday, it was learned from a good source in Lagos on Sunday. The head of state should notably hold talks with bankers on the rescheduling of Nigeria's foreign debt, the source indicates.

The trip of the Nigerian president, who is officially on vacation, has not been announced by the Lagos government. Gen Babangida paid an official visit to France in July 1985, when he was chief of Army staff, it is recalled. The following month, on 27 August, he came to power through a coup d'etat.

TOGO

Mitterrand's Adviser on African Affairs Arrives

AB141110 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT
14 Sep 86

[Text] Jacques Foccart, the French president's adviser on African affairs, arrived in Lome yesterday. The members of the RPT Central Committee, Gbegnon Amegboh, minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of information, and Atsu Kofi Amega, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, were at Lome Tokoin International Airport to meet Mr Foccart. The French ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Georges-Marie Chenu, was also at the airport to meet him.

SWAPO Leader Briefs Foreign Minister on Namibia

AB131646 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT
13 Sep 86

[Text] Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West African People's Organization, arrived this morning in Lome within the framework of his West African tour.

The SWAPO leader was welcomed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport by Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Upon arrival, the SWAPO leader made the following statement to newsmen:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English fading into French translation] I am seizing this opportunity of being in West Africa to come to the Republic of Togo and to brief His Excellency President Eyadema regarding the progress of the armed liberation struggle in Namibia as well as the progress of negotiations to attain the decolonization of Namibia.

Namibia and Togo were both once German colonies but the West African countries were lucky to be colonized by France and Great Britain after the two world wars. [passage indistinct] fell under the yoke of the racist South African regime. But we are encouraged by the achievement of your own independence here in Togo and the new aid you are granting us, notably your moral support in our struggle against the racist and colonial regime set up by Botha in South Africa. Therefore we are quite confident that despite the tribal conflicts, Namibia too will be free. [end recording]

ANGOLA

RSA Paper Reports Soviet Military 'Buildup'
MB130922 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Russia is pouring billions of rands' worth of sophisticated air warfare hardware, ranging from MiG 23 fighter aircraft to refined missile bases, into Southern Angola.

The veil on the buildup was lifted to some extent this week in a specialist briefing of military correspondents by Commandant Tony Bosch, Staff Officer Operations of the SA Air Force in SWA.

Based on firm intelligence reports, he said, it was known that there were now 23 MiG aircraft available to the Angolan Air Force, 51 MiG 21s, eight SU 22s and a total of more than 50 sophisticated MI 8, 17 and 25 helicopter gunships.

In addition, it was now known that eight Russian pilots had been brought in and were operational.

So far, in practice Cuban, Czech and Angolan pilots had not measured up to the mark.

Radar coverage at a network of stations in southern Angola could now probe deep into South-West Africa, from Namibia in the west to Cuito-Cuanavale in the east.

Intelligence sources say that this network, together with the aircraft capability and a highly sophisticated "envelope" of ground-to-air missile units could spell problems for South Africa if the Republic became involved in a conventional war.

BOTSWANA

Guyana's Hoyte Ends Visit, Issues Joint Communique
MB121727 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 12 Sept 86

[Text] President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana and Mrs Hoyte left Gaborone this afternoon for home after a 3-day state visit to Botswana. Mr Hoyte and his delegation were seen off at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire and the minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. Other dignitaries also attended the send-off ceremony. Mr Hoyte inspected a guard of honor mounted by members of the Botswana Defense Force.

At the end of the visit the two leaders released a joint communique in which they agreed on the need to study ways and means of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries and between southern Africa and the Caribbean. They expressed their common desire for regular consultations to be held between the two countries in order to identify specific areas of cooperation. President Masire and his counterpart cited transport and communications, agriculture and food security, manpower training, exchange of experts, and inter-university exchanges as possible areas of cooperation.

On southern Africa, the two leaders agreed that apartheid was the root cause of violence inside South Africa and the source of destabilization of the region as a whole. They expressed concern over the deteriorating situation in South Africa and paid tribute to the cppressed people of that country in their struggle for freedom and justice. Dr Masire and Mr Hoyte called on the international community to intensify pressure on South Africa to dismantle the inhuman system of apartheid and bring about majority rule in that country. Regarding Namibia, the two presidents called for the immediate implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 which, they said, is the only acceptable basis for the independence of that territory. They said they totally rejected the introduction of issues which are extraneous to the question of Namibian independence.

MALAWI

Banda Says Summit Focused on Rail Links, Dissidents
MB141012 Dakar PANA in English 0934 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Blantyre, 14 Sept (MANA/PANA) — The need to check the disrupted railway links to Beira and Nacala ports in Mozambique was the subject of a day-long discussion among the leaders of Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the life President Kamuzu Banda disclosed yesterday.

Addressing thousands of people who had gathered at Chileka Airport to see him off to Lilongwe in the central region, to attend the annual convention of the Malawi Congress Party, Mr Banda said the leaders of the neighbouring countries had come to discuss with him the problems of dissident activities in Mozambique.

President Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, held discussions with the life president at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre on Thursday.

President Banda explained that at the moment the railway system to Beira and Nacala was disrupted by dissident activity and that as a result Malawi was not using the two ports.

The Malawi leader told the crowd that the dissidents in Mozambique were still active and strong. It was at this meeting thet the leaders discussed how to solve this problem, said the life president.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on Machel 'Ultimatum' to Malawi
MB121149 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel has threatened to close Mozambique's border with Malawi and place missiles along the border if the Government of Malawi's life president, Kamuzu Banda, does not put an end to support for South Africa's MNR terrorists. [passage omitted] The Mozambican leader indicated that he, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe have delivered an ultimatum to Malawi either to stop being part of destabilization against Mozambique or have its borders closed. Malawi is completely surrounded by Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania. [passage omitted]

Asked if Zambia and Tanzania would be prepared to close their borders with Malawi, President Samora Machel said the two countries know what to do. President Samora Machel noted that it was no longer a case of attacks against Mozambique, but against the whole of southern Africa since Mozambique's ports and railways are strategic for the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.

President Samora Machel accused Malawi of cooperating with the South African warmongers and militarists in their terrorist war which is becoming general in the region. He said Mozambique could give President Banda concrete evidence of Malawi's involvement with the South African militarists in the destruction of the Mozambican state. President Samora Machel said South Africa has transferred bases of the armed bandits to Malawi and that Malawi's police, the armed forces, and security are all totally under South Africa's command. He said the South African militarists dictate Malawian policies and that Malawi is just a South African enclave.

Machel Holds News Conference

MB130759 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Report on news conference held by President Samora Machel in Maputo on 11 September — passages within quotation marks are recorded comments by Machel]

[Excerpts] As we have already announced, the presidents of Zambia and Mozambique and the prime minister of Zimbabwe held a meeting with President Kamuzu Banda in Blantyre yesterday so that, on behalf of the Frontline States, they could dissuade Malawi from cooperating with South Africa and from helping to destabilize our country, as well as urge Malawi to join in the efforts being undertaken by southern African countries for the total liberation of the region.

On his return to the capital, President Samora Machel spoke of the objectives and results of the summit at a press conference with Mozambican and foreign journalists. [passage omitted] President Samora Machel spoke on current issues: the frontline meeting in Luanda in August and the decisions reached there:

"In Angola, we agreed that the whole world was aware that apartheid is not a rotten fruit that will just fall by itself. There is a need to shake the tree and it is only by doing that that the ripe fruit will fall. Apartheid has instruments for its defense and survival. Mozambique does not even have the capacity to apply sanctions. [passage omitted] We, ourselves, do not have the capacity to apply sanctions because South Africa has been applying sanctions against us. However, we want to state that South Africa will not resort to more sanctions against Mozambique. South Africa has reached the final point as far as sanctions against Mozambique are concerned. South Africa has not got the capacity to attack and occupy our country. South Africa can [words indistinct], but not occupy this country.

"There are a number of accomplice countries, and others, in view of their geographic situation, are eternal slaves of South Africa. As we stated in 1980 we liberated ourselves from dependence on South Africa and created SADCC. The first aim was to reduce the dependence of southern African countries, including Zaire, on South Africa. However, South Africa immediately understood that the creation of SADCC would reduce the dependence of those countries on it. The other goal was transport and communications. That is why South Africa undertook the command role and the responsibility to outline targets and actions in the People's Republic of Mozambique because it is the door for the hinterland [preceding word in English] countries, namely Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, and Malawi. Thus the decision to cut the railroads, and destroy bridges, locomotives, and roads so that those countries are kept in a vulnerable position. South Africa clearly understood the strategic and geopolitical importance of Mozambique and sent in bandits to make us dependent on South African ports and the eternal slaves of South Africa. We discussed this in Angola.

"Which are the countries that unconsciously...[changes thought] particularly Malawi, likes to depend on whites. When the ports belong to the whites, Malawi likes it. When the ports of Beira, Maputo, and Nacala belonged to the Portuguese colonialists, Malawi did its best so that the whole world would send the goods through those ports. Even South Africa built Zomba in Malawi. This is an inferiority complex toward the Europeans. Everything that belongs to the Europeans and the whites is good for them.

"When we proclaimed the People's Republic of Mozambique, the ports of Beira and Nacala, which were totally geared to serve Malawi were no longer to Malawi's taste because they were in black hands. They looked for alternatives. The port of Beira is 450 km from Malawi, and Nacala is 600 km, but Malawi did not want them. Nacala is the most profitable port for Malawi, although it is some 200 km further away, but they didn't want it. Instead they wanted the ports of Durban and Port Elizabeth, which are between 2,000 and 3,000 km from Malawi. They also prefer aircraft. That is why in Angola we decided to tell Malawi about its profitable, economical, and natural routes. They are Maputo, Beira, and Nacala. We also told Malawi the amount it saves, but Malawi fears that by depending on Mozambique it will be engulfed, and that South Africa will protect Malawi once it deals with it.

"We went to Malawi first to say that SADCC was formed to reduce the dependence of southern African countries on South Africa because South Africa was created by the British as the metropolis of southern Africa. Secondly, the whole world is aware that apartheid must be destroyed rather than reformed. Apartheid, racism, colonialism, fascism, Zionism, and military dictatorships cannot be reformed. A military dictatorship is taking shape in South Africa today. The politicians have been assigned a secondary role. It is the military who lead. That is why they are in Malawi. South Africa's military and military security are the commanders, those who dictate the policy of the Republic of Malawi. That is why they [words indistinct] to fully undertake... [changes thought] the bases that they had in South Africa, bases to train the armed bandits were transferred to Malawi. Malawi's police, Armed Forces, and security services depend totally on South Africa's command. The South Africans have established themselves in Malawi to destabilize Mozambique.

"Today it is no longer a question of Mozambique alone, but rather all the SADCC countries which are being destabilized. South Africa wants all southern African countries to be colonies, both economically and militarily, and from the standpoint of security, development, and relations with other countries. South Africa has understood this and we went to Malawi to tell them to join forces with all in southern Africa so that the ports of Maputo, Beira, and Nacala operate fully. It is in support of the world's efforts to eliminate apartheid.

"Even if we eliminate apartheid we do not want to depend on any other country. Each one is sovereign. We do not want to be dependent on a black majority government in South Africa. Not at all. Each country must be sovereign. It is the struggle of humanity and men as a whole. It is a struggle for total liberation. For me this means total and complete independence and the exercise of the right of power by each country so that we may all be equal. That is why we went to Malawi to tell this to President Banda of the Republic of Malawi.

"In the next few years we will go to Zaire so that the Angolan ports become outlets for that region. It is not only a question of Mozambique, but the liberation of humanity. We do not want to depend on anyone. We want interdependece."

Once this detailed account was given, an immediate question arose: What was Malawian authorities' reaction and their response, bearing in mind that in October 1984 President Banda had agreed to contribute toward peace and stability in Mozambique and the region. Accordingly, Samora Machel said:

"We provided the Malawi Government with concrete evidence of Malawi's involvement — it is no longer a question of connivance — in the destruction of Mozambique in conjunction with the South African militarists."

After this statement President Samora Machel announced the measures agreed upon by the Frontline States and which can be applied by Mozambique should Malawi not change its attitude and options:

"The People's Republic of Mozambique's answer is, first, to place missiles along the entire border with Malawi. Second, to close Malawi's traffic to Zimbabwe and South Africa through Mozambique."

Samora Machel ended the press conference by reaffirming that all these issues were put forward to President Banda on behalf of the Frontline States at yesterday's summit in Blantyre, a summit described by the head of state as historic in view of its frankness and openness, and honesty, sincerity, and seriousness.

Rebels Reportedly Derail Freight Train

MB130829 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] It is reported that Mozambican rebels have derailed a freight train destined for Zimbabwe. A Portuguese news agency, quoting Western diplomatic sources, says the train was ambushed in the vital Beira corridor yesterday. The report gives no further details and there has been no immediate word of casualties or damage.

The alleged attack came just a day after Mozambique warned the Government of Malawi that it would close the border if it did not stop supporting the MNR rebels.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Confirm 3 Killed in Soweto Faction Fight

MB150842 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0840 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Three people died in an incident in Zone 1, in Meadowlands, Soweto, last night, a police spokesman for Soweto, Maj F. Zwane, said today.

Maj Zwane was commenting on an earlier report which said 14 people were believed killed after a faction fight broke out between residents of Zone 1, Meadowlands, and men living in the Mzimhlope hostel in Soweto.

"We cannot confirm that 14 people have died. We are investigating the report," Maj Zwane said. He added that his information was that only three people had died in the incident.

The report said that according to people in the area, most of the dead were believed to be Zone 1 residents and all of the deaths were reported to have occurred last night when the hostel dwellers searched Zone 1, burned houses and allegedly killed people.

The fighting, which started last week, entered its fifth day today with youths on both sides fighting with an assortment of weapons, the report said.

Yesterday morning, Zone 1 residents held a meeting where they resolved that the West Rand Board should be approached and be told to move out the hostel dwellers who were originally from Kliptown.

Maj Zwane said today that according to information received, "a group of people went to a house in Zone 1 and started firing shots."

The matter was being investigated, he said.

Further Details

MB151028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Three people died and nine were injured when a group of Zulus attacked "comrades" in a house in Meadowlands, Soweto, last night, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria today.

Gunfire ensued and nine men and three women were injured. Three people later died of their injuries, the bureau said.

The attack at 10.30pm apparently set off street battles between residents and men from the Mzimhlope hostel.

'Trouble' Breaks Out in Sharpeville

MB151002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Trouble broke out in the Vaal Triangle township of Sharpeville this morning.

Residents stayed away from work and buses and taxis were not operating in the township.

Buses operated up to the outskirts of the township.

A house in Zwane Street belonging to a Lekoa town council policeman was gutted by fire this morning. No one was injured in the incident, but furniture valued at R2000 was damaged.

All pupils in the township stayed away from school.

Police dispersed stonethrowers with teargas earlier today, the Bureau for Information confirmed in Pretoria.

The Bureau added that it was currently "quiet" in the township.

Further Details

MB161035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 15, SAPA — Sharpeville township in the Vaal Triangle was the scene of unrest today as residents erected barricades and clashed with security forces.

The Bureau for Information today described Sharpeville as quiet with only a few minor incidents this morning.

These were not serious and had been cleared up, said a spokesman.

The bureau also had no indication of any kind of stayaway early today.

Residents said no buses entered the township this morning and there was no traffic on the main streets. Residents also said teargas was fired.

The bureau spokesman said today's incidents involved people who were attempting to gather. Some of these groups had also attempted to erect street barriers.

The spokesman was unable to say if any shots were fired, or give details of the action the security forces took to disperse the gatherings.

In Soweto, it was still quiet following the announcement by the Department of Education and Training yesterday that 10 schools in the township had been closed.

Naval Strike Craft Escort Indian Ship

MB121736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Two naval strike craft have left Durban to intercept and escort an Indian frigate spotted by an Albatross reconnaisance plane about 23 seamiles off East London. The class Godavari frigate is heading north-east, apparently towards Maputo, an air force spokesman said in Pretoria. The frigate, a sub-hunter, was about 23 seamiles from the coast. South African territorial waters extended 12 seamiles from the coast, a Navy spokesman said. The strike craft would monitor its passage to Maputo, he said.

The frigate, which apparently caome from Cuba and Luanda, can carry two Sea King helicopters. It carries SAM missiles, torpedoes, and has two 57mm guns and eight 30mm guns, according to Jane's. It had a top speed of 30 knots and a complement of 313 people.

Craft Return to Base

MB150837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0827 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 15, SAPA — Two Durban-based naval strike craft that shadowed an Indian frigate sailing past the South African coast had returned to base, a Navy spokesman confirmed today.

"It was a good exercise altogether and went according to plan."

The Indian anti-submarine frigate had been in Cuba "a while ago," the spokesman said, and had since called at Luanda. It was expected to return to India after calling at Maputo.

The South African craft left Durban after the Godavari class frigate was spotted by an Albatross reconnaissance aircraft. The strike craft accompanied the north-bound frigate for as long as it was off South African waters.

Foreign Ministry Denies Influencing Malawi Forces

MB121829 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — The South African Defence Force is most emphatically not involved in or influencing the

Malawi defence and security forces, a statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs, issued by the Bureau of Information, said today. The statement said that the South African deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.B. Miller, denies emphatically any SADF involvement in, or influencing of, the Malawi defence and security forces. Malawi is a sovereign and independent country which does not tolerate any such interference from any country. "Since we place a high premium on our good relations with Malawi, interference of any nature in the affairs of Malawi would be against the letter and spirit of our mutual desire to conduct our bilateral affairs as equals. The inability of the Mozambique Government to assume responsibility for security inside Mozambique should not be blamed on neighbouring countries," the statement said.

168 'Terrorist' Incidents Attributed to SACP, ANC

MB121721 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] More than 168 terrorist incidents committed in the first 8 months of this year have been attributed to the South African Communist Party [SACP] and the ANC. These figures were released by Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange today. He was speaking at the founding meeting of the Local Authorities Security Association in Johannesburg.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Chris Olckers] Mr le Grange told delegates from all the security departments of municipalities in the country that during the same period security forces managed to arrest 65 ANC terrorists while they killed 45. Huge arms caches were also found.

[Le Grange in Afrikaans] Research shows that 28 percent of these acts of terror have occurred in white urban areas, as against 53 percent in black residential areas.

[Olckers] The minister said that crime also showed a definite increase. He said that the present economic climate played a definite role in the increase in crimes such as fraud and theft. Turning to the present unrest situation in the country, Mr le Grange said that between July last year and June this year nearly 300 had been murdered by the so-called necklace method.

[Le Grange in English] The same period already shows more than 4,800 cases of petrol bomb attacks, more than 3,000 cases of arson, 2,700-plus cases of damage to property by fire, and 1,441 cases of looting, which is only another term for theft. [end video recording]

Further Reports on Activities of 'Youth Camps'

Deputy Minister De Beer Comments

Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training has for a number of years been offering youth courses as part of its normal programmes of youth activities, the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer said today.

Mr de Beer was replying to a report by the director of the Missing Persons Bureau of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Neil Ross, who yesterday alleged that former detainees were "forced" to attend secret camps for the purpose of "special reorientation and training."

In a statement to SAPA Mr de Beer said: "The Department of Education and Training has, for a number of years, been offering youth courses to its students and to out-of-school-youth as part of its normal programme of youth activities."

He said the courses cover study techniques, leadership training, community development, vocational guidance and sport.

He added that there was "no political component."

"Ample use is made of private sector expertise in planning and presenting these courses," the statement said.

"In view of the fact both children of school-going age and out of school youth are being released from detention, the department has been prompted to extend to them an offer to voluntarily attend such courses after their release."

Mr de Beer said he wished to "state emphatically" that attendance at these courses is absolutely voluntary and anyone who has chosen to attend such a course is free to withdraw at any time.

"Minors are admitted only with the express written permission of their parents or guardians," he said.

De Beer Statement Said Unhelpful

MB121300 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1255 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 12, SAPA — A statement by the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, had done little to allay concern about "youth centres" for black children, the director of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bueau, Mr Neil Ross, said today. He was reacting to a statement by Mr de Beer that there was no "political component" in the running of the camps and that attendance was entirely voluntary. "His statement adds very little clarity to the matter," Mr Ross said.

There were four main areas of concern arising out of the statement:

— Mr de Beer had still not said where the camps were located;

— He had not stated which "private agency" was running the camps;

— The number of children who had attended the course at the centres was unknown; and

— No response had been forthcoming to the PFP's request to visit the centres.

Detainees Describe Camp Procedures

MB121404 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Former state of emergency detainees sent on a Department of Education and Training [DET] camp say they were given the choice of going to the camp or remaining in detention. But DET, which runs the camps, says they are voluntary.

One of the camps, La Boheme, is a few kilometres outside Rustenburg. Former detainees who attended the camp have been invited to return for an 11-day course on leadership and study methods. There are three courses, starting on September 15, October 13 and November 10.

A DET spokesman referred to the camps as youths centres and said there were five or six countrywide. Others are at Barkley West and Thaba Nchu. The camps, he said, were established three weeks ago to provide detained children with courses from which they could be re-absorbed into their communities.

On August 19 about 75 detainees, ranging in age from 16 to 40 years, were transported by bus from Pretoria central prison to the camp just outside Rustenburg. They say the bus was escorted by police. The bus arrived at La Boheme at about 9pm. After supper, which some described as a vast improvement on their diet in detention, they were shown to their accommodation in five-roomed dormitories.

Former detainees interviewed said they saw the courses as an extension of their police interrogation. They said most lectures concerned their personal feelings on their detention. The gates were not locked and some said they left on the first night. Others protested on the third day and asked to go home. Later they were told to pack their belongings and were taken back to Pretoria. Those who were not from Pretoria and surrounding townships were transported to the central point closest to their home. They were also given money to pay for the rest of their transport home.

Minister To Host Tour of Camps

MB121616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — The minister of education and training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has decided to invite representatives of various political groups and of the media to visit one of the youth centres next week, a spokesman said this afternoon. Details in respect of time, venue, date and persons to be invited will be made available early next week. Spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party have this week criticised the camps, which they said are being held in "secret" and said there is some degree of coercion in getting children to attend the camps after they had been released from detention. Government authorities have said those who attend were free to leave and the purpose was to reintroduce former detainees into their communities.

PFP Gets 'Hostile' Reception at Camp

MB150500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 14, SAPA — The head of the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau in the Free State, Mrs M. Webber, and a number of media representatives visited a "reorientation" camp organised by the Department of Education and Training on Friday, Mr Neil Ross, the bureau's head said today.

The camp was at Roodewal near Thaba Nchu.

At the camp the group met a Mr Labuschagne who was in charge — under a Mr Steyn.

"These men were extremely hostile, impolite and uncooperative. They appeared far removed from educationists," Mr Ross said in a statement to SAPA.

"They refused access to the inmates of the camp and when they were asked to obtain permission from their superiors in Pretoria, they said they had no telephone although there was a telephone in the room where this discussion took place," Mr Ross said.

On the way back to Bloemfontein, Mrs Webber and her party were stopped by police. They were allowed to continue their journey after half an hour.

The DET said last week "private sector expertise" is being used to provide the people to run the camps for former detainees.

"There have been allegations in (the bi-weekly newspaper) *City Press* that a Dr Johan van der Westhuizen, a former lecturer at the University of Port Elizabeth is involved in courses being provided to former detainees, Mr Ross said.

"Dr van der Westhuizen is an extremely well paid employee in a very mysterious organisation called adult education that can be contacted at a Pretoria telephone number. We understand the organisation is headed by a Mr C. Botha.

"There are fundamental unanswered questions about this organisation," Mr Ross said.

He asked: "Who funds adult education, who are they responsible to, and what if any, are their links with the security and military services?"

Adult education seems to have a very special status, Mr Ross said.

"We are aware of three instances, one involving a present employee of this organisation who, in addition to being offered very fancy salaries, was also offered exemption from military service.

"The DET should tell us the names of all the organisations helping with the course for former detainees and also what organisations are being used to administer the controversial camps as opposed to the persons doing the lectures," Mr Ross said.

State Security Council Said Involved

MB141005 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party says the State Security Council appears to be behind the controversial camps set up by the Department of Education and Training.

The Sunday Tribune quotes PFP spokesman Graham Mackintosh as saying he strongly suspects that joint management centers [JMC], which are directly accountable to the State Security Council, are running the camps. He says the PFP has found that organizers of the courses at the camps have links with the military and that the JMC's are involved in projects not related to their functions.

The Sunday Star reports mounting allegations that the government is using the camps to pressurize children into becoming police informers. There have been reports that children at the camps are shown weapons such as the AK-47 and R-1 to teach to identify weapons for the purpose of becoming informers.

Pik Botha Concludes Visit to Far East

Addresses Hong Kong News Conference

MB130837 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Pik Botha has kicked off his Hong Kong trip by pleading for time for his government. Addressing a news conference, the foreign minister has said apartheid is wrong and morally indefensible, but that the Pretoria government is making every effort to rectify the situation. He says racial reforms have to be introduced gradually so that South African whites can accept them. Mr Botha also brought up the subject of sanctions saying they would not work. He warned that the punitive measures would not speed the process of change and would hurt blacks as well as whites.

Mr Botha is in Hong Kong on a personal trip following official visits to Japan and Taiwan.

Returns to Country, Comments

MB150640 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has arrived back from the Far East and has said his trip has shown clearly that many opportunities existed in a variety of fields which could be exploited by business organizations in this country. Mr Botha was met by both the Japanese consul general and the ambassador for the Republic of China when he arrived at Jan Smuts this morning. Rustry van Druten was also there.

[Begin video recording] [Van Druten] Could you tell us, generally speaking, how successful it has been?

[Botha] Well, I would be hesitant even to endeavor to describe my visit in terms of the success. The purpose of the visit was firstly to inform certain governments of our government's political objectives in South and southern Africa and to inform them of the present progress that we have made in our reform program, to endeavor to point out to them how dangerous the South African Communist Party element was within the ANC, and also to point out to them what we consider to be in their interest and in the interest generally of all the countries of southern Africa. You know when you are far away, it is very difficult for governments and people to understand each other properly. I learned a lot on this visit. I expressed this while I was there that in Japan, in Taiwan, in Hong Kong, I believe in Thailand and South Korea, Singapore, there are today manufactured goods and products which we buy from America and Europe and which I belive our private sector could buy from these countries and I further believe our public who use these articles would be more than happy and satisfied.

[Van Druten] Minister Botha has just said that he could not judge the results in terms of success. Perhaps you could. What are your impressions.

[Taiwanese Ambassador Yang Hsi-kun] Well, from the coverage I saw here, in this country, I would say his trip was very fruitful. All I can say that the minister visited my country which is the land of (?friends). I met all the members of his party and I was under the impression that they were all pleased with the visit. We are happy to see them back.

[Van Druten] Turning to you Mr Sezaki, Minister Botha paid a private visit to your country during this trip. What are your observations?

[Japanese Consul Genral Sezaki] My assessment is that the minister's visit was very meaningful and [word indistinct] because our position is very clear that we are requesting this government to dismantle apartheid as soon as possible, and the message was clearly conveyed to the minister from my minister and, on the other hand, Minister Botha also explained to us the difficulties and the sincerity that they are trying to do so and [words indistinct] but still that dialogue was meaningful and [word indistinct]. [end video recording]

SABC Blames Countries to North for Destabilization

MB150550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Roots of Destabilization in Southern Africa"]

[Text] In Angola, the machines of war are being readied for what will perhaps be the biggest battle in a civil war that started 11 years ago this month. In Mozambique, an embattled president threatens to erect missiles on his border with a brother African state as his country's civil war escalates.

In both Angola and Mozambique the cause of the tragic civil war lies in the establishment of a pro-Marxist dictatorship and its refusal to let the people decide in a democratic manner as to who should govern them. The effect of the civil wars has been massive upheaval and destabilization within the two countries and the exporting of that destabilization to neighboring countries. In the case of Angola, the civil war has caused destabilization in both Zaire and Zambia and has, because of the active participation of Cuban forces, prevented the political stabilization of South-West Africa. The Mozambican civil war is preventing landlocked Malawi from using the shortest and cheapest route for her import-export trade and has involved Zimbabwe militarily in the protection of her trade route to the sea.

All this conflict demonstrates, on the one hand, just where the blame must be placed for destabilization in southern Africa: squarely on the shoulders of the rulers of the countries to the north of South Africa. On the other hand, it underlines once again how vital South Africa's transport network is to these countries. In both Angola and Mozambique the civil wars have closed down key railway routes, forcing neighboring countries to make use of routes to the south, to South African harbors.

Against this background, it is imperative for Zimbabwe and Zambia — in their own interest — to keep open the routes through South Africa. The threat to these routes, through sanctions talks, is a threat to the economic well-being of Zimbabwe and Zambia, as well as Malawi, Botswana, and the Shaba Province of Zaire.

Thousands of kilometers away, in Western Europe and in North America, further moves in the sanctions campaign will be contemplated this week. But on the ground, in southern Africa itself, the factual position cries out for caution on the part of those pondering over sanctions, caution in the interests of millions of people who live beyond the borders of South Africa.

It is, perhaps, because of the harsh realities of South and southern Africa that two of the overseas guests at the enthronement of the archbishop of Cape Town have returned to their homes with some sober thoughts on sanctions. The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has rejected comprehensive and punitive sanctions and has said that there is need to know a lot more about the actual effect of even selective sanctions. Mrs Coretta Scott King has expressed concern about the suffering that sanctions might cause within South Africa and in South Africa's neighbors.

The views of Dr Runcie and Mrs King can only have a beneficial influence on the sanctions debate overseas.

DET To Close 13 More Black Schools

MB150455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 14, SAPA — Thirteen more black schools will be closed from tomorrow, one week after the Department of Education and Training [DET] announced the closure of the first 20 in a deepening education crisis.

In a statement today, DET Director-General Dr Braam Fouries, announced the closure of 10 schools in Soweto, two in the east Rand and one in Natal. They will remain closed until December 31.

"Although pupils registered at these schools, continued disruption and poor attendance made effective education impossible," said Dr Fourie in the statement released by the Bureau for Information.

"It is simply no longer possible to make up (for) lost time and to reach the scholastic standards set for this year. There is, therefore, no sense in keeping these schools open for the rest of the year and thereby squander valuable financial resources and teaching manpower which can be better be transferred to other schools where proper use can be made of education facilities.

"I wish to emphasise once again that this decision is the result of virtual zero attendance and continuous disruption at the affected schools and that the closure of these schools should not be interpreted as depriving pupils of education opportunities.

"Such opportunities have been at the disposal of pupils and communities all along, but have been squandered and rejected in these cases," Dr Fourie said.

Schools that will close from tomorrow are:

Natal: Lamontville Secondary School

East Rand: Katlehong and Lethukuthula Secondary Schools

Soweto: Ancor Secondary School; Bopasenatla Secondary School; Meadowlands Secondary School; Emadwaleni Secondary School; Kelokitso Secondary School; Tlasi Secondary School; George Khoza Secondary School; Sekano Ntoane Secondary School; Mapetla Secondary School and Matseliso Secondary School.

School Attendance Reported in Pretoria, Johannesburg

MB121103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 12, SAPA — Lessons continued normally at schools in Pretoria townships today, while attendance figures in the Johannesburg region were still low, principals said.

Principals of schools in Soshanguve, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi said attendance figures ranged between 90 and 100 per cent as was the case yesterday.

One principal said though some pupils arrived late for lessons, they appeared to be keen to complete the schoool term and write examinations. He said the matriculants would start writing their final examination on October 24. They will run concurrently with internal examinations.

He also said pupils were responding well to extended tuition hours. Periods have been extended from 35 minutes to one hour.

The pupils were also engaging themselves in extra-mural activities, he said.

Mine Defused in Pretoria Shopping Mall

MB140954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA — A mini-limpet mine of communist origin was discovered in a shopping complex toilet near Pretoria yesterday, police said today.

The explosive device, discovered by a security officer at the Verwoerdburgstand Mall, was diffused by bomb experts who were called to the scene, a police spokesman in Pretoria said.

The spokesman could only say the mine originated from "one of the Eastern bloc countries," when asked to identify it.

The mine was found in a men's toilet 50m from the ramp where a fashion show was due to start. Hundreds of people waiting for the show were evacuated from the complex.

One of the models, former Miss South Africa Sandra de Meyer, was in a changing tent close to the men's toilet when the bomb was discovered.

The police spokesman said no one had been arrested and investigations were continuing.

University Warns of Massive Black Unemployment

MB121034 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Startling new unemployment figures have been released by the University of the Witwatersrand. The report warns that South Africa is facing a massive social disaster with between 4 million and 6 million blacks out of work. This means that half of the country's economically active blacks could be unemployed.

The report states that income levels have declined and poverty has increased dramatically since 1976. It adds that the estimates could have explosive implications for the sanctions debate where one of the main pegs of the antisanctions lobby has been the threat of black job losses.

Further Details

MB121355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1347 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 12, SAPA — The total number of unemployed in South Africa could be as high as six million, according to leading academic researchers. This is almost 12 times as high as the most recent official government unemployment figure, for March, of 533,000.

Prof Jeremy Keenan of the University of the Witwatersrand's Social Anthropology Department and Mr Mike Sarakinsky of the Development Studies Department, today released detailed computations of South African unemployment in a memorandum compiled on behalf of the Transvaal Rural Aid Development Programme. And in arriving at the figure of six million they "erred on the side of conservatism", Prof Keenan said. The memorandum gives an estimated overall range of black unemployment of between 4,838,510 and 5,995,541. Even allowing for a possible double counting of homeland blacks who have lost jobs and returned to their homelands, the range is still high — 4.2 million to 5.3 million.

"This may seem excessive," the memorandum says, "in relation to published surveys and government figures of unemployment. However, a reasonable verification and possibly more accurate calculation of black unemployment, can be got by applying the aggregate results of several local, rural and urban surveys to the total national data. The aggregate results of these local surveys show on average that just more than 25 per cent of the total population, or 48 per cent of the economically active population, is unemployed. If we take the total black population of South Africa... as 26,082,000 we get a figure of 6,500,000 for black unemployed."

Prof Keenan emphasised that criticism was not aimed at Central Statistical Services for its data, but at the uses to which it was put by politicians. "Official government data... is designed to minimise the level of black unemployment." Citing the government figure of 533,000, it adds: "This figure would not be so ludicrous if the government did not claim that its method of calculation was in accordance with international definitional recommendations." In international definitions of unemployment, the memorandum says, a person is unemployed if he sought work during the previous month. In most Western countries this is associated with being registered as unemployed to collect unemployment benefits.

But in South Africa most black unemployed workers "are denied such benefits, and where they succeed in getting them from the unemployment insurance fund they are only paid for six months. "The result is that a very small number of black unemployed register as unemployed."

GENCOR Mine Resumes Full Production

MB121134 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] GENCOR's [General Mining Union Corporation] Beatrix Gold Mine near Theunissen in the Free State is at full production again today after strikers began returning to work yesterday evening. The strike hit the mine yesterday only hours after mineworkers had ended a strike which began on Monday and forced production to a halt.

Upper-Income Blacks Support ANC, Mandela

MB120915 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0913 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 12, SAPA — Upper-income blacks had a high regard for the African National Congress and praised its strategy and organisation — while support for Nelson Mandela is "overwhelming," a consumer study has shown.

A consumer pulse study, which dealt with the attitudes and consumption patterns of upper-income blacks, was carried out earlier this year by the Markinor Research Group.

The study also found that "changes in the social fabric" were causing tension in high-income black families. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the future and the majority of those polled seemed optimistic about prospects for blacks and believed times ahead would be difficult for most whites.

Black education was regarded as inferior and most of the parents polled supported their children's struggle to improve it.

Private schools were seen as an alternative for those who could afford them. However, it was felt that they produce children who fitted in neither with their white schoolmates, nor with thier less-privileged fellow blacks.

The poll has shown that women were taking advantage of the new career opportunities available to them and felt that life was changing for the better.

Men, while welcoming the extra income, tended to be resentful of the way women's new found independence was eroding their dominant position in the family.

On the domestic side, consumer patterns were changing.

Eating habits were becoming mor Westernised while priorities had changed with regards to clothing.

Before, affluent blacks tended to rely on expensive imported lines. Today they were looking for value for money.

The introduction of electricity had a great impact on upper-income black lifestyles. Most of the bigger purchases over the past two years have been electrical appliances such as television and video sets, washing machines and refrigerators.

There was one area where reliance on tradition was still strong, the study found. While most are reluctant to admit it, upper-income blacks still had a great deal of faith in traditional doctors.

This was especially true with regards to diseases such as cancer, which modern medicine seems unable to care, the survey found.

Soweto Teachers Regret U.S. Flag Burning Incident

MB121358 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12, SAPA — Teachers at the troubled Pace College in Soweto have dissociated themselves from the burning of the American flag at the school on Tuesday. Three pupils burnt the flag at a meeting attended by an executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (Amcham), Mr K.P. Mason. The incident occurred while Mr Mason, sharing the platform with Mr Oswald Mtshali, was answering questions from pupils and staff.

The meeting was held two days after Mr Mtshali had been told by Amcham in a letter that "there was no ratified position at the school for him at this point in time, until the board has met." "We, the staff, regret this incident but acknowledge that it was manifestation of the pupils' frustration at not having a headmaster at the school since February. Although several representations by teachers and pupils were made requesting that the issue be resolved, no final decision was taken."

Information Bureau Releases 14 Sep Unrest Report

MB141110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 14, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report from 6.00am yesterday to 6.00am today:

"Few unrest incidents were reported during the above period, the most serious being the murder of a Soweto man and the killing of an unknown black man when a security patrol was fired on near Port Elizabeth. Three members of the patrol were injured.

"The Soweto man was killed by a group of men at a hostel in the township. He was about 25 years old. No arrests were made.

"At a black township near Port Elizabeth a group of gunmen, believed to have been armed with at least three firearms, fired at a security force patrol late last night. The security patrol returned fire and an unidentified black man was shot dead. Three of the patrol members were wounded — one seriously. No arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Welcome evidence is beginning to emerge of a stiffening of Western resistance to economic sanctions on SA," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 12 September says in an editorial on page 6. "While there may be little hope of reversing the EC and US sanctions packages now in motion, there is hope that the next round will at the least be delayed — possibly indefinitely — while the West takes stock."

Slabbert on 'Constitutional Paradox'

"Towards the end of the last session of Parliament, the whole process seemed to seize up like a car whose pistons refused to pump anymore," Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert writes in a column on the same page. There has always been a "constitutional paradox" in South Africa which "is now fully matured." "The paradox in SA is that those representatives in Parliament spend a great deal of time making laws and allocating resources that vitally affect the lives of the vast majority of people who did not, would not and cannot elect them to do it." The way to resolve this paradox is "obviously by extending constitutional government," but "government is determined to resolve the paradox of Parliament by compounding it. Instead of extending constitutional government by creating circumstances in which consent can be demonstrated, they are deliberately making the manifestation of consent impossible. They insist that they want to talk to 'real leaders' but will not allow 'real leaders' to lead. The more they arrest, detain, and ban the more they demand that people come forward and talk. Because they have destroyed consent, they perforce have to rely on coercion and co-option. And those who are prepared to be co-opted under conditions of coercion are as useless for successfully extending constitutional government as those who have to decide for the people they do not represent. That is why the pistons of Parliament have seized."

Education Based on Unity

In a guest column on page 4 of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 12 September Labamang Sebidi, coordinator of adult education at the Funda Center in Diepkloof, Soweto, comments on the irony of the Bureau for Information's peace song proclaiming " 'together we can build a brighter future' " at the same time the government continues to uphold separation in education. "To me it does seem hypocritical to sing 'togetherness' and educate 'separation'. We cannot have it both ways." Although the government argues that separate schools are needed because of the diversity of cultures in the country, "it is the needs that arise from a particular socio-political and economic environment that determine the nature, aims and objectives of an education system — not some emotive appeals to some mystic thing called culture." "The provision of education should not be based on the so-called multiplicity of 'cultures' in South Africa, but on the unity and un-dividedness of our socio-political and economic environment."

CITIZEN on Black School Attendance

Commenting on the "disturbing" situation in black education including the closure of schools and stayaways in a page 6 editorial, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 12 September says: "That Blacks will inevitably share power and that they will inevitably find that their economic advancement will take them into the highest ranks of education, commerce, and industry, goes without saying. That Blacks, like Whites, need to be educated before they can become the achievers in this modern life also goes without saying. To reduce oneself to the level of the semi-literate or half schooled, by staying away from school for political reasons, is to destroy one's own future."

THE STAR on Effects of Restrictions

In a front page editorial comment on the effects of the state of emergency the 12 September edition of Johannesburg *The Star* in English says that "in the interests of everyone" it is necessary to "emphasize the dangers created by a breakdown in public communication, and the hostility created by the oppressive, but unmonitored, measures which are deemed to be necessary." While suburban whites may prefer to avoid reality through censorship, "in places like Soweto, where accurate information is vital to one's daily survival, the absence of balanced, credible news is helping to create the very problems which the emergency was designed to end." *The Star* concludes that "lack of communication is quite as much a problem as violence itself. And after a quarter of a year (in which the sweeping powers of the emergency have been successfully challenged in many supreme courts of the land) the gap has grown."

THE STAR Urges Integrated Education

An editorial on page eight of *The Star* notes that "just when the government would have the country believe it is genuinely concerned about ending race inequalities, the inequalities become more stark." It cites the example of the inequality in the supply of black and white teachers. "Despite the artificially high college throughput, white teacher training colleges are under-utilized. A few kilometers away from each of them are black communities in desperate need for more training facilities. Without trying to minimize the traumas of integrating black, white, and brown education systems we believe it can and must be done. It will obviously create problems — big ones. It will solve some too. Much bigger ones."

THE STAR Opposes Death Sentences

A second editorial on the same page states that the 82 executions this year and the 209 innmates on death row "make South Africa a leading executioner among Western nations." The killing of murderers amounts to "primitive revenge. Experience in countries which have abolished the gallows has proved that the passions which lead to murder are not assuaged by the threat of retribution."

THE STAR on Sanctions Effects

Also, on page eight, *The Star* science writer Jaap Boekkooi cites the 2-year delay in the completion of the Mossel Bay gas project as an example of the effect of sanctions. The problem centers around the fact that Mobil Oil has developed the catalyst used "to conjure natural gas into liquid fuel." "Mobil was heavily involved in Mossel Bay, but being American, it may be ordered soon to bar technological cooperation with South Africa under U.S. legislation." While South Africa has the capability to build its own zeolite catalysts, it would run "the risk of being sued by foreign patent-holders for patent right infringements." If South Africa were to ignore the patents "it would initially win in the short term, getting oil out of the sea. But in the longer term it stands to lose through expensive delays in essential projects and accumulating losses of modern technology." The Mossel Bay lesson "may illustrate that sanctions may well be bust with bare fists — but that inevitably you will hurt a few knuckles in the process."

CAPE TIMES on Reform

The editorial on page six of the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 11 September observes that despite claims by the Bureau of Information that the state of emergency is working very well, "sporadic outbursts of violence across the country re-emphasize with tragic impact the fragility of that peace." While reasonable men "welcome a return to peaceful conditions," what is needed are "earnest pronouncements that the government now intends paying serious attention to the state of affairs that brought on the emergency. The need for urgent reform has never for a moment abated" and with better economic news "that need becomes even more pressing."

CITY PRESS on King Visit

The 14 September (date as published) issue of the Johannesburg *City Press* in English carries an editorial on page two on the visit to South Africa by Mrs Coretta King. "At least now she understands the passionate hatred millions of South Africans have for apartheid." "Visiting Americans like to compare America in the 60's with SA today. But there are profound differences. Martin Luther King could gather 200,000 cheering Americans purely because his country's constitution guarantees the right of assembly and expression. Those rights do not exist in this country."

THE STAR on Need for New Leadership

"The nearest thing one can find to an agreement across political and colour lines is a belief that 'Botha Must Go' ", says political columinist Harvey Tyson in a commentary on page eight of the 13 September edition of Johannesburg *The Star* in English. The problem is that there is no "visible, available and indisputable leader waiting in the wings." Still "anyone would be preferable to the National reformer hanging on to his self-created throne," because the "reform program has run out of steam; the State President has run out of options; the government long ago ran out of credibility.

If the impasse is to be broken then there must be new faces, new initiatives, and a new injection of confidence." "But the announcement of real, mandatory sanctions will be a heaven-sent opportunity; as beneficial as spring rains for the drought-striken administration. Sanctions will send white voters, and much of the business world, scurrying under the Government's umbrella and the President's waving stick. Few will even bother to ask about policy, or reform, or return to normality."

THE STAR on Small Business

An editorial on the same page states that "the number of people without jobs in this country is frightening." However, "mere hand-wringing will not benefit anyone. Pratical ways must be found to create gainful employment." The solution suggested by the editorial is the creation of a climate of deregulation in which small business could flourish. "More small businesses must start up and be nurtured to counter the curse of unemployment. Anything which stands in the way of a man wanting to launch a business, however small, should be taken off the statute book immediately."

WEEKLY MAIL on Black City States.

In his column on page 13 of the Johannesburg *Weekly Mail* in English for 18 September, Patrick Laurence notes that "the decision by the government spokesmen, from President P.W. Botha downwards, to refurbish the concept of city states is hardly surprising. By the turn of the century another six black townships the size of Soweto will have to emerge, one way or another, to accommodate the rapidly urbanizing black people." Thus, this re-emphasis is "an ideological adjustment to demographic reality." If non-racial muncipalities are allowed to develop, blacks will inevitably dominate the politics of metropolitan areas. "Hence the NP's [National Party] new stress on black city states. But the collapse of existing black town councils under pressure from black activists does not augur well for city states. There is no evidence to suggest they will be any more successful than their apartheid precursors."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Malawi Meeting Will Increase Cooperation

MB120621 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said the Blantyre meeting between the leaders of three Frontline States and Malawian President Kamuzu Banda has paved the way for increased cooperation in the movement of goods between the four countries. The president told journalists on returning at Lusaka International Airport that they have discussed alternative sea routes should economic sanctions be applied on South Africa. The meeting has brought together Mozambican President Samora Machel, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, as well as President Kaunda, and their host, President Banda. The president described the meeting as a success, saying it was held in a cordial atmosphere. He added that they discussed serious matters affecting the movement of goods in the southern African region.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Mugabe Comments on Malawi Meeting

MB120756 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has revealed that Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, and Malawi have agreed that Mozambican counterrevolutionaries have to be rendered ineffectual if transport and communication routes through Mozambique are to operate viably. Comrade Mugabe made this disclosure when he briefed newsmen in Harare last night after attending a 1-day meeting with President Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

The prime minister said the leaders discussed ways of facilitating the rehabilitation of routes to the Mozambican coast, especially to Beira and Nacala. Comrade Mugabe added that President Machel appealed to Malawi to do all it can to prevent Mozambican bandits from using Malawi as a base or for operations against Mozambique. However, the prime minister said the Malawian president denied that his country was being used as a base, adding that if the MNR is operating from Malawi, his government is unaware.

The meeting also agreed that Mozambique and Malawi would meet at ministerial level to discuss the question of the MNR bandits. Comrade Mugabe pointed out that Zambia and Zimbabwe told Malawi of their commitment to the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He said the leaders of Zambia, Mozambique, and Angola will soon pay a visit to Zaire to have similar talks with the Zairean president, Mobutu Sese Seko.

Ethiopian Training of 'Freedom Fighters' Welcomed

MB121626 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ethiopia has pledged more support towards the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa and end to the Middle East crisis and imperialistic intervention in Latin American. [as heard] This was said by the Ethiopian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade (Ende Mukassa) at a ceremony in Harare to mark the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. He also congratulated Zimbabwe for successfully hosting the Nonaligned Movement summit and the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, for creating harmony and unity during its deliberations.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Elleck Mashingaidze, spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende. He welcomed Ethiopia's commitment to train about 10,000 South African and Namibian freedom fighters and commended the good relations existing between Zimbabwe and Ethiopia.

Journalists Form ZENA News Agency

MB131122 Dakar PANA in English 0555 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Bulawayo, 13 Sept (ZIANA/PANA) — A group of three Zimbabwean freelance journalists have formed the *Zimbabwe Express News Agency* (ZENA), a spokesman for the agency said in Bulawayo yesterday.

In an interview, Colut Nkala, one of the three, said the purpose of the news agency, to be based in Bulawayo, would be to fill in the gap not covered by other news organisations in Matebeleland.

He said the agency had already received a registration certificate and would be distributing news copy to its clients.

The ZENA would not seek to compete but work hand in hand with other news bodies both locally and internationally, he said.

The other two members are Edison Banda and Wilfred Mutemajiri.

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NAKASONE ADDRESSES DIET ON SDI, OTHER TOPICS

OW161203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Tuesday that Japan's participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) does not violate a Diet decision banning space development for military purposes. Nakasone said the space-based antimissile program does not constitute a violation of the 1969 Diet resolution because "it is being carried out by the United States, and Japan is to participate only in a specific part of it." "The Diet resolution restricts only Japan's space development acitivity. Space development in foreign countries should not be discussed on the same basis," Nakasone said in response to accusations by Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairperson Takako Doi. The September 9 government decision has been criticized by major opposition parties, including the JSP which claims that it may expand the arms race into space.

Doi, elected JSP leader earlier this month, said that the government should reverse its decision to join the controversial antimissile defense system.

Responding to another question concerning a review of Japan's food control system, Nakasone said that Japan should aim at improving rice crop productivity while preserving the system. "The discrepancies in price between domestic and foreign rice are large," Nakasone added. Questioned on government economic policy in line with the "Maekawa report" which urges the government to boost domestic demand, Nakasone said that the government will make its best efforts to attain the 4 percent annual growth rate projected for the current fiscal year ending next March. Nakasone also said that the government will "simplify" the tax system as much as possible by reducing income and corporate taxes, adding that it will not introduce new large-scale indirect taxes. Economists are predicting Japan will face difficulties in attaining the 4 percent target because of sagging exports, hard-hit by the appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Regarding the privatization of the Japanese National Railways (JNR), Nakasone renewed his pledge to enact eight related bills in the current Diet session so that the government can go ahead with the plan before April 1 next year. Respecting controversial remarks by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, who said that Korea should be partly blamed for Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, Nakasone said, "I dismissed him because his remarks included comments unsuitable for a cabinet minister."

Nakasone also touched on the Japan-China war during and before World War II, saying that Japan had hurt the sentiment of Chinese people by creating a series of incidents during the 1930's in China. "The fact that Japan conducted aggression against China is undeniable," Nakasone said.

Responding to questions concerning government plans for measures against Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Nakasone said that the government is working to establish a system to test all donated blood across the country for AIDS antibody before use.

JAPAN, USSR BEGIN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION TALKS

OW161221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union began four days of talks on science and technology cooperation in Tokyo Tuesday with proposals on new research topics put forward by both sides, a Foreign Ministry official said. Similar talks had been held twice in the past, but were broken off in 1982 as part of Japanese sanctions against Moscow in connection with the situation in Poland.

The Soviet delegation, headed by A.F. Kamenev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, proposed such new areas for research cooperation as peaceful space utilization, the development of marine resources, oil and gas, forecasting systems for earthquakes and tidal waves, and cooperation in universities and institutions in the far eastern areas of the Soviet Union and some Japanese regions. The Soviet side also showed an interest in cooperation in medical, civil engineering and information areas, the official said. The Soviets said they also want to take up agriculture and nuclear fusion -- two areas discussed in the past, the official said.

The Japanese delegation, led by Takehido Nishiyama, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, proposed research on agriculture, including forestry and microorganisms, and the epidemic aspects of nuclear exposure in view of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the official said. According to the official, concrete areas for research cooperation will be finalized later through diplomatic channels. The Soviet delegates will visit various institutions Wednesday and Thursday. The conferees will sum up the results of the talks Friday, the official said.

NAKASONE NOT POSTPONING 20-21 SEP ROK VISIT

OW160327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated Tuesday he has no plan of postponing his Septemter 20-21 trip to Seoul in the wake of the terrorist attack at Kimpo airport last Sunday. "Well, it's our set policy," Nakasone said when asked by resporters if the bomb attack would affect his planned visit. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR U.S., URUGUAY VISITS

OW130907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 13 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari left Saturday on a two-week visit to Uruguay and the United States for a series of international and bilateral meetings, including a GATT trade conference, the U.N. General Assembly and talks with his U.S. and Soviet counterparts.

He will arrive in Punta Del Este, a seaside resort in Uruguay, Sunday leading a Japanese delegation to a ministerial meeting on a new round of global talks for freer world trade, sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The five-day GATT meeting, opening Monday, is expected to focus on a declaration calling for the start of a new round aimed at liberalizing trade not only in goods but in services such as banking and telecommunications.

Following the conference Kuranari will fly to New York September 21, address the U.N. General Assembly September 23 and confer with foreign ministers from various countries, including George Shultz of the U.S., Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, Wu Xueqian of China and Choe Kwang-su of South Korea. He will return to Tokyo September 26.

GATT-BASED FISHERY TALKS WITH U.S. EXPECTED

OW161215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 16 KYODO -- Japan will have to accept a U.S. proposal for bilateral talks on Japan's imports of herring and ground Alaska pollack meat products under terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Tuesday. The U.S. had earlier made the proposal, claiming that Japan's import curbs on these fishery products run counter to the GATT, which governs the bulk of world trade.

Japan sought to solve the issue at a bilateral working-level meeting held in Washington on September 11 and 12, but to no avail. The ministry said the GATT-based talks will start possibly by the end of next month.

At the Washington meeting, Japan said the two countries should continue working-level consultations outside the GATT framework to seek a realistic solution. However, the U.S. insisted on holding GATT-based talks, firmly maintaining its position that Japan should completely open its fisheries market to foreign products, ministry sources said.

At the Washington session, Japan pointed out that it is already importing almost all of the U.S. herring catch. Japan also said that if imports of Alaska pollack products are liberalized, the Japanese market will be flooded with products from the Soviet Union, the sources said.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTARY ON KIMPO BOMBING

SK160155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 15 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 September commentary: "The Hackneyed Anticommunist Machination Maneuvers Cannot Serve One's Purpose"]

[Text] On 14 September, a bomb went off at Kimpo airport in Seoul, killing or wounding several people. The puppet South Korean clique is now kicking up a strange sort of commotion concerning this bomb blast, uttering contradictions.

On the evening of 14 September, a wretch who identified himself as spokesman for the puppet Ministry of Culture and Information issued a statement saying that the bomb blast was an accident caused by an electrical engineer. Before long, however, a wretch holding the title of director-general of the puppet National Police Headquarters announced that the bomb blast must have been committed either by the North or some impure elements instigated by the North who are determined to hinder the Asian games and are thereby embarking on a course to whip up a North-South confrontation.

No sooner had the bombing incident occurred than the fascist military South Korean clique called an emergency meeting to deal with the incident, with such fascist bosses as the puppet home minister in attendance. There it decided to put the puppet army and police on alert, while preposterously linking the bombing to us.

Such rabble as the DJP are now mounting a maniacal machination propaganda campaign, saying that someone has committed this act or instigated someone else.

The bombing took place at Kimpo airport; what does that have to do with us? Whipping up animosity among fellow countrymen by linking it to us even before investigating the incident is a preposterous farce that can be staged only by those engrossed in anticommunist machinations. This is an intolerable provocation and a challenge to us.

Whenever incidents occur or political and social unrest crops up in South Korea, the South Korean clique always tries to pass responsibility for them on to us and tries to dodge crises caused by these incidents. This is a chronicle, a bad habit, and a hackneyed trick.

It has been fully laid bare for the world to see that incidents like the assassination attempt on Chon Tu-hwan in Canada, the bombing in Rangoon, Burma, and the bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu, which the puppet clique once tried to link to us through their commotion, are crimes committed either by people in South Korea or by the puppets themselves.

The current commotion kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not worth discussing, as it is a repetition of hackneyed, shopworn tricks. Even though the South Korean puppets are trying to cover up the extremely uneasy situation created within South Korea by linking the incident to us, they cannot convince public opinion by such an attempt.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to forcibly hold the 1988 Olympics and the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul and to use them for division and to prolong its stay in power are cursed and rejected by the South Korean people.

Not only are the South Korean youths and students calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and Chon Tu-hwan's resignation, they are also engaged in a vigorous struggle to check the Asian Games, which the puppets are trying to hold, after branding them an evil function designed to consolidate the foundation for the fascist dictatorship, which in turn threatens the people's right to exist.

A broad range of the masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, and religious personages, are actively joining in the struggle of the youths and students. Anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces are on the move even within the puppet military.

The bombing incident at Kimpo airport, something that took place amid such a political crisis and social chaos as cropped up in South Korea with the Asian Games approaching, is an inevitable outcome of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's traitorous crimes.

We cannot afford to forgive the South Korean puppets for using this domestic incident for impure political purposes. What motivated the South Korean puppets to unanimously link the bombing incident at the Kimpo airport to us -- that is to say, linking us to the bombing incident at Kimpo airport as soon as it occurred as if they were waiting for it to happen and enthused about their anticommunist commotion -- is clear.

By creating an atmosphere of extreme terror by linking the bombing incident to the commotion concerning the North's threat of southward invasion, which they have long been engaged in, and then by kicking up an anticommunist commotion, the puppet clique is trying to atrophy the fighting spirit of the youths, students, and people, while at the same time attempting to frustrate the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle as a whole, thereby bringing the crisis under control.

By mounting a false machination propaganda campaign, the puppets are also pursuing impure political objectives. Externally they are attempting to undermine the international authority and prestige of our republic, which grows daily among the Asian countries and the people of the world. Internally they are attempting to ensure security within their own society by whipping up a sense of North-South confrontation.

That the puppets have already linked us to the bombing without even trying to explain the incident indicates that they can fabricate a shocking incident by producing bogus culprits and then forcing them to confess to false charges. Nonetheless, no one with sound reasoning will pay attention to this, nor will they allow themselves to be deceived by it no matter what frantic commotions the puppets may kick up.

Using the bombing incident as an excuse, the puppets are increasing the suppression of people by mobilizing all the police forces and even the puppet army, after issuing emergency alert orders codenamed "Pongae No. 1" and "Pongae No. 2" throughout the country, while attempting to forcibly hold the Asian Games amid a murderous atmosphere of terror, unprecedented in the history of international sporting events.

We are closely watching the criminal maneuvers being carried out by the South Korean puppets. The South Korean puppets should act judiciously after abandoning their ignominious anticommunist machination propaganda and policy of confrontation. If the puppets continue to cling to their anticommunist machination commotion by linking the bombing to us, they must take full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Emergency Measures Scored

SK160430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, driven into utter uneasiness and fear by the explosion at the Kimpo airport, issued one more repressive order called "emergency order Pongae nos. 1 and 2" throughout South Korea on September 14, according to a radio report from Seoul. By this order, the puppet police reinforced their forces in the sports village for the Asian Games, hotels, and puppet government organs and set up more checkpoints on the roads to Seoul. And it is raising a hysterical row of check up and search at the Kimpo airport and all other places. By kicking up a more frantic suppressive row on the pretext of the explosion at the Kimpo airport, the fascist clique is trying to overawe the fighting students and people of all walks of life.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

Ortega Welcomed

SK141106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan party and government delegation led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, revolutionary major, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, arrived in Pyongyang today by special airplane at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, went to the airport and warmly received Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Present at the airport were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Pok-sin and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of central organizations of the working people's organizations; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries of the educational, cultural, publication, and reporting sectors; and Pak Myong-hak, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua. Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; personnel of the Nicaraguan Embassy; and foreign diplomatic envoys were also on hand at the airport. The members and suite members of the delegation arrived with Comrade Deniel Ortega Saavedra.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK160334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 14 September in honor of a party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commandante of the revolution, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is on an official goodwill visit to our country. [passage omitted]

Participating in the banquet were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and his wife; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; and Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the state Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal administrative and economic guidance committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee of the City of Pyongyang; chairmen and directors of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the working organizations; generals and officers of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the literature, arts, press, and publications fields; and the DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua.

Also present at the banquet were members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK headed by So Man-sul, vice chairman of the Central Standing Coammittee of Chongnyon, who are on a visit to the socialist homeland. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Speaks

SK150419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song at the banquet he arranged on 14 September at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan guests, comrades, and friends:

Today, we are very happy because we have again met the commandante of the revolution Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and our people's intimate friend. Here, where the sentiment of friendship of revolutionary comrades overflows, in the name of our party, the government of the republic, the Korean people, and myself, I warmly welcome Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, the friendship envoy of heroic Nicaragua which gallantly struggles against the U.S. imperialists.

Respected President Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, despite the fatigue caused by his activities at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, has come to our country immediately following the summit. This is his second visit to our country in 3 years. This is an expression of his special trust in and intimacy toward us, and thus displays the excellent friendly relations between the Korean people and the Nicaraguan people. I am happy because I can hear from you about the Harare summit and exchange views about the prevailing international situation and about various questions of mutual interest.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit held during the meaningful year in which the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement is observed, has vigorously displayed the united might of the Nonaligned Movement once again; comprehensively discussed the urgent questions of the Nonaligned Movement, including those to honor the fundamental principle of the movement, strengthen the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement, realize South-South cooperation, and establish a new international economic order; and adopted important documents.

At the same time, the summit sternly denounced and condemned the apartheid of the South African racists and their aggressive maneuvers and actively supported and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of the frontline countries and all the African people for the complete liberation of Africa and defense of the independence and sovereignty of their countries.

We extend our sincere congratulations to the state and government leaders of the nonaligned countries who excellently accomplished their heavy mission of the era and the Nonaligned Movement and successfully ended the summit by displaying the spirit of unity and cooperation by gathering at the same place. We are grateful for the active support and solidarity which the Harare summit expressed toward our people's struggle to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve the reunification of the country in a peaceful way.

Today, to maintain the sphere of their influence and expand it in the international community, the imperialists ceaselessly continue their maneuvers of aggression, intervention, subversion, and sabotage in Asia, Central America, the Middle East, Africa, and everywhere in the world. At present, the U.S. imperialists are openly offering a tremendous amount of weapons and money to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary elements, thus actively abetting them in subverting the legitimate government of Nicaragua and atrociously scheming at direct armed invasion against Nicaragua.

We firmly denounce the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and intervention against the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua as an outrageous encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an internationally recognized sovereign state and as a grave criminal act which disturbs the peace and security of Central Americaa and the Caribbean region. We demand that the U.S. ruling circles take their hands of aggression and intervention off Nicaragua.

Respected Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra is widely known as an indomitable anti-imperialist revolutionary warrior in Latin America and is highly respected and trusted by the Nicaraguan people.

Today, the Nicaraguan people, by firmly uniting around the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the government of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by you, are smashing every maneuver of aggression, subversion, and sabotage perpetrated by the domestic and foreign enemies and are firmly defending their fatherland and the gains of the revolution. They are vigorously accelerating the building of a new society.

In particular, on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan people are replete with high revolutionary zeal and are making every effort to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country and the peace and security of Central America. We highly assess the anti-imperialist, independent, and peace-loving policy sought by the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the government of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan people's revolutionary cause is just and the final victory of the Sandinista revolution is firmly guaranteed.

I am convinced that the Nicaraguan people, under your energetic leadership, will certainly win a shining victory in the struggle to nourish the defense capabilities of the country and build a new society without exploitation and oppression in a Nicaraguan way. In the future, too, our party, the government of the republic, and the Korean people will continue to stand on the side of the Nicaraguan people and will actively support and encourage your just struggle with all their strength.

In Central America, the U.S. imperialists are continuing the brigandish maneuvers of aggression and intervention against the Nicaraguan people. In Asia, they are increasing tension in Korea and ceaselessly continuing the maneuvers of aggression and war against our republic. Korea and Nicaragua are geographically far apart. However, the people of our two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and intimate brethren who struggle shoulder-to-shoulder on the same front against the U.S. imperialists.

The government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua always actively support and encourage our people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and for achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference from foreign forces, but instead through dialogue and negotiations. The Republic of Nicaragua invariably holds that the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the North and the South. It has adopted a firm stand that it will not participate in the Olympic Games in Seoul if this is not realized. This is a great encouragement to our people, who are struggling for the reunification of the fatherland and for socialist construction. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to you and to the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the government of the Republic of Nicaragua, and its people for the active support and encouragement extended to our people's revolutionary cause for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Today, the nonaligned countries, according to the declaration of the Harare summit, facing important tasks in the struggle to be faithful to the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement, are thwarting and smashing the imperialists' military buildup maneuvers and their new war provocation maneuvers -- defending world peace and security, and building an independent and prosperous new society.

The Korean people, in firm unity with the people of socialist countries, the people of the nonaligned countries, and all peace-loving people of the world, will struggle unyieldingly to thwart and smash the U.S. imperialists' military buildup maneuvers and their nuclear war maneuvers, establish nuclear-free zones of peace in many areas around the world, and build a peaceful and prosperous new world.

Respected Comrade President: We are convinced that your visit to our country will provide an important opportunity to further strengthen the friendship and unity and cooperative relations between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples and strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

Here, where the spirit of harmony overflows because we are meeting you, our intimate friend and revolutionary comrade-in-arms, I propose a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Nicaraguan people; to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Nicargua; to world peace and security; to the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement; to the unity of the people of the world who support independence; to the good health and long life of respected *Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra and* the good health of his wife; to the good health of all Nicaraguan guests; and to the good health of all comrades and friends present here.

SECURITY BEEFED UP FOLLOWING KIMPO BOMBING

Chon Inspects Bombing Site

SK150318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon-Tu-hwan Monday inspected the site of Sunday's bomb explosion at Seoul's Kimpo International airport and received a briefing on the incident and investigation into the blast. Chon then went to the Asiad athletes' village. He told officials at the airport to quickly apprehend those responsible for the incident, in which five people were killed and at least 20 others injured.

Meanwhile, the National Police Headquarters directed police stations throughout the nation to strengthen protection of those participating in the Asian Games and to beef up security around stadiums and other public facilities against possible sabotage by North Korean and leftist and "impure" elements. The directive followed the airport explosion, which authorities presume was the work of Pyongyang or seditious elements aimed at disrupting the Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

Kang Min-chang, chief of the National Police, said the explosion resembled the Rangoon, Burma bomb incident, which was engineered by North Korea. In October 1983 a bomb planted on the roof of a mausoleum went off, killing many South Korean officials accompanying Chon on an overseas trip to Burma.

The police headquarters directed stations throughout the city to improve checks on "vulnerable spots" such as manholes, drainage pipes, trash boxes, vending machines, ashtrays, flower pots and public restrooms.

Police Investigation Outlined

SK150650 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 15 Sep

[Text] The police authorities, investigating the explosion at Kimpo airport, announced that the explosive used in the criminal act was composite, a highly explosive substance with stronger destructive power than TNT. It is also the same kind used during the Rangoon terrorist incident, the bombing at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, and the Hyonchungmun bombing.

Reporter Kim Yong-tae reports from investigation headquarters:

[Begin Kim recording] The police are continuing the investigation, assuming that the Kimpo Airport bombing was an act perpetrated either directly by the North Korean puppets or by impure elements at the instigation of the North Korean puppets. This assumption by the police is based on the fact that during the blast grey smoke was seen, the trash can made of stainless steel was ripped to shreds, and approximately 3 pounds of composite, 1.5 times more destructive than TNT, was detonated.

The police pointed out that the unexploded explosives discovered during the Rangoon assassination terrorist incident were made from composition and zinc balls, and that zinc balls the size of hulled millet were also discovered in the bodies of those injured by this explosion. Thus, the police announced that it is clear that this terrorist act is either a direct act by the North Korean puppets designed to disturb the Asian Games or a criminal act of impure elements instigated by the North Korean puppets.

According to such an analysis, the experts feel that the composite explosives used in the Kimpo blast were those developed by the North Korean puppets in 1969, and the same kind used in the Rangoon terrorist act and the Hyonchungmun blast.

In addition, assuming that the time the composite, a powerful explosive, was placed in the trash can by the criminals was between 1330 and 1450 on 14 September, approximately an hour before the blast, the police are concentrating their investigation on searching for witnesses.

The police assume that the explosives were placed around noon yesterday because a cleaner emptied the trash can three times -- at 0740, 1000, and 1330 that day -- but did not find anything suspicious, and that the electricians began piping work at the explosion site around 1450.

Surmising that the criminals were familiar with geography of Kimpo Airport and the guard situation, including the fact that installing explosives is easier in trash cans outside of the airport building because they are larger in size that those inside, the police are conducting round up investigations of workers and cleaners at the airport and of the witnesses at that time.

The police are also investigating whether or not the home-made composite explosives were illegally diverted, because composite explosives produced domestically are only used for the military and are not allowed for general use. [end recording]

New Security Measures

SK150518 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korean police have strengthened security procedures to protect foreign athletes and officials participating in the Seoul Asian Games and to safeguard major sports facilities throughout the country. Under the "thunderbolt" emergency operation taken in the wake of a bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport, which killed five Koreans and injured about 20 others, police tightened security measures at airports, ports, athletes' villages and sports facilties throughout the country, a police officer here said Monday.

Police in the southern port city of Pusan have augmented their forces and have been put on round-the-clock alert around Kimhae airport, Pusan-Shimonoseki ferry terminal and the yachting course on Suyong Bay. The athletes' village in Pusan will accomodate more than 100 athletes and officials from 12 countries participating in the yachting event and preliminary soccer competition.

Despite the bombing incident in Seoul, foreign athletes and sports officials here expressed little surprise and continued their training, in accordance with their itineraries.

"It was a very unhappy incident," said Xu Zengwu, coach of the Chinese yachting team. "It must have been engineered by those who want to obstruct the Asian Games." Xu made the remark to a Korean police officer while watching a report about the incident on the TV news.

Police in Kwangju, a provincial capital that will host some of the soccer preliminaries, have strengthened security measures around the airport, soccer stadium and athletes' village.

In Cheju Island, Korea's most popular tourist spot, police have tightened the system of checking outgoing air cargoes, thereby delaying the takeoff of planes linking Cheju to Seoul. They have also strengthened coastal surveillance to prevent the intrusion of North Korean espionage agents, the police office said.

Asian Reaction Cited

HK151058 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] [No placename as received] Sept 15 (AFP) -- Competing nations reacted with shock and concern Monday to a killer bomb blast at Seoul's Kimpo Airport which has cast a cloud over the final run-up to the Asian Games here.

In Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda sent a telgram of condolence to South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su following the unclaimed attack Sunday which left five people dead and 21 seriously injured. Japanese Government officials expressed shock over the blast and said they were concerned that the incident could affect plans for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to attend the games' opening ceremony on Saturday. A high-ranking official said, however, that Mr Nakasone would travel to Seoul as planned.

Japanese sports officials were also concerned over the attack, although there were no immediate plans to change the agreed departure schedule of what will be the second biggest delegation to the games. Team manager Minoru Anzai said every step would be taken to ensure that Japanese athletes were not involved in any "untoward incidents," while Japan Olympic committee chairman Ekatsui Shibata said the blast could have a bad psychological effect on the competitors. The Japanese delegation to the Seoul games is leaving in several groups with the largest, comprising 183 athletes and officials, flying out on Tuesday.

The BANGKOK POST meanwhile reported Monday that the Thai Olympic Committee (TOC) had intended to equip their team members with walkie-talkies for better communication in an eventual emergency. TOC Secretary Chareuk Arirajkaran said the authorities in Seoul had turned down the request and instead had offered to supply their own equipment. In the wake of the blast the TOC has warned its 280-member team to stay in the athletes' village when not competing. "It is a pity the games have to be held under so much strain. The athletes may not do their best," Mr Chareuk said. The TOC secretary said he was particularly concerned about Saturday's opening ceremony at the new-completed Seoul Olympic stadium. "There will be thousands of atheletes, spectators and sports officials. If something goes wrong, many could be in danger," he added.

In Beijing, a spokesman for the Sports Ministry said that China had no reaction to the Kimpo explosion. China, despite having no diplomatic ties with South Korea, is sending a huge 515-strong delegation to the games, bettered only by hosts South Korea and Japan. A second batch of Chinese athletes arrived in the games village Monday, with the remainder scheduled to arrive later in the week.

Outside of the games' competing nations, a spokesman for the committee organising Brisbane's bid to host the 1992 Olympic Games said that the Seoul bomb blast highlighted the need for adequate security at every international event connected with the Olympic movement. Referring to recent bombing incidents in Paris, Barcelona and Amsterdam -- also candidates for the 1992 games -- the spokesman said: "A lot of our support around the world comes from people who recognise that security is one of the essential aspects."

Nakasone Sends Condolences

OW152359 Tokyo KYODO in English 2343 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 16 KYODO -- Japan's ambassador to Seoul, Kiyohisa Mikanagi called on Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Monday and conveyed messages of condolence from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other senior Japanese Government leaders on the Kimpo airport terrorist attack.

Mikanagi and Choe also discussed the topics Nakasone will discuss with President Chon Tu-hwan during his scheduled visit to Seoul September 20-21 to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian games, Japanese diplomatic sources said. Choe was quoted as telling the Japanese envoy that the South [Korean] government is eager to make the Nakasone visit "meaningful" and urged Japan to cooperate in resolving "several" pending issues between the two countries. Choe did not elaborate, but his remarks apparently referred to the issue of Japan's fingerprint-taking of Korean residents and the trade gap between the two countries, Japanese Embassy sources said.

Apart from Nakasone's message of condolence, Mikanagi also conveyed messages of condolence from Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, currently on a visit to U Uruguay, and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda.

NKDP Blames Loose Security

SK160057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, remarked "Such an incident took place because the government authorities which are in charge of the public security failed to fulfill their duty."

He maintained that the bombing attack was surely committed by agents of North Korea judging from the bizarre way the crime was perpetrated.

"The government authorities should make public the whole truth of the incident promptly and make efforts to prevent the recurrence of another such incident," Yi said.

Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the council for the Promotion of Democracy, commented, "It was a very unhappy incident, Terrorism cannot be justified for any reason."

He continued that the police should accept responsibility for their failure in ensuring tighter security measures.

Universities Temporarily Closed

OW152347 Tokyo KYODO in English 2314 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 KYODO -- South Korean security authorities Monday held three suspects for questioning in connection with the Kimpo airport blast Sunday according to local news reports. KBS, the Korean TV network, said in a late night report Monday the questioning took place at a hotel earlier in the day. The report said the three suspects included a foreigner, possibly a Japanese national.

The blast, triggered by high-power explosives, took place just outside the Kimpo International Airport Sunday, killing five people and injuring 31 others. All the victims were Koreans.

Security authorities have retrieved ballbearings from among the victims, indicating that the bomb was designed to inflict maximum casualties indiscriminately, police sources said. Small ballbearings were also recovered from the scene of the blast. Investigators said the explosive used in the bomb was about twice as powerful as ordinary TNT dynamite. This kind of explosive is usually used by the military only, and investigators said they believed the explosive was the work of terrorists familiar with high explosives.

Meanwhile, authorities Monday closed down two universities -- Hanyang University and Seoul National University -- which will be used as sites of competition in the Asian Games, which will open this Saturday. The Hanyang University, which will be used for volleyball competition, will be closed until October 4, and the Seoul National University, the venue for table tennis events, will be closed until September 30. The temporary closures had originally been scheduled only for the duration of the Asian Games, but university authorities said they decided to advance the move as a security measure.

University students have launched a protest campaign against the Asian Games, claiming that they will perpetuate the separation of the two Koreas. North Korea has boycotted the Asian Games in Seoul. Authorities say other universities in Seoul may be closed during the games if student protests escalate.

Suspects Interrogated

SK160037 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The police investigating the Kimpo airport expolosion incident have reportedly interrogated two or three persons who seem to be suspects. The interrogation has continued overnight since yesterday afternoon. The suspects being interrogated either left Osaka, Japan via KAL flight 723 and arrived at Kimpo airport at around 1310 on 14 September, the day on which the incident occurred, or arrived in Seoul on the same day at 1450 via JAL flight 916.

They arrived at Kimpo airpoort immediately before the incident and stayed one night in Seoul, then were taken to the police for interrogation as they were leaving for Japan yesterday afternoon, said an official of the investigation headquarters. It has been learned that there is a foreigner among the suspects.

The reason these persons have been singled out as suspects is that they are suspicious in many respects. Arriving in Seoul immediately before the incident, they had almost no tour of the city for sightseeing or business and were leaving for Japan yesterday afternoon, only a day after the incident.

The investigation headquarters is attaching importance to an intelligence report which indicated that approximately 50 Chongnyon youths had undergone terrorist training in North Korea and have recently been deployed for action, and to the fact that an organization of our country in Japan yesterday afternoon received a telephone call stating that a group of terrorists went to Seoul from Osaka by plane on the day when the incident occurred.

Thus, the investigation headquarters has conducted overnight interrogations and considers that there are many possibilities that these suspects committed the incident.

Further on Suspects

SK160039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Police, initially determining that Sunday's shocking bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport might be the work of North Korea or impure elements under the sway of the communists, are extending their investigation to include some foreign visitors.

The police yesterday had two groups of 24 Japanese people alight from a Korean Air jetliner bound for Taipei via Osaka and probed them at a hotel in downtown Seoul overnight.

Ohe Japanese, who came to Korea from Osaka Friday, were about to depart here on board Korean Air Flight 603 along with 193 other passengers after "touring" Seoul and the ancient capital of Kyongju, according to senior police sources. The police move delayed the departure of the plane by about 30 minutes to 7:05 p.m.

The police are focusing their intensive interrogation on three of them, guessing them as key suspects of the terrorist attack on the airport amid heavy security with barely six days ahead of the opening of the Asian Games, the sources said.

The three were learned to have been separated from the groups and put under custody at an unknown place for uttermost inquiry.

The police measure came in compliance with information obtained from an unidentified Japanese man in Osaka that Japanese terrorists, disguised as tourists, were deeply involved in the incident.

An official at the Korean Consulate General in Osaka reported to Seoul yesterday morning that the Japanese who remained anonymous notified him of the fact in a telephone call.

The information was quoted as saying that a group of 12 to 13 Japanese tourists flew to Seoul Saturday and five of them committed the explosion, the sources disclosed.

"The five in their 30s entered Korea in an attempt to originally get on-the-spot knowledge about airports and major sports facilities for terrorist attacks during the visit by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone scheduled for Saturday," he was quoted as saying.

The police, meanwhile, are concentrating their checks on Japanese in their 30s during their stepped-up search at airports, terminals, stations and accommodation facilities.

Suspects Cleared, Released

OW160733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 16 KYODO -- South Korean security authorities said Tuesday they have cleared all 24 Japanese tourists who had been held here for questioning over Sunday's Kimpo airport blast. The 24 Japanese tourists will leave Seoul for home tuesday night.

The security authorities cleared 21 of the 24 Japanese tourists soon after detaining them following the blast, which killed five Koreans and injured more than 30 others.

The authorities continued to hold the three others for further questioning about their possible connection with the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) but they were cleared Tuesday morning of any suspicion of involvement in the explosion. The authorities said they have found no suspect among the 24 Japanese and they will allow them to leave the country in the afternoon to return home.

The Japanese tour group of employees of two Osaka companies arrived at Kimpo airport from Osaka for a three-day visit Sunday afternoon just before the airport blast. The Japanese tourists had been held for overnight questioning at Seoul's Tower Hotel since Monday, when they were originally scheduled to fly back to Japan.

The authorities questioned the Japanese tourists after the South Korean Consulate General in Osaka received an anonymous call Monday from a man who claimed to know who was responsible for the blast. They said the caller claimed the person responsible would leave South Korea Monday. The Consulate General in Osaka refused to comment Tuesday on the tip-off or the investigation of the blast.

The authorities in Seoul said earlier they suspected the blast was the work of North Korea or agents in South Korea instigated by the North, and their investigations were centering on people who had entered the country from Japan.

In Tokyo, Japan's National Police Agency investigated the Japanese tourists' identities at the request of South Korea, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said in Tokyo Tuesday morning. Gotoda said none of the Japanese tourists have criminal records or are known to have been involved in subversive activities, and the NPA was probing their family registers. He also said Japan has asked South Korea to allow them to return home immediately after their presence is no longer required for the investigation. The Japanese Foreign Ministry was embarrassed by the investigation of Japanese tourists by South Korea. South Korea has told the ministry that it will formally ask Japan for investigative cooperation through diplomatic channels.

IOC LEADERS, ATHLETES ARRIVE AT KIMPO AFTER BLAST

PRC, Iranian Athletes Arrive

SK150328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- A 188-member Chinese contingent and a 127-member Iranian delegation arrived here Monday morning as scheduled to compete in the 10th Asian Games, despite a bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport on the previous day. The bomb blast, which killed five Koreans and injured at least 20, was believed to have been engineered by North Korea.

The Chinese mission, headed by Li Furong and Xu Yinsheng, is the second group of Chinese to arrive in Seoul aboard a chartered flight from Beijing. A total of 520 Chinese athletes and officials will compete in the games. Last Friday, a 154-member group, headed by Ji Mingtao, assistant chief of the Chinese Asiad delegation, flew into Seoul aboard a chartered Chinese plane.

Meanwhile, the Iranian team is led by H.E. Afsharzadeh, secretary general of the National Olympic Committee.

The team, which comprises 95 athletes and 32 officials, will compete in nine events, including soccer, cycling, handball and judo.

Nine other countries, including Japan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Hong Kong, Qatar, Thailand, and the United Arab Emirates, are scheduled to send their Asiad teams to Seoul on Monday to compete in the 10th Asian Games.

Japanese Athletes Arrive

SK160722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- A 192-member Japanese contingent, led by Minoru Anzai, 74, arrived here Tuesday. Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport, Anzai told reporters that the Seoul Asiad will raise the curtain on a new stage of prosperity in Asian sports and give this development boundless flight for the world to see. "I am sure that none of the participating nations will spare any effort for achieving peace in Asia and unity among Asian people," Anzai said.

The Japanese delegation, comprised of almost 560 athletes and officials, is the largest ever to attend an international competition since the foundation of the Japanese Olympic Committee. Saying that his team is expecting about 70 gold medals in 25 sports events, Anzai added that all Asian nations become rivals against each other because of their improvement of sports standards. Anzai also expressed hope that Seoul will make the Asiad a great success.

Samaranch Arrives for IOC Talks

SK150728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP) -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Monday that he was sure that the Seoul Asian Games will be a success. The IOC president arrived here with a group of IOC leaders. He will attend an IOC Executive Committee meeting on Tuesday and the opening ceremony of the Seoul Asian Games on Saturday.

Upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Samaranch told reporters that the Seoul Asiad will be a success, despite the bomb explosion that killed five people and injured about 30 others Sunday at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. Samaranch said he deplores the fact that terrorism threatens people not only in Seoul but in many parts of the world.

The IOC president said that the IOC Executive Committee meeting is "very important" not only for the Olympics but also for the upcoming Seoul Asiad. Among the other international sports leaders accompanying Samaranch were B. Beitz, an IOC vice president, Prince de Merod of Belgium, a member of the IOC Executive Committee, and A. Lopez, chairman of the IOC's Solidarity Commission.

SLOOC Pledges Safe Asiad to IOC

SK160727 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said Tuesday that his committee will do its best to guarantee safety for all the participants in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games.

Pak made the remarks in the meeting of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board while explaining about the Sunday's blast at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport that killed five people and injured more than 30 others.

"We will exert our utmost effort to prevent the recurrence of such an incident. I can assure you that you will be safe during this conference and the international games, including the upcoming Asian Games," said Pak, who concurrently serves as president of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee.

IOC President Antonio Samaranch instructed Ashwini Kumar, a vice IOC president in charge of security affairs, to discuss security measures with officials of the SLOOC. The IOC meeting opened here at the Hotel Lotte with all the IOC executives and six SLOOC officials participating.

PRC SPORTS OFFICIALS IN SEOUL TO DISCUSS ASIAD

He Zhenliang on Bombing, Taiwan

SK150653 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 15 (YONHAP) -- He Zhenliang, an executive member of China's National Olympic Committee, said Monday that China will "warmly and sincerely welcome" the participation of Taiwan in the 1990 Asiad in Beijing if Taipei is admitted into the Olympic Council of Asia before then. "They are all brothers," he said. "We are willing to see our brothers from Chinese-Taipei to compete in international events. If everything goes with the IOC resolution adapted in 1979 in Nagoya, everything will be settled."

In an interview he gave at the airport upon his arrival, he said that the Chinese Government has already insisted on the establishment of communications with Taiwan and has guaranteed the security, free entry and exit of Taiwanese athletes. The IOC Executive Committee adopted a resolution at its 1979 Nagoya meeting allowing Taiwan to take part in the Olympic Games and other international competitions under the name of "Chinese-Taipei."

He also said that China has invited Taiwan to participate in the 8th Asian Table Tennis Championships, to be held in Shenzhen in October, because Taiwan is a member of the Asia Table Tennis Union. He said that China has not yet received a reply from Taiwan, however.

Asked about the prospects of the Chinese delegation in the Seoul Asiad, he said, "All Chinese sportsmen came here to give good performances and to work for solidarity and friendship of all Asian sportsmen."

The Chinese NOC executive member said that the explosion Sunday at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport will have "some impact because everyone is concerned about security." The first priority should be given to the smooth holding of the Asian Games, he said.

Regarding his candidacy for the OCA presidency, he said that his only intention is to serve the sportsmen of Asia and to help all sports leaders develop sports in Asia. "As the Asian tradition goes, everything will be settled in consultation," said the Chinese sports leader who came to Korea for the third time.

Regarding North Korea's failure to participate in the Seoul asiad, he said, "Every national olympic committee is free to decide whether or not to come.

Wei Zizhong on 1986, 1990 Asiads

SK130727 Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- Wei Zizhong, secretary general of the Chinese Olympic Committee (COC), said Saturday China has been building gymnasiums and stadiums in preparation for the 1990 Beijing Asian Games and will open the games broadly to improve sports level in Asia. In a news conference at the Asian Games village, Wei, 49, also said his nation has conducted intensive camp trainings for its athletes for the past three months in a bid to retain its Asiad crown in the Seoul Games. Saying that the objective of China's participation in the Seoul Asiad is to promote friendship and cooperation among the Asian peoples as well as to enhance sports level in Asia, Wei stressed that the 1990 games in Beijing will be staged with such tenets in mind.

"We came here to promote friendship and cooperation among the Asian peoples and to improve overall sports level in Asia through the Seoulo Asiad," he said. "Athletes from other nations should also reap many medals in order to improve sports level evenly among the Asian countries," he added.

Referring to the facilities of the Asiad village here, Wei said, "All the facilities are very excellent and the food is suitable to our taste."

The Beijing Asian Games organizing committee wants to learn many lessons from the host countries of the previous Asiads, as well as Korea, he said. The previous host countries should deliver their experiences to the host country of next Asian Games, Wei said.

He also said a 15-member delegation of the Beijing asian games organizing committee will arrive Monday to explain the preparations for the 1990 Asian Games.

Earlier Saturday, the flag-raising ceremony was held at the village plaza for the Chinese Asiad contingent.

PRC Flag-Raising Ceremony

SK130326 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 13 (YONHAP) -- A flag-raising ceremony for the first group of Chinese athletes and officials competing in the Seoul Asiad was held Saturday at the plaza of the Asian Games village. Attending the ceremony were about 100 Chinese Asiad participants, and hundreds of village officials and volunteer workers. The first contingent of the 520-member Chinese Asiad team arrived in Seoul Friday morning on a chartered flight from Beijing.

In the 10-minute ceremony, Son Yong-kuk, mayor of the Asiad village, said that village officials and workers will do their best to make the village a "home away from home" for the Asiad family members. "The village will provide you with comfortable and convenient services to compete in the games in top condition physically and mentally," the mayor said. "In the village, you will be given opportunities to socialize with villagers from different countries by attending the wide variety of cultural events.

"We hope that, during the Seoul Asian Games, you will achieve the excellent results and also wish you a memorable stay," he added.

In response, Ji Mingtao, assistant chief of the Chinese delegation, said that China is participating in the Asian Games to promote friendship among the Asian peoples and to improve sporting skills in Asia through concerted efforts. "We will not only try to learn advanced skills and sportsmanship from other nations' athletes in the 10th Asiad but will also exert ourselves to show better performances in the competition," Ji said.

Following the addresses, the two officials exchanged souvenirs. On Wednesday, the first flag-raising ceremony was held at the same plaza for the Indonesian team.

DJP, NKDP, KNP URGE RESTRAINT BY STUDENTS

SK140049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties agreed yesterday to exhort students to refrain from anti-government demonstrations during the Asian Games to be held from Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

The secretaries general of the three major political parties pledged in a meeting to make joint efforts to create an atmosphere for the successful hosting of the sports event.

They are Rep. Yi Chun-ku of the Democratic Justice Party, Rep. Yu Che-yun of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Rep. Kim Yong-sang of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

Airing their hope that the Asian Games should be staged successfully under any circumstances, they agreed to urge collegians to exercise self-restraint during the Asiad.

DJP's Yi told reporters after the meeting that he asked his opposition counterparts to clearly express the position of their parties on the mounting student demonstrations, judging that it is not desirable for the political parties to remain silent if the radical students move to obstruct the Asian Games.

Yu of the NKDP said that his party has already expressed its stance that the Asiad should be held smoothly.

He was quoted as having told DJP's Yi: "Our party leaders are considering requesting students to refrain from moves to disturb the sports events."

KNP's Kim demanded the DJP and NKDP to stop their on-going "out-of-parliament" campaigns to publicize their own formulas on the government structures.

The three political parties are expected to hold their separate meetings early this week to discuss concrete measures against students' moves and will formally express their positions.

In the meeting held at the Seoul Plaza Hotel restaurant, they also agreed in principle to hold the general session of the special House committee to work on the constitutional revision when necessary or to start the projected public hearings sponsored by the House panel before Chusok (Full Moon Festival) Day which falls on Thursday.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS SODNOM-RYZHKOV MEETING

OW150236 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has approved the results of the 26 August meeting in Moscow Between S. Sodnom, MPRP Central Committee Politburo Member and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and Comrade N.I. Ryzkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The MPRP Central Committee noted that during the meeting agreements were reached on questions of expanding and developing Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and increasing its effectiveness. This further improvement and enrichment of the forms and methods of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is in the spirit of the meeting between Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chariman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These meetings have given great impetus to the realization of the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR up to the year 2000, and to the full utilization of possibilities and reserves in Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV GIVES ULAANBAATAR INTERVIEW

OW120315 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok are a fundamental development in the well-known Soviet idea on a comprehensive approach to the problems of security in the Asia-Pacific region. The initiatives of the MPR for strengthening peace and security in Asia follow the same direction. This was announced by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of th Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and PRAVDA's political observer. He met with Mongolian and foreign correspondents here.

In his talk with the journalists Yuriy Zhukov emphasized that the world is now going through serious times, and thus the great peace offensive of the Soviet Union is taking place. The Soviet Union makes use of any opportunity to achieve understanding between the USSR and the United States in the spheres of lessening the war threat and improving Soviet-U.S. relations. Our reconstruction and economic development has, and will continue to have, a major impact on the consolidation of peace, he said.

Yuriy Zhukov answered questions from journalists on a wide range of questions dealing with international affairs and the struggle for peace. He particularly noted that the duty of journalists is to enlighten the world public to the peace-loving steps taken by the socialist countries. Yuriy Zhukov, a noted public figure, who is in the MPR on a working visit, has been awarded the "Nairamdal" (Friendship) medal.

GOTOB RECEIVES PRC AMITY DELEGATION 12 SEP

OW121444 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1406 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep (MONTSAME) — T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received in Government House a delegation headed by Zhang Weilie, president of the Chinese-Mongolian Friendship Association. The Chinese delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendshp Association.

The meeting was attended by B. Myagmarjab, chairman of the Main MPR Hydrometeorological Service Administration and chairman of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association; D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; and other officials as well as Li Juqing, PRC ambassador to the MPR.

During its visit to the country, the Chinese-Mongolian Friendship Association delegation visited Erdenet and Darhan cities and toured Dornogobi Aymag.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BERLIN

OW151222 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1338 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian Trade Union delegation headed by B. Lubsantseren, member of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Bureau and chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, left Ulaanbaatar today for Berlin, to participate in the work of the 11th World Trade Unions Congress.

SIHANOUK SAYS 'NO MORE CONCESSIONS' ON CAMBODIA

PM151317 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 86 p 6

["J.B. dispatch: "No More Concessions!"]

[Text] Bangkok -- "This time there will be no more concessions! Our recent eight-point proposal was our last word. Neither Hanoi nor Moscow will listen. I am a man of conciliation, but it is just too bad," Prince Sihanouk said. These proposals, drawn up in Beijing last March by Prince Sihanouk and the other Khmer resistance leaders, make provision for negotiations with Hanoi on the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia and the formation of a four-party provisional government comprising the three factions of the anti-Vietnamese resistance and the current Phnom Penh authorities. Elections would be held subsequently, with international monitoring. The neutrality of "liberal and democratic" Cambodia would be guaranteed by UN observers. In addition a non aggression pact would be signed with Vietnam.

These proposals, supported by China and the ASEAN countries and welcomed by a good number of Western and Third World countries, have, however, been rejected by Phnom penh, Hanoi, and Moscow.

The prince, who received us in the residence which the Thai Government has placed at his disposal in the Bang Saen coastal resort, particularly welcomed the firm line taken by the Indonesians. "President Suharto told me: Do not make any more concessions. We are now convinced that Vietnam is not prepared to negotiate. Hanoi only understands the language of force, so you must continue to fight in the field," Prince Sihanouk told us. Hitherto the Indonesians had been the ASEAN member with the most flexible attitude toward Hanoi.

Before his departure for Southeast Asia, the Chinese leaders had explained their view on a possible rapprochement between their country and the Soviet Union. "Hua Yaobang," he told us, "clearly told me that there could be no real normalization with Moscow until the Cambodian question had been settled in accordance with the spirit of the UN resolutions and our eight-point proposal. The Chinese are very firm on this subject."

VONADK REPORTS ON ATTACKS IN PHNOM PENH

BK160104 (Clandestine) Voce of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From the "Report from Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh Battlefield: On 6 September, our National Army, in coordination with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Kbal Tnaol in Phnom Penh City, killing four, wounding two, and destroying five AK's. Following our attack, the Vietnamese enemies in Phnom Penh City have become panic-stricken.

On 7 September, another group of forces, in coordination with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Ta Khmau township -- the Kandal provincial seat -- 4 KM south of Phnom Penh City. We killed three Vietnamese, wounded four others, and destroyed three AK's. On 9 September, another group of our forces, in coordination with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, attacked the Vietnamese enemy in an area south of the glass factory on Route 38 in the suburbs of Phnom Penh City, killing four, wounding three, and seizing four AK's and two B-40's. [passage omitted]

ASEAN PREPARES DRAFT ON CAMBODIA FOR UN

BK131054 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Nit Phibunsongkhram, director general of the International Organizations Department, has disclosed that Thailand and the other ASEAN members have submitted a draft resolution on the Cambodian situation for debate in this year's UN General Assembly plenary session, and the issue has been listed as the 25th item on the agenda of the session.

To secure support for the resolution, Thailand and the other ASEAN members this year sent delegations to visit 21 countries in West Africa, East Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America -- namely Guinea Bissau, Benin, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Guyana, Congo, Gabon, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Kenya, (Swaziland), Morocco, United Arab Emirates, Oman Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Mexico. Some of these countries abstained from voting last year. The Thai delegation was headed by Thawat Axthayut, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry. He also expressed confidence that the ASEAN draft resolution will receive about 114 votes this year.

Touching on the content of the draft resolution, he said: [Begin recording] You probably want to know whether the CGDK's 8-point proposal is included in the draft resolution or not. I can tell you that it is not because we, after consulting with each other, believe that the proposal should be left out.

This year's resolution is very similar to last year's. It will reaffirm the same principles, calling for the withdrawal of troops from and independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity for Cambodia. It also opposes any act of interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea. These are the major factors that can lead to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The resolution will mention the role of the International Conference on Kampuchea -- ICK -- because ICK as well as the ICK ad hoc committee is still important to this problem. Senegal's ambassador, Massamba Sarre, is chairman of the ICK. You probably know him well because he visits Thailand every year. We must reaffirm our support for the ICK.

We will then touch on the role played by the UN secretary general in seeking a peaceful solution to the problem and the donor countries, which have been providing financial assistance to help the refugee situation along the Thai-Cambodian border. In short, we can hope that the draft resolution is sure to pass. Our friends will support us. We will wait and see whether the number of the cosponsors of our draft resolution increases. [end recording]

SIAM RAT ON 'MORE FLEXIBLE' INDOCHINA APPROACH

WA160600 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Aug 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Thailand and Indochina in the New Era"]

[Text] There are many signs pointing to improvements in relationships between Thailand and the Indochinese countries, both from the Thai and the Indochinese. Notably, Thailand has begun a new administration.

Policy changes have been made relaxing travel restrictions to various parts of the country that originally applied to socialist country diplomats and many others. These restrictions have been rescinded. [paragraph continues]

The pronouncements of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila have softened and have become more sympathetic to those on the other side of the Mekong. Some of this was hinted at in his important policy address concerning political relations with neighboring countries formerly at odds with each other and with whom problems would probably decrease not withstanding the fact, we still have the same foreign minister and prime minister in office as before.

The notable tone from Hanoi -- the big brother in the Indochina group composed of Laos and Phnom Penh -- in the Indochina Foreign ministers' conference which ended on Monday, demonstrated an interest in improved relations with Thailand and China although not much attention was paid to the Cambodian issue.

All this has taken place at a time which we might call a consonance with a new attitude on the part of the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev's speech last month in Vladivostok in Soviet Asia focused on a new, much more pleasant stance toward all of Asia, especially Moscow's relations with Beijing and Hanoi.

The political winds blowing now occur at a time of change, a normal state of affairs. It should be normal diplomatic practice that we act by responding in kind as the winds blow, for example, by Thailand acting as its own master at all times. Currently, international politics is something that has worldwide ramifications instead of strictly regional ones. Making changes that are appropriate to events on the basis of past experience is something we absolutely must do and with means we have not explored before.

Hardline policies toward Indochina pursued by previous Prem administrations with Thailand acting as the frontline state for problems in Southeast Asia have yielded nothing for Thailand itself. New attitudes that will demonstrate more success such as those shown by the foreign minister and the most recent response to the same by the Indochinese countries from their foreign ministers' conference are good signs. It is especially appropriate that the new Thai Government should take a new, softer, and more flexible approach than that pursued previously in order to achieve results in many areas, especially in the economic area.

PRASONG RULES OUT FORCED REPATRIATION TO LAOS

BK160303 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Thailand is not considering a forced repatriation of Laotian refugees in exchange for Thai held in Laos, Prime Minister Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday. He said Thailand only had a program of voluntary repatriation, which operates with the involvement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Following the communist victory in Laos in 1975, a stream of refugees fled into Thailand. More than 83,000 are currently in Thailand and more continue to arrive in small numbers. The repatriation program has met with very moderate success: only some 2,000 have returned to their homeland.

SENATE LIFTS IMMUNITY FOR FIVE COUP SUSPECTS

BK130205 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Senate this morning voted unanimously to lift parliementary immunity for five senators facing trial in connection with the September 9 coup and allowed a sixth senator to stand trial at his own request.

The five senators facing trial of attempted coup are Gen Soem na Nakhon, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Krasae Intharat, ACM Arun Phromthep, Ahmad Khamthetthong and Sawat Lukdot. Another facing civil charges is Mr Sombun Nanthaphiwat, President of Laem Thong Bank.

The Senate allowed the trial of Senator Sombun on his own request to defend himself in court.

The constitution provides for members of the senate and the House of Representatives to defer their appearances in court unless the two houses of Parliament decide otherwise.

Senator Sombun was strongly supported in his voluntary request by Senators Sanon Saisawang and Chawalit Rungsaeng who said that the Senate should make this case as a precedent.

Chawalit then pointed his finger at the lower house and said that the Senate should not follow what the House of Representatives had done in protecting the guilty from being tried.

He said that it was incorrect to protect those who cheated the people by claming parliamentary immunity as a shield.

Before he went deeper into criticising the lower house, Senate Speaker Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin then asked him to concentrate on affairs of the Senate.

Chawalit's remark later drew anger from Chat Thai MP Chaowarin Latthasaksiri (Rat Buri) who happened to hear him criticising the House of Representatives.

He urgently submitted a letter asking Senate Speaker Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin not to allow such remark to be made as it would badly damage Parliament's reputation.

In the past 10 years there were altogether 18 cases in which MPs were accused of criminal charges. But the Justice Ministry did not seek permission for them to stand trial in court during a parliamentary session.

HANDOVER OF MIA REMAINS SAID SET FOR 17 SEP

BK160609 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 16 (AFP) -- The remains of a U.S. officer listed as missing during the Vietnam war are to be handed over Wednesday to the United States, official sources said here Tuesday. The handover, to which Vietnamese officials attach no special significance, will not include any special discussions on the issue of American servicemen missing in action, or MIA's, the sources said.

Vietnamese authorities refused to say why only one body would be returned. Hanoi's approach to date has been to hand over the remains of several MIA's at once. Wednesday's handover will be the second this year. In April, the remains of 21 servicemen were returned. According to U.S. figures, about 1,770 servicemen are still missing in Vietnam and nearly 2,400 in all of Indochina. Since Hanoi and Washington began co-operating in early 1982 to resolve the MIA issue, Vietnam has returned nearly 150 bodies formally identified as those of U.S. servicemen, the Pentagon has said.

NHAN DAN ON 'OBSTACLE' TO STABILITY IN REGION

OW160747 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 16 -- The main obstacle to the stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia is the use by China of the genocidal Polpotists to sabotage the People's Republic of Kampuchea and China's hostile policy towards Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"To remove that obstacle is to open the way to improved relations between China and the Indochinese countries and between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia", the paper stresses.

It goes on:

"The recent convocation of the reactionary Khmer factions to Beijing, China's supply of weapons including heavy artillery and tanks to the genocidal Polpotists prove that the Chinese authorities are pursuing the scheme of using force to reinstall the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. Meanwhile, they persist in demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops so that they may return to Kampuchea to control this country as they did from July 17, 1975 to January 6, 1979. Their words and deeds show that they are stubbornly prosecuting their plan of restoring the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Repeated failures over the past eight years have not yet opened their eyes to reality. But whatever they may try, China cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea".

The Vietnamese Army volunteers have come to Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean Government and people, and, as the Vietnamese Government has many times declared, they will withdraw when their presence is no longer necessary".

The main measure to improve the situation is that the concerned parties should talk to one another in the spirit of looking forward to the future, in the interest of each country and the common interest which is peace in the region and across the world", NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS FINNISH AMBASSADOR

OW151757 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 15 — The Finnish ambassador to Vietnam, Euro Saarikoski, today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with him.

REPORTAGE ON GRASS-ROOTS PARTY CONGRESSES

Hoang Lien Son, Long An, Dalat

BK131439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Hoang Lien Son and Long An Provinces and Dalat municipality, Lam Dong Province, have finished holding party chapter and organization congresses at the grass-roots level; and they are now holding party congresses at the district and city levels.

In Hoang Lien Son Province, the congress strictly reviewed the shortcomings displayed by the localities in implementing party viewpoints and policies concerning such issues as settled farming and settled residence, land and forest allocation, forest burning and destruction, land reclamation, forest land utilization, promotion of the new lifestyle, and so forth. Hoang Lien Son Province has selected Yen Binh District as the first to open its district party organization congress so as to gain experience for application provincewide in an effort to finish holding party organization congresses at the district and city levels by 22 September..

In Long An Province, the grass-roots party organization congresses made hundreds of suggestions to the Central Committee, the province, and districts concerning economic, cultural, and social development, security and national defense, renovation of the management mechanism, and the people's right to collective mastery. They proposed that higher echelons formulate comprehensive plans for economic, cultural, and social development for areas formerly serving as resistance bases and the Plain of Reeds, and adopted a policy designed to encourage people from densely populated areas to resettle in the Plain of Reeds.

The grass-roots party chapter and organization congresses adopted the orientation and tasks for the various localities, with attention given to developing the strong points of the basic units. Party organizations and chapters of agricultural production units stressed the need to develop small industry and handicrafts to ensure full employment, develop rural communications, and improve the people's cultural life.

The grass-roots party congresses in Long An consolidated the new party committees by reinforcing them with young cadres and woman cadres capable of carrying out production and supervisory work.

In Lam Dong, before holding grass-roots party organization congresses, party committee echelons of villages and city wards in Dalat municipality had arranged for retired cadres, the Youth Union, the Women's Union, families with meritorious services to the revolution, and representatives of workers and state employees to contribute their views toward the draft reports of local party committee echelons.

Through these grass-roots congresses, the Dalat municipal party organization systematically consolidated and strengthened the party committee echelons and enhanced the quality of party cadres.

At present, some 62 out of 71 grass-roots party units in Dalat municipality have satisfactorily met the criteria for work performance, purity, stability, and strength. The weak and lagging units such as the export corporation, the wholesale corporation, the liquors enterprise, and Phu Minh village have, after their party committee echelons underwent a change in personnel and were consolidated, gradually improved their work performance, brought party activities into a regular pattern, and strengthened party leadership over mass organizations.

The Dalat Municipal Party Committee has prepared a personnel projection plan and verified the capability and ethical quality of party committee members in order to pen the municipal party organization congress on schedule.

District in Cuu Long

BK131125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vung Liem is a pilot district in Cuu Long that was the first to open its district-level party organization congress. The district party committee strictly and accurately assessed strong points and shortcomings, analyzed the causes of deficiencies, and adopted measures to overcome them. Linking efforts to correct shortcomings with the implementation of socioeconomic plan norms between now and 1988-90, the party organization of Vung Liem will guide the district people in stabilizing production on 15,000 hectares of lands that will be put under two rice crops and one subsidiary food crop annually, thus achieving a land use coefficient of 2.5. The district will strive to attain an average annual grain output of 10 metric tons per hectares, plant, 3,000-5,000 hectares of beans, and realize 1-1.5 billion dong in gross social product, including 800-850 million dong's worth of agricultural products and 4-6 million rubles/dollars [currencies as heard] in export goods.

District in Ha Son Binh

BK131518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Summary] "Implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No. 80, before conducting basic party organization congress, the party committee echelons in Ung Hoa District, Ha Son Binh Province, organized nearly 5,000 party members -- more than 92 prcent of the party members of the district -- to study the draft documents of the coming Sixth Party Congress."

After experimentally conducting a congress in Quang Phu Cau village 3-26 August 1986, the Ung Hoa District Party Committee definitively completed the organization of congresses in 68 party chapters and basic party organizations in the district. During the congresses, many cadres and party members eagerly and scrupulously commented on the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the provincial and district committees in the spirit of promoting democracy by telling the truth.

"An absolute majority of the views expressed at the congresses manifested high unanimity with the party Central Committee and other higher party committee echelons on the great success achieved in the past years, the present situation of the country and locality, and the struggle objectives and guidelines from now until 1990."

In the past 3 years, Ung Hoa District has overcome successive natural disasters to concentrate on agricultural production. Some 20,500 hectares of rice were planted each year with the yield of 5 metric tons per hectare. The average volume of grain production in 1983 and 1985 and 53,987 metric tons, allowing for a yearly per capita grain quota of 378 kilograms. Herds of cattle and pigs have all increased. In the past 3 years, irrigation has also been improved through cooperation among the state, collectives, and people.

Politically, all basic party organization congresses thoroughly understood the tasks in and main objectives of the draft documents of the party Central Committee, province, and district. "They all agreed to the first objective of the draft political report of the district, which is to produce sufficient grain to meet the local demand, fulfill the obligations to the state, and have some reserve. Efforts should be made to bring the district's total volume of grain production to 75,000 metric tons in 1990 to attain the per capita grain quota of 480 kilograms. In 1987, immediate steps should be taken to achieve 63,000 metric tons of a per capita quota of 410 kilograms."

To fulfill this great task, all basic party organization congresses emphasized the need to change economic thinking, properly determine the patterns of crop allocation and animal raising to suit each locality, concentrate on improving irrigation, and quickly apply technical innovations to production.

In this congress, the Ung Hoa District party Committee lowered the age of its membership by 4 to 6 years compared to the previous committee. Members ages now range from 33 to 35 and "nearly 20 precent of party committee members are scientific and technical cadres. Some 74 village party committee echelons, 8 chairmen and vice chairmen of village people's committees, and 5 heads of agricultural cooperatives have been replaced."

"At the same time, the congresses elected 210 qualified comrades who will represent 5,000 party members in the district at the 16th District CPV Committee Congress scheduled for mid-September."

During these days of preparation for the district party committee congress, the Fourth Provincial Party Organization Congress, and the Sixth National Party Congress, "The communists and people in Ung Hoa District have promptly completed the application of fertilizer to and the second weeding of 10,500 hectares of 10th-month rice and are preparing all the facilities to grow 2,200 hectares of winter crops. They are also getting ready to see 300 local youths off to the Army."

District in Lang Son

BK151258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Van Lang was the first district in Lang Son Province to hold its party organiization congress. The delegates attending the congress engaged in lively discussions and made suggestions on the draft political reports to be presented by the party Central Committee at the Sixth National Party Congress and by the provincial party committee at the Lang Son party organization congress.

The congress directed its attention to the problem of concentrating efforts on building Van Lang into a locality with an agricultural-forestry-industrial economic structure and turning the district into a military fortress to firmly defend the homeland's border.

Over the past 5 years, despite the many remaining difficulties, Van Lang has boldly renovated its style of leadership and has guided grass-roots units in building party organizations and developing the economy. The district has taken the first step in abolishing outmoded practices such as divorcing itself from the basic units, providing guidance haphazardly, failing to take economic efficiency into consideration, and formulating production plans solely on the basis of territorial divisions.

In particular, during its 1981-85 term of office, the Van Lang party organization effectively guided agricultural production, achieving an output of 10,542 metric tons of grain, exceeding the target set by the previous year's party congress by 542 metric tons.

For the first time, Van Lang District became self-sufficient in food, increasing the average per capita consumption to 264 kg, up by 50 kg from 1982. By 1985, the district had paid off all its debts concerning grain deliveries and agricultural tax payments, doubling its grain contribution to the state as compared to 1982.

The congress looked squarely at the party organization's weaknesses and boldly renovated the district party committee's personnel by electing capable young cadres who do not fear assuming responsibilities and who have a high level of culture and professional skills. The congress set a number of targets to be achieved in the days ahead, namely to simultaneously restore and develop production in order to increase the district's gross grain output to 13,200 metric tons by 1988, thereby achieving an average per capita grain consumption of 319 kg and eventually 364 kg by 1990. The value of exports will also be increased by 600 percent compared to 1986.

District in Phu Khanh

BK160600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Tuy Hoa District, a key rice planting area of Phu Khanh Province, has taken the lead in organizing party organization congresses. The district party congress discussed the contents of and contributed ideas on the draft documents of higher echelon party organization congresses, evaluated the socioeconomic achievements of the district during the past period, and set forth orientations and tasks for the days ahead.

To date, Tuy Hoa has shifted 99 percent of manpower in the rural area into collectives of various cooperatives. Over the past 3 years, the district's rice yield has increased from 38.5 quintals to 45 quintals per hectare per crop. The district has produced a total of 306,938 metric tons of rice exceeding the plan norm set by the previous party organization congress by 2.64 percent. It has also procured almost 80,000 metric tons of grain and increased the cattle herd by 19-30 percent as compared with 3 years ago.

The district has consistently carried out the party building tasks. Over the past 3 years, it has recruited almost 500 new party members. The Tuy Hoa district party organization was awarded the strong and firm party organization banner by the party Central Committee.

The distict party organization congress elected a new executive committee with an average age of 39, 3 years younger than the previous committee, while key cadres at various sectors were rearranged. More scientists, technicians, and young workers with better skills have been appointed as members of party committees, of which females account for 12 percent.

NEW ZEALAND

COLUMNIST PREVIEWS TRADE MINISTER'S USSR TRIP

HK150515 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Sep 86 p 4

["Weekwatch" by Chief Political Reporter Tony Garnier: "Filling a Foreign Policy Vacuum"]

[Text] The trip to Moscow, Leningrad and Siberia which Overseas Trade Minister Mike Moore will make this month comes at a time of exceptional difficulty and uncertainty in New Zealand's foreign relations with allies

New Zealand is going through a cold patch in its relationship with the United States.

In the wake of the ANZUS/anti-nuclear row, there is a foreign policy vacuum. And there is no defence polity. Indeed, exactly who will conduct the long awaited defence review has not yet been clarified.

Our leaders do not seem clear in their own minds how to deal with the Americans or the Russians.

The Prime Minister, David Lange, has attempted to divorce the Government from anti-American viewpoints within the anti-nuclear debate. And one of the devices has been a knee-jerk reaction whenever a Soviet Union politician has tried to expand the Soviet-New Zealand tie.

The anti-Soviet ploy is hardly surprising. For generations, New Zealanders have been fed potent ideas about Soviet Union expansionism.

A well documented Soviet military buildup has been under way in the Pacific in recent years. There can be no refuting that the Soviet Union is a superpower which now has a significant presence in the South Pacific and Antarctica. It is playing an increasingly active role in promoting its interests in New Zealand. But it is also a significant market for New Zealand sheepmeat, dairy products and wool. Exports in 1985-86 reached $250 million, making the Soviet Union our seventh largest market.

There are obvious reasons why an overseas Trade Minister should visit Moscow. Arguably, it should have happened long ago, but Mr Moore will be the highest-ranking member of the Government to have made the trip.

The timing is interesting. At a superficial level, it would be easy to interpret the visit as New Zealand, rejected by the United States, seeking friendship instead with the other global superpower in pique.

The visit may also be interpreted as New Zealand responding, with support, to the recent Gorbachev speech at Vladivostok where the Soviet Union signalled its intention to become more active in the Pacific region.

New Zealand, Australia and some of the small Pacific Island nations were mentioned as places where the Soviet Union would in future become more involved. However, in what way, or how activity would be increased, was left unsaid.

In an apparently planned followup to the speech, one of the Soviet Union's top ministers, Mikhail Kapitsa, recently visited Wellington and emphasised the Soviet Union's presence as a global power alongside the United States, and including the Pacific.

The Gorbachev speech picked up the evolving history theme that the Pacific Ocean will be the focus of world power in the 21st century, as against the North Atlantic (Western Europe-United States) focus for most of this century, including through two world wars.

The challenge posed by Gorbachev's plan comes at both the best of times and the worst of times for New Zealand.

New Zealand will be forced to deal with the Soviet Union more directly because they are projecting a new image.

Despite the change in projection (the Gorbachev speech, the Kapitsa visit, the more sophisticated diplomacy), there has been no sign of any change on the ground. This brings us to the heart of the difficulty in New Zealand-Soviet relations -- our understanding of what Soviet intentions really are.

Within the Western world, New Zealand is peculiar in not having fostered a business-like political relationship with the Soviet Union for trade purposes. There is a steady stream of visits to Moscow by Western trade ministers, which are not interpreted in propagandist terms; but none from Wellington.

It seems common sense that if New Zealand wants more trade with the Soviet Union, it must surpress or revise its old paranoia. But it won't be easy.

Our insight into the Soviet mind is blinkered. There is no consensus, for example, on the extent to which Soviet trade decisions are tied to political objectives.

The Soviet Union has been buying wool from New Zealand since 1933. And they buy meat and dairy products when they cannot produce enough themselves.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has dined out on the 1917 Revolution credo that the Western World's capitalism and democracy is doomed. But there are problems with that too. China's flirtation with Marxism seems to be over; it is taking aboard free market ideas. More revealing still, the Soviet Union under Gorbachev has just asked to join the world trade talks due to be launched by the 92-nation GATT group later this month.

Maybe a regular ministerial contact will allow New Zealand to develop a more assured, mature understanding of what Soviet intentions really are.

Despite the Soviet military build-up in the Pacific in recent years, the official Wellington view continues to be that Moscow sees no great strategic interest in the South Pacific. There is little military activity; so much so, conflicts over identification occur when infrequent sightings are made.

According to Dr Kapitsa, it is an illusion to believe that beneath every Russian fishing vessel lurks a Soviet submarine. However, no one thought to ask about the inside of the fishing vessels themselves! Our scepticism may be well founded.

The ink was hardly dry on Washington's announcement that it had chopped New Zealand out of operational ANZUS, when Dr Kapitsa suggested a bilateral confidence-building pact with New Zealand.

In one of the faster responses from Mr Lange, a press statement was soon around the press gallery flatly rejecting the idea, and suggesting that "the best co-operation" would be for the Soviet Union to keep its vessels as far from New Zealand as ours are from the Soviet Union.

However, as the stand-off with the United States shows, ship visits are not the full measure of New Zealand's relations with other countries.

Mr Moore's visit to the Soviet Union will be a confidence-building exercise for the Government. The visit will focus on trade relations, but the question of political management of the total relationship will arise.

The Soviet military interest in the South Pacific may be small, but it is showing a strong interest in searching the world for protein and other resources. To this end, they are clearly seeking fisheries agreements with a number of South Pacific nations in addition to New Zealand and Kiribati. They include Vanuatu, Fiji and Papua New Guinea. There are many scientific cruises.

The New Zealand assessment is that the Soviets will continue to have a need to import food and agricultural expertise. So there looks to be a promising platform for trade and development deals which would be beneficial all round, providing the political fish hooks can be detached.

Mr Moore will be seeking to support the existing large commodity trade and to give impetus to efforts to win new markets, specially in the Soviet Far East or Pacific region.

And as with his other trade missions, Mr Moore will be taking a group of traders hopeful of getting access to Soviet officials. It will be a testing assignment for Mr Moore.

New Zealand will be competing to hold its trade against the huge surpluses of the European Community and the United States. A political response may be extracted as the price of continuing to do business.

A major difficulty in the trading relationship is the balance of trade running at 45:1 in New Zealand's favor. But it is an issue which the Government alone cannot solve. Under the free market economy, the decision to purchase Soviet goods rests almost exclusively with the private sector.

Another difficulty centres on the prospect of the EEC and United States dumping surplus dairy and meat products at fire sale prices, and which the Soviet Union might purchase.

To protect New Zealand's trade, Mr Moore will have to tread the fine line between restating that New Zealand is still a member of the Western community, and determined to protect Western values and interests in the South Pacific, even though outside the nuclear umbrella and appalled by the prospect of the EEC and United States dumping subsidised food products at low prices.

In response, the Soviet Union could decide to show its true intentions towards New Zealand. If trade is the primary motive, it would seem logical for it to simply wait for the best deal from the EEC and US surplus stocks. Or, it could acknowledge the politics of how to win friends in the South Pacific and buy New Zealand, but at a far higher price.

The opinion poll on defence and security revealed that 32 percent of New Zealanders believe there is no one country which poses a military threat to New Zealand. But the main country mentioned, by 31 percent, was the Soviet Union, followed by the United States at 14 percent and France, 13 percent.

Politics and trade is all about self-interest. And it is ironic that in the new political environment many farmers and exporters would like the Soviet Union to lace its trade interests with a dose of politics.

The Gorbachev plan to give a new impetus to the Soviet Union's relations with New Zealand could be hard to resist, specially if it brings increased foreign exchange earnings to New Zealand.

GENERAL CITED ON SOVIET SUBMARINE INTRUSIONS

BK151223 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 15 (AFP) -- Soviet submarines have been detected in Indonesian territorial waters recently and Soviet aircraft have often violated Indonesian airspace, a senior Indonesian military officer was quoted as saying Monday. General Hartas, commander for Central Java, was quoted by the INDONESIAN TIMES as saying Sunday that Soviet submarines "had been seen near Sabang," an island in the Andaman Sea at the northernmost tip of Sumatra.

The general reportedly said the Soviet craft had come from the Indian Naval base north of Sabang in the Nicobar Islands, which Soviet experts have been helping to build.

Western diplomatic sources confirmed that several Soviet submarines had been detected in Indonesian waters in the past year, but they gave no figures. They doubted whether the Soviet craft were based at the Nicobars, where construction work has temporarily stopped. The sources said the Indian Government allows Soviet vessels to take on supplies at the base but believed that it was "perhaps premature to consider the Nicabars as a new Soviet base in the Indian Ocean." Jakarta does not have the sonar-capability to detect the presence of foreign submarines in its waters, and the sources said evidence of Soviet submarines in Indonesian waters had probably been provided by "a major nation friendly to Indonesia."

An officer with the Central Java security forces, Lieutenant Colonel M. Antono, was quoted Friday by the daily SINAR HARAPAN as saying Soviet aircraft had often violated Indonesian airspace.

According to the Western diplomatic sources, Indonesia had decided to exercise tighter control over its airspace and territorial waters, especially on its northern frontiers, and recently purchased several Thomson radar systems with this end in mind.

The radars have detected a large number of airspace violations by foreign aircraft, much to the surprise of Indonesia's military brass, the sources said. The radars have picked up airspace encroachments by Soviet carrier-based planes, TU-16-Badger attack planes and long-range TU-95-Bear reconnaisance planes, both capable of reaching Indonesia from a base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam -- some 2,200 kilometres (1,400 milies) from Jakarta.

When the U.S. Congress gave its support earlier this year to the sale of F-16 fighter-bombers to Indonesia, Washington explained that Jakarta was concerned about Soviet intentions to become a "power in Asia."

Despite Indonesia's commercial overtures towards communist countries -- which it sees as possible outlets for its tropical products -- the Non-aligned Movement member has become more suspicious of Soviet intentions, Western diplomats said. Most Indonesian ports are already closed to Eastern bloc naval vessels.

The press reports come shortly before visits to Indonesia by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandhi and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Mr Ghandhi arrives here October 13 and Mr Shevardnadze is expected in November. The Western diplomats said they believed the remarks of the two high-ranking Indonesian officers were intended as a first warning to New Delhi and Moscow.

FRENCH PRESIDENT, ENTOURAGE ARRIVES IN JAKARTA

BK160525 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand and entourage arrived at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, Jakarta at 1047 West Indonesian time this morning at the beginning of a 4-day state visit to Indonesia. On hand to welcome them at the airport were President and Mrs Suharto, and other high-ranking officials.

Suharto, Mitterrand Meet

BK161219 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Suharto and French President Francois Mitterrand held 2 hours of talks in Jakarta this afternoon to discuss various international and bilateral issues. President Mitterrand, who arrived in Jakarta this morning for a 4-day visit to Indonesia, is accompanied by Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Minister of Public Works, Housing, and Transportation Pierre Mehaignerie, and a number of other Senior French officials. Before the talks, President Suharto awarded two medals of honor -- the Bintang Republik Indonesia Adipura and the Bintang Mahaputera Adipura to President Mitterrand and Mrs Mitterrand respectively.

While the two presidents were holding talks in the Jepara Room, ministers of the two countries met in another room at the Merdeka Palace. Representing Indonesia were Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Junior Minister Murdiono, and other senior officials, while the French delegation consisted of External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and several senior officials.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR HOLDS TALKS WITH INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR

BK151229 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the proposed ASEAN summit in Manila next year shoud be properly constituted and some concrete economic proposals must be formulated. This is necessary to justify the need to hold the summit meeting. The prime minister made the remarks during his meeting with the Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon.

The minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Rais Yatim, told newsmen that the summit should take into consideration all economic proposals including the formation of an ASEAN common market. He said the success of the summit is necessary for the survival of ASEAN. Datuk Rais has proposed that ASEAN prepare a comprehensive report on the progress made by the regional grouping and table it at the summit.

Datuk Rais said that Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told Professor Mokhtar that the summit must examine the question of increased participation by the private sector in the intra-ASEAN trade. This will help to speed up activities and economic programs in the region. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also extended an invitation to President Suharto to visit Malaysia possibly within this year.

Professor Mokhtar has left Kuala Lumpur for Jakarta this evening after a brief visit to the federal capital for talks with Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and Datuk Rais.

Common Concerns Identified

BK150834 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, flew into Kuala Lumpur this morning for talks with Malaysian leaders to find ways to enhance bilateral cooperation. He held discussions with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Rais Yatim.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, in a briefing to newsmen, said that bilateral cooperation between the two countries had been neglected recently. This is because the stress has been on cooperation in the ASEAN context and on certain international issues. Datuk Rais and Professor Mokhtar have identified four areas for cooperation. They are drug menace, tourism, youth and cultural exchanges, and trade matters. Datuk Kadir pointed out that young Malaysian leaders did not have close contacts with their counterparts in Indonesia. This matter has to be rectified.

Professor Mokhtar briefed Datuk Rais on the recent devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah. They also examined the outcome of the recent nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe. Professor Mokhtar leaves for home later this evening.

PRESIDENT AQUINO ARRIVES IN U.S. 16 SEP

HK160444 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino arrived in Washington at 0900 Manila time. She left San Francisco on board a special U.S. presidential plane for Andrews Air Force Base where she boarded a helicopter which took her to the Washington Monument. There she was met by Secretary of State George Shultz. From the Washington Monument she was taken in a motorcade to the Madison Hotel, which will be her official residence during her stay in Washington.

Earlier, the president arrived in San Francisco at 0400 Manila time. She was met by California Governor George Deukmajian and a large contingent of Filipinos. In a brief speech upon her arrival at the airport, she thanked the American people for their good wishes and acclaim for the Filipinos' new freedom.

The president is scheduled to meet with President Reagan on Wednesday. Included in her itinerary are speeches before a joint session of the U.S. Congress an the United Nations. Her first meeting will be with the heads of the World Bank and the IMF.

The U.S. Congress now has the opportunity to approve proposals to grant increased aid to the Philippines. This observation was made by congressman Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, during a press conference at the U.S. Capitol prior to President Aquino's arrival. Meanwhile, Senator Richard Lugar said there is no reason why the Philippines cannot be a major economic force in Asia and the Pacific. Lugar, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he strongly believes in the Philippines' ability to reconstruct its economy under the leadership of President Aquino. He said the president's visit to the U.S. should persuade American buinessmen to get involved in private economic projects in the Philippines.

PAPER VIEWS ISSUES FACING AQUINO IN U.S.

HK151405 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 15 Sep 86 p 4

["Philippine News and Features" article by Luis V. Teodoro: "U.S. Pressure is On; How Will Cory Fare?"]

[Text] Philippine president Corazon Aquino leaves today on a ten-day "working visit" to the United States amidst doubts that her government can resist U.S. pressure on key public issues in which the U.S. has long-term interests.

At least two of these issues -- the government's handling of the 17 year guerrilla war being waged by the communist-led new People's Army (NPA) and the future of the giant Clark and Subic military bases in the Philippines -- have already been the subject of well-timed comments by U.S. government officials.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, for example, went so far as to categorically state that the U.S. "would have no qualms about destabilizing the present government if U.S. interests are jeopardized or if the communists are taking the upper hand."

Shultz's Assistant secretary of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Gaston Sigur, also told the U.S. Congress that "no one should underestimate our resolve to maintain our defense and security arrangements with the Philippines and to preserve our access to the facilities at Subic and Clark through 1991 (when the bases' lease expires) and beyond."

These statements were made barely a week before Mrs Aquino was scheduled to leave for the United States. Almost at the same time, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, generally regarded here as one of the U.S.' many enforcers of its politico-military policies, intensified his criticism of the government's handling of the guerrillas and of ongoing peace negotiations, at one point even threatening to "do a Rambo" if other ministers did not stop criticizing him for publicly opposing Mrs Aquino's policies. While many dismissed the defense minister's statements as "hysterics" (the actual word used by one minister), there was no mistaking the threat to take power in his display of bad temper.

The minister, however, was actually only running true to form and in keeping with a drama of several months' duration in which he has been playing hawk to Mrs. Aquino's dove on a host of issues, from the peace negotiations to labor problems.

Liberal circles in Manila, indeed, have assumed since Mrs Aquino took power only six months ago that Enrile -- deposed President Marcos' own defense minister for 15 years -- was the rightist spoilsport whose constant attacks on government policies were meant to scare a liberal and nationalist Mrs Aquino into defending and advancing conservative and U.S. interests in the Philippines.

But Mrs Aquino's pronouncements a few days before her departure tended to reinforce suspicions that she is not, after all, the libersal antithesis of Enrile she has been assumed to be. In a gesture obviously meant to court U.S. approval, Mrs Aquino said -- just when negotiations between her government and the National Democratic Front (NDF), the coalition that speaks for the NPA guerrillas and other organizations fighting the government were at critical juncture -- that she would use military force "if negotiations fail."

But negotiaitons it seemed were almost certain to fail because of the government's later "all or nothing" announcement that it was giving the NDF three days within which to accept a government proposed 30-day ceasefire, the deadline "coincidentally" falling on the day of Mrs Aquino's departure for the United States.

The timing of the deadline suggested that Mrs Aquino was eager to bring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan a "gift" of the 30-day ceasefire. This and her hawkish "military force" announcement assumed a disturbing consistency with her IMF-World Bank-designed economic policies, the tendency of her conservative dominated constitutional commission to halt initiatives for change begun by the cause oriented groups which helped bring her to power, and her reluctance to rein in the military, whose continuous military offensive in the countryside are reaping a harvest of human rights violations.

It is increasingly being argued that Mrs Aquino in exchange for U.S. assurance of long-term stability for her government (e.g., less Enrile tantrums, more military and economic aid, including liberal terms from creditor banks on the Philippines' whopping $30 billion external debt), is likely to grant more and more concessions to both domestic conservatives as well as foreign, specifically American, economic and strategic interests.

The U.S. visit could be a special occasion for such concessions, perhaps in the form of firm commitment to a military solution to the guerrilla question and an assured future for the U.S. military bases, among others. Mrs Aquino's U.S. visit should help make clear whether or not her government's "liberal tendencies" will survive U.S. pressure and her government's basically conservative character, or whether those "tendencies" will go the way of her pledge to pursue "thorough-going reform" -- a pledge few Filipinos still take seriously today.

PAPER SAYS AQUINO 'WILL SHINE' ON U.S. VISIT

HK151353 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 15 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Bon Voyage Madame President"]

[Text] The travel of president Aquino to the United States is a leap over awesome barriers of communication between two governments whose peoples have sustained fraternal bonds of many generations.

Corazon Aquino, the symbol and leader of an emergent Philippine democracy, will meet Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President and the leader of that conservative viewpoint in the American political spectrum.

The Aquino government reflects the triumphant democracy that overthrew the hard-fisted dictatorship of the Marcos regime and its hardline anti-communism that gained sympathetic audience among certain conservaties in American politics.

This is the same fringe of conservatives that grudgingly accepted the reality of the people power revolution in the Philippines and in no uncertain terms expressed deep misgivings over the approach of president Aquino in putting together the building blocks of Philippine democracy in the unique manner of Philippine politics.

President Aquino will have the opportunity to convey face to face with President Reagan that people's power which has vested in her hands so much moral and populist authority has given her the voice to speak to all sectors of Philippine society, including the left, to give peace a chance -- that the solution to the insurgency and the portents of fratricidal strife in Mindanao is not militarism or any other version of armed confrontation but through the more difficult passages of development statesmanship and reconciliation. [sentence as published]

The heart of the problem in the insurgency question is the oppressive condition of poverty in the countryside and the country as a whole. President Aquino in her private conversation with President Reagan can drive in the point that a development program honestly managed and directed to improve the living conditions of the impoverished masses of Filipinos is a far superior counter-insurgency measure than all the battalions of Philippine marines that U.S. aid could subsidize.

It will be a fine opportunity for the American president to consider trade measures than can help along Philippine economic development without the need for U.S. aid dollars. Such measures like increasing the textile quota from its present level of 2.5 percent to 5 percent of American imports (almost half of China's 9 percent quota) or allowing the purchases of provisions by the U.S. bases, both Clark field and Subic, from Philippine markets as an exemption of the present U.S. balance of trade policy and also allowing Philippine contractors to bid for construction within the bases including reconstruction of housing units for bases personnel.

The American president together with members of U.S. Congress could also consider increasing the Philippine sugar quota from which current levels of 200,000 tons to 300,000 tons to alleviate temporarily the economic condition of Negros until agrarian reform and agricultural diversification shall have stabilized the economy of that troubled island.

To be sure the official visit of President Cory Aquino will be a tremendous goodwill success. The report of the advance team of Ministers Maceda, Alvarez and Villafuerte with Peping Cojuangco attests to this. All feedbacks from travelers and media give the visit an exceptional highpoint in public relations. This is not to minize the responsibility of our president and the great burden upon her person of performing an endless task of speeches and conferences from he U.S. Congress to the United Nations, academic institutions and the Filipino communities. Throughout this process, she will stamp her own style and brand of leadership.

We have no doubt that she will shine and in the Council of Nations, the official visit will be the final affirmation of her statesmanship.

Bon Voyage, Madame President, the heart of the nation, its prayers and its pride, go with you!

MANILA BULLETIN EDITORIAL ON AQUINO TRIP TO U.S.

HK151209 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Bon Voyage; Cory!"]

[Text] In America, President Aquino is riding on a wave of popularity that is rare for a foreign leader. That will make her official visit an event to remember.

Her popularity is of an unusual type. It derives partly from her personal qualities and partly from the circumstances that propelled her to leadership. Those circumstances were brought into the living rooms of countless American homes by the magic of television.

The visit has a special meaning. Although the two countries have been friends for a long time, the visit will inject into the minds of America's decision-makers added awareness of the relations between the two countries. Awareness will give priority attention to the cooperative schemes of the allies, notably in trade, investment, and economic development.

Very likely Mrs Aquino will take advantage of the visit to define Philippine foreign policy in so far as it affects the U.S. She is a new President and has to shape the foreign policy of her government.

By explaining foreign policy, she will lay the basis for cooperation and help avoid future misunderstandings.

Mrs Aquino's visit is helped by her popularity at home. She has captured the emotions of her people. This is her biggest asset and will continue to be in the foreseeable future.

As she visits the United States, her trip will be closely watched by her people and we can be sure that her nation is praying everything goes well.

We wish the President a happy journey.

COLUMN SAYS AQUINO TRIP 'ONLY RITUALISTIC'

HK151215 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Sep 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "Visit of a Satrap"]

[Text] Lorenzo Sumulong, maternal uncle of the President, recently voiced his insistance on finishing the work of the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] before the President's departure for the United States. His reason was that this would strengthen the President's hand. Questions on the bases and foreign investments are issues that Americans would be interested in, he added. It would appear from this statement that the aged politician whom Recto once called the "conformist son of a non-conformist father," was almost certain that the Constitution he was helping to draft would not displease the Americans.

In another forum, the President for her part told her Martha's Vineyard audience that her Washington visit is urgent because economic recovery cannot wait.

These two statements coming from the same family reinforce the perception that the new President is following the tradition of her predecessors who, like the satraps of ancient times, had to renew their loayalties to their master rulers periodically.

It is clear from the President's statement that her hopes for recovery are anchored on American support and blessings.

Certainly, the pre-U.S. trip climate is replete with the rhetoric and posture of independence. The President first visited Indonesia and Singapore; some of her ministers have vowed to fight the IMF tooth and nail. One may also quote Mrs. Aquino's "Nobody, much less a foreigner gives orders to Corazon Aquino." More recently, she warns the U.S. not to interfere with her government. Admirable words, these, but if her own perceptions of Philippine interests are in line with U.S. policies then there is really no need for anyone to give her orders.

Intervention and pressure would not even be regarded as such but as instances of friendly concern for mutual benefit. The point is that the administration does not appear to recognize the fundamental contradictions between the economic and strategic interests of the U.S. and the Philippines.

It is very clear that the direction of this administration has already been shaped in accordance with the prescriptions of the IMF and the World Bank; negotiations are going on with the creditor banks; appeals are being made to foreign investors. Despite some foot dragging, the concept of import liberalization has been accepted; privatization of government financial institutions has been decided; foreign investors have been assured of protection. The amount of magnitude of expected aid and assistance is determinable. What therefore, is the purpose of the trip?

All these negotiations are being made by her economic managers. As a matter of fact, in all public fora the President always has to have one or more of her Cabinet ministers around to reply to questions which require technical answers. Why does she have to change the venue of negotiations -- right in the lion's den?

She claims that she wants to take advantage of her present popularity to get better terms from the creditor banks, to secure commitments from investors, to collect donations from the Filipino community.

This is a very naive way of looking at things. Investors and creditors do not make sentimental decisions. They are always guided, in the ultimate analysis, by the bottom line -- profit. The American government goes not dole out aid and assistance for nothing. Their policy on aid is part of their foreign policy which serves their national interests.

What then is the reationale for this pilgrimage which is called a working visit? Will she be subjected to scrutiny? Will she be given frank admonitions? These are all unnecessary; the series of visits by ranking American officials have taken care of that.

Or is the visit part of the support that is being given to her in her quest for stability because in the perception of American experts, the Filipino leader who brings home the bacon gains greater prestige in the country?

Whatever be the reasons, one thing is certain: decisions have already been made on both sides. Neither will risk embarassment by holding talks without prior consultations. The visit is only ritualistic, intended to dramatize whatever agreements will later be announced.

Whether she brings home the bacon and in the amount she expects or not, the visit will still be announced as successful. That is standard opearting procedure. What we got will be publicized, the quid pro quo and its implications will be ignored.

In ancient times, all satraps returned to their satrapies bolstering both their personal image and the empire of their grand potentates.

CPP, OTHERS URGE AQUINO TO RESIST U.S. CONTROLS

HK151219 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] President Aquino was urged yesterday to resist U.S. pressures to have her new government adopt a political and economic order similar to that of the deposed Marcos regime.

Statements from various groups reaching MALAYA on the eve of Mrs Aquino's departure for a 10-day working visit to the U.S. expressed apprehension over the pressures the Reagan administration might bring on her 7-month-old government.

The underground communist party of the Philippines [CPP] said U.S. interests will use the visit to strengthen their hold on the new Philippine government.

In a special issue of the CPP official organ ANG BAYAN, [THE NATION] the party's central committee said the U.S. is out to exact a commitment for the continued presence of the American military bases beyond 1991, push for a mailed-fist policy towards the Communist party and other radical elements and reinforce the implementation of International Monetary Fund-World Bank economic impositions.

Describing past U.S. visits of former presidents as a "mission of mendicancy and puppetry," the CPP cautioned that U.S. officials will surely exploit the opportunity to dust off their "pretentions to being defenders of democracy in the Third World" and to appease the Filipino people who have not forgotten the incumbent Reagan administration's all-out support for ousted dictator Marcos.

Metro Manila-based Campaign for the Defense and Preservation of Democracy said people "are apprehensive over her trip. Everything seems so unstable."

"Threats of a U.S.-backed rightist coup by pro-Americans, the Marcos loyalists and the militarists continue to lurk in our consciousness," it said, warning that the President's absence here "provides these forces an opportune time to consolidate their ranks by sabotaging government programs and initiatives."

The Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy [NAJFD] in an open letter to President Aquino, shared the growing concern over the President's U.S. visit.

"We believe that the U.S. policymakers will pressure you to adopt the same formula that the ousted dictator implemented during his reign, especially the adoption of militarist solution to the insurgency problem whose real causes lie in deep socio-economic political ills of our society," the NAJFD letter to the President said.

The cause-oriented group stated however, "we trust that amid the pressures you will be facing during your trip, you will always have the interests of our people and nation in your mind."

ENRILE, RAMOS TO THWART ANY MARCOS RETURN

HK160617 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says that the Defense Ministry and military will take steps to ensure that former President Marcos does not return to the Philippines during the period September 21-23. Enrile said this during an open forum after addressing officials and men of the Philippine Constabulary at Camp Crame at a flag-raising ceremony. In this connection, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said the military is prepared for any emergencies. Gen Ramos said this at the Manila International Airport when he went to see President Aquino off on her trip to the U.S. Enrile said diplomatic channels would be used or the U.S. Embassy would be asked to thwart any attempts by Marcos to return to the country.

RAMOS RULES OUT DANGER IN AQUINO'S ABSENCE

HK151131 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos reaffirmed that there is no reason for concern over rumors of danger to the country while President Aquino is in the United States. General Ramos made the announcement in an interview at Manila International Airport after the departure ceremonies for the president.

[Begin Ramos recording] The military is prepared for any contingency, including this one. In fact, regarding the Metro Manila general situation [words indistinct] in the past, we have been instituting some security and operational measures. This is at the same level as when the president departed for Indonesia and Singapore [passage omitted] And we have assured the president and our people, in fact, that we want them to have peace of mind when she is on her trip to the United States in regards to the armed forces, the republic, and the government. We also want her to feel that the dialogues and the republic and the government will be secure from threats. [passage omitted] [end recording]

On the Cordillera, Gen Ramos said that the government is taking the necessary steps in order that the peace efforts of President Aquino and Father Conrado Balweg will not go to waste. He said that different ministries and the New Armed Forces are cooperating to provide necessary services to the people of the Cordilleras.

[Begin Ramos recording] Well, actually, the main thing is the delivery of basic services to the people of the Cordilleras, and this is being attended to by the various ministries of the government, including the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. [end recording]

MILITARY, POLICE ON COUNTERYWIDE RED ALERT

HK160201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The military and police forces all over the country were placed on red alert on the departure of President Aquino. The alert will be in force throughout her absence. Commenting on this, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos has this to say: [passage omitted] We have assured the president and our people, in fact, we wanted to have peace of mind while she is on her trip to the U.S. in regards to the armed threat against the republic and the government. We want her to feel that the government and the republic will be secure from these threats while she is away and that we shall support her fully in regards to any new programs and initiatives that may arise out of her visit to the United Staes. [end recording]

ARMY GROUP RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF COUP

HK151345 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 15 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The head of the Guardians Brotherhood Inc., a fraternity of officers and enlisted men in the Armed Forces, yesterday brushed aside rumors that there would be a military takeover while President Aquino is in the United Staes for a ten-day working visit.

This was the first public statement from the group since the change of government in February.

Maj. Efren Arayata, Supreme Commander of the Guardians, formely known as the El Diablo, said that there is no single military unit at present that has the capability to stage a coup.

Some members of the group took part in the failed Manila Hotel coup. But they later claimed they had been duped by one officer who said the coup had the support of the military.

Arayata, the district commander of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) in Camp Evangelista, Cagayan de Oro City, also said the Brotherhood would remain loyal to the President.

The group, which claimed membership of almost half of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces, excluding those in the police services, said it would not take sides should there be a power struggle within the government.

Meanwhile, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. yesterday said the purpose of President Aquino's U.S. visit is to promote a better and more equitable U.S.-RP [Republic of the Philippines] relationship.

He said Mrs. Aquino is not going to the U.S. to beg for aid but to present the state of the country to U.S. officials and to invite American investors to do business in the Philippines.

STUDENTS PREPARE PLANS 'TO COUNTER ANY COUP'

HK151359 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The League of Filipino Students (LFS) yesterday disclosed a plan to mobilize its 20,000 members into militia groups "to counter any coup" that may manifest during President Aquino's visit to the United States this week.

Rico Foz, LFS acting national spokesman, anncunced in a press conference sponsored by the College of Editors Guild of the Philippines (CEGP) that its chapters in coordination with several cause-oriented groups are preparing for any emergency.

The LFS's aim is to counter any coup even to "the extent of waging a confrontation with the military," Foz said.

Foz said the LFS will find ways to be armed when the situation calls for it. The militia groups' primary aim will be to prevent the civilian population from getting panicky.

He also said the LFA is not advocating communism. The LFS, however, disagrees with the Red Scare tactics flounted by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE 'NPA DEATH SQUAD' THREATS

HK150739 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Some cabinet officials and government employees holding sensitive positions continue to receive death threats through the mail. The full report from Sixto Gusto:

[Begin recording] The typewritten letters are signed Death Squad of the New People's Army. Some officials and government employees have expressed concern for their safety and have asked the military and the police authorities for protection for themselves and their families.

The Bureau of Broadcasting was able to get a copy of one such death threat letter and interviewed some of those receiving them. Here is the content of the letter allegedly sent by the NPA death squad:

Hello, name of the addressee: If you do not stop your shameless activities, you and your family will die. Signed: NPA.

At the same time, the National Bureau of Investigations [NBI] is reportedly undertaking thorough investigations to discover the people and reasons behind the letters. Those who have received such letters have been advised by the NBI to avoid opening letters from unknown sources and to turn them over to the NBI. [end recording]

COURT ORDERS VER, OTHERS ARRESTED IN AQUINO CASE

HK160849 Hong Kong AFP in English 0843 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 16 (AFP) -- A lower court Tuesday ordered the immediate arrest of 26 people accused of the 1983 assassination of President Corazon Aquino's husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, an official said. The order came four days after the Supreme Court ordered a fresh trial in the case, saying that an acquittal of the 26 in December has been rigged by then-President Ferdinand Marcos.

Lower Court Sheriff Edgardo Urieta said Tuesday's order allowed bail for nine of the accused, including former Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver who fled to Hawaii when Mr. Marcos was deposed in February. All but one of the 26 are soldiers. The 26 also face charge for the slaying of Rolando Galman on the site of Mr. Aquino's assassination. The reputed gangster was later named by the Marcos government as his communist killer.

Mr. Aquino was shot dead at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983, as he was returning from exile in the United States. The slaying triggered a serious of events that led to Mr. Marcos fleeing the Philippines amid a popular revolt in Februray that swept Mrs. Aquino to power.

There were no immediate reports of any arrests Tuesday, but when asked if the hunt for the accused had begun, Mr. Urieta replied: "The boys have left." Asked about reports that some of the accused may have left the country, Mr. Urieta said: "We have to verify that they are not here."

He said the court had set bail for General Ver, former Manila Police Chief, Major General Prosvero Olivas and six troopers charged as accessories at 15,000 pesos (750 dollars) for each of the murders. Bail for the lone civilian accused, businessman Hermilo Gosuico, charged as an accesesory, was placed at 20,000 pesos (1,000 dollars) percase, he added.

The 17 officers and men charged as principals or direct participants in an alleged military plot to assassinate Mr. Aquino were denied bail.

Mr. Urieta said that apart from his staff, the court had also ordered police, the para-military constabulary and civilian agents of the National Bureau of Investigation to make the arrests. "We are coordinating," the sheriff said.

Mrs Aquino, who is currently on an official visit to the United States, has re-organized the judiciary in the Philippines, retiring two of the three judges who presided over the original 10-month trial into her husband's death. In its ruling Friday, the Supreme Court said any new proceedings must be fair to the accused.

UNIDO CALLS SOME NSC MEMBERS 'SECURITY RISKS'

HK121155 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Davao City -- The Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] party of Vice President Salvador Laurel has criticized the composition of Malacanang's National Security Council [NSC] as having members who are "security risks."

Rene Espina, secretary-general of the party, told a press conference that President Aquino had appointed members to the security council who "could not even pass the security clearance test of the military."

Without naming any specific NSC member, Espina said these council members might even pass information they get from the NSC meetings to the New People's Army.

Mrs Aquino had on Wednesday doubled the six-person NSC in an apparent move to strengthen civilian presence in the crucial body. Appointed were Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo and Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno.

The original NSC members, aside from the President, were vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, Justice Minster Neptali Gonzales and Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo.

Espina made the remarks during a meeting here yesterday between Laurel and local Unido leaders.

Laurel, in a speech before the Citizens Legal Aid Society of the Philippines, said he would propose to the President the creation of a fund to compensate lawyers who give free legal aid to the poor.

Under his proposal, which he called the Judicare Program, a list of the country's ablest lawyers would be drawn up and made available to the public.

LABOR MINISTER DEPLORES 'RED SCARE CAMPAIGN'

HK150603 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez says the military's red scare campaign is detrimental to the nation's stability. He said that encouraging fears about communism is a hindrance to the government's efforts to reconstruct the economy. The minister said that workers' mass actions are not destructive but instead help to raise the people's political consciousness. Sanchez added cause-oriented organizations should be resisted.

WORLD BANK SAYS MANILA MISREPRESENTING ECONOMY

HK160508 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayon in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The World Bank believes that the Philippines will be unable to pay its foreign debt, which is estimated at $38 billion, until 1995. According to the bank's confidential report, a copy of which was obtained by Walden Bello of the Washington-based Philippine Support Committee, the Philippine economy is not what it is made out to be in Manila. One of the aims of President Aquino's visit to the U.S. is to confer with the creditor banks to request them to grant easier conditions for payment of the $26 billion incurred by the former administration which the Aquino administration has pledged to honor. One of the President's official meetings today is with World Bank President Barber Conable and with IMF head Jacques De la Rossiere. The World Bank report will be released soon.